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IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS ON LABOR POTENTIAL OF ECONOMY'S AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Abstract. The main objective of the demographic policy in rural areas is to ensure the stability and optimum increase of the population within the quantitative and qualitative indicators of labor potential in the agricultural sector of the economy.

The objectives of the demographic policy implementation in rural areas are highlighted in the article to achieve these goals.

The article outlines the methods for the implementation of tasks, such as setting up mechanisms to increase employment in rural areas, and the state regulation of agricultural and production-related labor relations.

The results of the study show that the population of the city compared to the population of the urban areas of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2012-2017 is high and the dynamics of migration dynamics for 2012-2016 is closely linked to the demographic factor.

In the article, all these methods and conclusions can be used in Kazakhstani rural research institutes and educational projects.

During demographic research, these results should be taken as a requirement, and the subject should be systematically covered. While the research in this area will be implemented, it is necessary to consider the system of learning about other environments (ecology, economics, etc.) because it is a phenomenon that has a great impact on the human factor. As the environment develops, the survival and adaptation of a human being are in line with it.

Keywords: agrarian sector, rural regions, demographic factor, labor potential, labor force, natural growth coefficient.

The population of any country is an important measure of sustainable development. The low density of the population (in case of a significant frontier) is a factor of instability in the state development. For the significant part of the country's territory, it is difficult to maintain economic development and it is important to keep the number of population at a certain level, despite the impossibility of having the same level of population in all regions of Kazakhstan. Moreover, it is important to deploy economic opportunities (firstly, solving the problem of the labor market), preserve of genetic and cultural potential among regions, overcoming unfavorable differentiation between infrastructure weakness and demographic inequality need for transparency.

Demographic science deals with the population, composition, migration, and movement of the population.

Demographics (Greek demo-folk, qrapho-write) - 1) scientific discipline about population growth laws and its socio-historical reasoning processes; 2) socioeconomic demography is a scientific area studying the population, its geography, structure, and composition, quantitative and spatial - periodic dynamics, birth, death, lifespan of their historical features; 3) demographic demography is a set of statistical data on population density, age and sex composition [1, p. 344].

Thus, demography studies the changes in the age, gender, marriage, and family structure of the population, the interrelation of demographic structures and processes, as well as the patterns of change in the total number of population and families, those are the result of interaction between these phenomena.

Demography contains a collection of statistical data on population composition, number, density, age and gender content. Basic concepts of demography are birth, death, natural transformation of the population, duration of life, population life, population migration [2, p. 60].

According to the author, the main objective of the demographic policy in rural areas is to ensure the stability and optimum growth of the population within the quantitative and qualitative indicators of labor potential in the agricultural sector of the economy.

To achieve these goals, the following objectives of the demographic policy in rural areas should be solved:

- formation of a healthy lifestyle of the rural population;
- involvement of youth in the agricultural sector;
- development of agrarian labor market infrastructure;
- further improvement of the income generation policy as the main prerequisite for the continuous increase of rural population;
- stabilization of agricultural production;
- improvement of living conditions in rural areas.

Author believes that the main idea of demographic policy in rural settlements is to use the following methods to implement key measures aimed to improve the demographic situation, as it is the creation of normal conditions for the development in general and improvement of labor potential in the agricultural sector of the economy:

- implementation of measures aimed to improve living conditions, increasing birth rate, monitoring the health of the people and reducing the mortality rate;
- improving the legal framework aimed at creating a normal environment for children and school-age adolescents;
- formation of mechanisms to increase the attractiveness of employment in the rural areas;
- formation and development of production and service systems for agricultural enterprises and rural population;
- reforming the labor remuneration system in order to encourage those who work in the agricultural sector;
- state regulation of agricultural and industrial production, social and labor relations;
- minimizing environmental factors that affect the health of the rural population.

At the same time, it is critical forming the following preconditions for the implementation of the demographic policy in rural areas:

- funding special programs for rural health protection;
- pricing policy development, active investments attraction into the agricultural commodity industry, agricultural and labor tools production;
- applying preferential lending and special taxation of agricultural enterprises.

The economic index of labor resources describes the economic relations of the working population in the public sector.

The social index of labor resources describes the formation and relationships of labor resources at the historical stages of public life.

Today, demographic indicators of the urban and rural population in the Republic of Kazakhstan are diverse, because the rural working population is forced to seek employment in the city. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the condition of the rural areas, to bring the internal structure of rural settlements to the urban situation. The table shows dynamics of the demographic indicators of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2012-2017.

