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Demographic processes in the Republic of Kazakhstan and their peculiarities

***Annotation.** The presented article examines the demographic processes taking place in the Republic of Kazakhstan, which characterize the demographic situation in Kazakhstan. And also the objectives and tasks of the state, the main of which is the management of demographic processes and development of the effective type of population reproduction are considered. The population policy covers a wide range of problems of reproductivity, the creation of the composition and structure of labor resources and their effective application. In a narrow sense, the demographic policy should be understood as the impact on the reproductivity by means of socio-economic activities that affect the demographic processes. The dramatically limited resources make it impossible to solve the government control problems of socio-demographic processes, employment, and unemployment in the required degree.*

***Key words:** social transformation, demographic processes, demographic policy, population.*

It is known that the impact of demographic processes on the formation of labor resources is carried out through the population growth and changes of its sex-age structure. At the same time the age structure of the population has an impact on the economic burden of the working-age population, the mobility of the population, the social labor productivity level, etc. In general, the changes in the population and labor force structure are interrelated and interdependent.

The demographic processes are highly contradictory, and are influenced by many factors: socio-economic, political, national, natural, etc. For example, at present modern demographic processes in Russia are distinguished by high acuteness and tension. The core of these processes is the social and economic situation in the country.

The unevenness in the development of the society, natural and environmental and socio-economic upheavals, wars, repressions that took place in Kazakhstan significantly affected the mode of reproduction of the population and led to the fall in the birth-rate and rise in mortality. Such consequences are caused by the situation of economic instability associated in recent years with the global economic crisis, with a severe and difficult to control process of the establishment of civilized norms of the constitutional state and market relations.

So, the birth rate, sharply fallen during the Great Patriotic War, had the consequences the fact that the war generation, i.e., those who were born during the war, had in the 60s their numerically small offsprings, who entered the working age in the 80s (demographers call this phenomenon "double echo of war"). Also in the 80s a relatively large generation of people born in the 20s reached the retirement age. This led, eventually, to the so-called "fork": a marked reduction in population inflows into the working age and the increased outflow from it in the 80s, i.e., to a sharp decline in the labor force. The consequences of these demographic waves Kazakhstan's economy felt even in the 90s.

In addition, the changes in the demographic situation in Kazakhstan were influenced by the population migration in the late 80s, the early 90s. For example, by the end of the 80s the number of the departed from Kazakhstan began to exceed the number of the arrived. So, in 1989 the negative balance of migration was 46.8 thousand people. So, in 1989 the negative balance of migration made 46.8 thousand people. This immediately affected the change of the national composition – due to the high birth rate among the Kazakhs. According to the 1989 census, the Kazakhs, for first time since 1926, ranked first in number in their country, exceeding 6.5 million people, i.e. 39.7 % of the population. The share of the Russian decreased the same year to 37.8 %, while in 7 of 19 areas their ratio was higher than of the Kazakhs. The migration abroad began, mainly the Germans and the Greeks [1].

The modern demographic situation in Kazakhstan is characterized by the "aging" of women in childbirth, aging population, high mortality rate of the population, low life expectancy and a number of other problems.

The population policy is the basis of the internal policy of any genuine independent state. For some countries overpopulation is an actual threat (China, India, Egypt, and others.), for the other, it is underpopulation (Australia, Canada, Brazil, etc.), for the others it is the threat of depopulation due to low reproductive capacity (France, Germany, England, etc. Thus, Kazakhstan has the population of 17 million people, with the 2% ratio in the global area it occupies only 0.33 % of the world population. In a rather densely populated Asian continent, its share in the population is 0.4 %, which is 31 times less than the area (6.1 %).

The demographic processes cannot remain without the attention of the state, as they affect the important areas of people's lives. At present, the fundamentals of the demographic process control theory are being formed. The solution of this important problem involves a comprehensive study of the laws of the population

development, the identification of the factors determining changes in the demographic structure, the formation of an effective mechanism of its regulation.

In order to influence the processes of reproductivity and the change in the right direction or the preservation of their parameters the state carries out a particular demographic policy, which is part of the socio-economic policy.

The population policy covers a wide range of problems of reproductivity, the creation of the composition and structure of labor resources and their effective application. In a narrow sense, the demographic policy should be understood as the impact on the reproductivity by means of socio-economic activities that affect the demographic processes. In a broad sense, the demographic policy includes all types of social and economic policy aimed at achieving specific objectives (e.g. the improvement of working conditions, the housing problem solution, etc.), and at the same time contributing to the solution of demographic problems as well [2].

The demographic policy of Kazakhstan in modern conditions should be aimed at stimulating the birth rate, consolidating the family, raising the material well-being, reducing the morbidity and mortality. However, the measures taken to influence the processes of the reproductivity do not give quick results. The demographic behavior is very conservative, it is difficult to change it. As a rule, the results of the demographic policy are manifested in many years and even decades. Therefore, stimulating various reproductivity processes must meet the long-term interests of the economic development.

To stimulate the population growth and reduce mortality in Kazakhstan a number of legal and regulatory documents have been developed and adopted, and also the mechanisms for protecting motherhood and childhood have been implemented. One of the latest documents is the development of the draft of the Concept of population policy and strengthening family. According to forecasts of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection the expected results of the implementation of the Concept are the increase in the number and percentage of households with three or more children; the reduction of maternal mortality to 15 deaths per 100,000 live births (in 2008 – 33.7 cases) by 2020, the reduction of infant mortality – up to 12 deaths per 1.000 live births (in 2008 – 20.9 cases), the reduction of the difference in life expectancy for women and men from 10.5 years in 2008 to 8 years in 2020, the increase of the real size of family benefits, the availability of public housing policy for young families, achieving the compliance of the status of people with disabilities in Kazakhstan with international standards and rules to ensure equal opportunities of people with disabilities, maintaining migration growth, including the implementation of the program for attracting compatriots.

To solve the objectives of the project, it is expected to increase the expenses on the improvement of the demographic situation in the country including the state support of families with children, the public health protection and regulation of migration processes [3].

In addition, now to encourage the population growth in Kazakhstan it is necessary to conduct a coordinated work in several ways:

1. The optimum ratio of agricultural land and population. This problem is peculiar not only to Kazakhstan, but also for many countries around the world. It was noticed in ancient times. Thus, the classic ancient Chinese treatise "Shang Jun Shu", dated the 4th century BC, and significantly influenced the Chinese government tradition, focuses on the population growth with the outstripping development of the food base by means of "handling of idle land" and creating food reserves. The author of the treatise recommends a very complicated state statistics system: "The mighty state knows thirteen types of calculations: the number of consumers in the country, the number of adult men and women, the old and the weak, government officials and military commanders, those who earn their living by talking; the rich; horse and bull population; the amount of hay and straw. If someone who wants to make his country strong does not know anything about these thirteen types of calculations, then his state, despite the favorable natural conditions and the large number of people will be weaker and weaker and eventually be broken up" [4]