Table 1 - Dynamics of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2012-2017

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
All people, beginning of year, people	16 673 933	16 910 246	17 160 855	17 415 715	17 669 896	17 918 214
Inside:						
Urban population	9 127 543	9 277 871	9 433 575	9 837 025	10 035 577	10 250 102
Rural population	7 546 390	7 632 375	7 727 280	7 578 690	7 634 319	7 668 112
Note: compiled by the author according to the data of the Statistics Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan						

The table demonstrates that in 2012-2017 the urban population is dominated by the rural population. The number of rural population in 2012 is 7 546 390, in 2013 was 7 632 375, in 2014 was 7 727 280, in 2015 was 7 578 690, in 2016 was 7 634 319, in 2017 was 7 668 112 people. Nevertheless, the urban population is increasing year by year as compared with the rural population.

The statistical indicators of social development processes are following: total population; birth, death and natural increase of the population, births, and deaths per 1,000 population: deaths for personal reasons; infant mortality rate on major causes of death; marriages and divorces, total marriages and divorces rates; population migration flows.

The statistical index of labor resources characterizes the working age of the population. In the study of working age population, special attention is paid to youth and retired workers, and to women of reproductive age. Their situation in the labor market is complicated by the question of employment.

The continuous increase of the population is one of the main factors of the formation and development of labor potential. In order to characterize the continuous process of population growth, the birth rate, mortality rate, and natural growth rates are used.

The total fertility rate is determined by the ratio of birth rate to all population. It represents the ratio of the total number of live births per year to the average annual population and is calculated per 1,000 population.

Labor resources develop according to the level of development of productive forces and the division of public labor. Labor resources are distributed across regions, sectors, and sectors of the economy.

Labor migration is a complex social and economic process. Different types of labor force movement distinguish:

- natural movement of labor resources;
- normative duration (working period) of labor activity and duration of work;
- the actual duration of labor activity and duration of work depends on the level of mortality during the working period:
- sectoral (depends on the rate of development of different industries);
- professional qualification (due to change of profession, degree, position);
- social (formation of new social groups);
- regional.

Regional labor motion is called migration, and migrant is a migration participant.

Each migrant is a visitor to the area, which he leaves. The table below shows the migration dynamics of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2012-2016 (Table 2).

Table 2 - The migration dynamics of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2012-2016

No	Population migration, total, people	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	arrived	366137	361372	422400	472032	630649
2	departured	367563	361651	434562	485498	651794
3	migratory distinction	-1426	-279	-12 162	-13 466	-21 145
4	external migration					
5	immigrants	28 296	24 105	16 784	16 581	13 755
6	emigrants	29 722	24 384	28 946	30 047	34 900
7	migratory distinction	-1 426	-279	-12 162	-13 466	-21 145
Note: compiled by the author according to the data of the Statistics Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan						

The number of people who arrived and departed between 2012 and 2016 increased. The largest share of immigrants is 28 296 people in 2012. The largest share of emigrants is 34 900 people in 2016.

Data on population migration are obtained by means of statistical calculations resulting from the analysis of received documents by the internal affairs bodies in the residential areas of the population.

Population migration is a relocation of people from their borders (countries, regions).

The number of visitors is the number of people arriving from the territory beyond the boundaries of the territory during the reporting period.

Population migration growth is defined as the difference between the number of arrivals and the number of outsiders in a given period. Migration can be negative (if the number of arrivals is greater than the number of missing people) or may be negative. In the latter case, migratory migration is taking place.

The overall population growth is a combination of natural growth and migration growth.

Today, the most important general theoretical and methodological guidelines for understanding the nature and content of migration processes are found in the work of migration, not only economically but also from demographic, historical and political disciplines.

In PhD dissertation based on the conceptual aspect of not only the genesis and structure of migratory economy, but also the peculiarities of activities within the transitional economy, Mukhammedov noted that «we consider the migration of the population as a socio-economic category, in the sense that the division of labor is primarily related to production and ownership» [3, p. 6].

In demographic surveys, these indicators should be taken as a requirement, and the object being investigated should be systematically covered. It is necessary to consider the system of learning about other environments (ecology, economics, etc.), because it is a phenomenon that has a great impact on the human factor. As the environment develops, the survival and adaptation of a human being are in line with it [4, p. 68].

To conclude, the constant increase of the population also affects the economic and social situation, including the demographic factor (reduction in living standards, reduction of preschool institutions, child mortality rate, etc.). Currently, the number of arrivals and departures in the current statistical report is conditionally registered.

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ЭКОНОМИКАНЫҢ АГРАРЛЫҚ СЕКТОРЫНДАҒЫ ЕҢБЕК ӘЛЕУЕТІНЕ ДЕМОГРАФИЯЛЫҚ ФАКТОРДЫҢ ӘСЕРІ

Аннотация. Ауылдық елді мекендердегі демографиялық саясаттың негізгі мақсаты – экономиканың аграрлық секторындағы еңбек әлеуетінің сандық және сапалық көрсеткіштерінің шегінде тұрғын халықтың тұрақтылығы мен оңтайлы ұдайы ұлғаюын қамтамасыз ету болып табылады.

Аталған мақсаттарды жүзеге асыру үшін, ауылдық елді мекендердегі демографиялық саясатты жүзеге асырудың міндеттері мақалада атап көрсетілген.

Мақалада міндеттерді орындау бойынша қандай әдістерді қолдану керек екендігі берілген, мысалы ауылда еңбек етудің тартымдылығын арттыратын тетіктер қалыптастыру, аграрлық өндіріс саласында өндірістік және әлеуметтік-еңбек қатынастарын жақсарту мақсатында оларды мемлекет тарапынан реттеу сияқты әдістер аталған.

Жұмыстың нәтижелері кесте түрінде, яғни Қазақстан Республикасы халқының 2012 – 2017 жылдар аралығындағы демографиялық көрсеткіштер серпіні түрінде қала халқының саны ауыл халқы санынын басым екендігі көрсетіліп және 2012 – 2016 жылдар аралығындағы көші – қон серпініні демографиялық факторға тығыз байланысты екендігі көрсетіліп, оның себептері аталынды.

Мақалада аталған әдістер, шаралар және қорытындылар Қазақстанда ауыл мекендерін зерттеу бойынша институттарда және оқу проецестерінде қолдануға болады.

Демографиялық зерттеулер жүргізгенде осы нәтижелерді талап ретінде алып, зерттелетін объект жүйелі түрде мазмұндалу керек. Осы саладағы ізденіс жүргізгенде басқа да орта туралы ілімдер жүйесін байланыстыра қарастыру керек (мысалы, экология, экономика т.с.с.), өйткені адам факторына үлкен әсерін тигізетін құбылыс, ол – орта болып табылады. Ортаның дамуына қарай адамның тіршілік етуі мен бейімделуі соған сай жүріп отырады.

Түйін сөздер: аграрлық сектор, ауылдық өңірлер, демографиялық фактор, еңбек әлеуеті, еңбек ресурстары, табиғи өсім коэфициенті.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКОГО ФАКТОРА НА ТРУДОВОЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ АГРАРНОГО СЕКТОРА ЭКОНОМИКИ

Аннотация. Основной целью демографической политики в сельских районах является обеспечение стабильности и оптимального прироста населения в количественных и качественных показателях трудового потенциала в сельскохозяйственном секторе экономики.

Цели реализации демографической политики в сельских районах подчеркиваются в статье, а также пути их достижения.

В этой статье показано, какие методы следует использовать для реализации задач, например, формирование механизмов для повышения привлекательности сельского труда, сельскохозяйственного производства и социально-трудовых отношений в области промышленности, такие как государственное регулирование в целях совершенствования отрасли.

Результаты исследования показаны в таблице, где за 2012-2017 года в виде динамики демографических показателей видно, что количество городского населения выше сельского населения за весь период. Между 2016 и 2012 годами показано, что миграция тесно связана с динамикой демографических факторов, были названы их причины.

Методы и выводы, упомянутые в статье, могут быть использованы в казахстанских исследовательских институтах и образовательных процессах.

При проведении демографических исследованиях результаты должны приниматься как требование, а предмет должен быть систематически охвачен. При проведении исследований в этой области необходимо учитывать систему изучения других сред (например, экология, экономика и т.д.), поскольку среда оказывает большое влияние на человеческий фактор. По мере развития окружающей среды выживание и адаптация человека соответствуют ей.

Ключевые слова: аграрный сектор, сельские территорий, демографический фактор, трудовой потенциал, трудовые ресурсы, коэфициент естественного прироста.

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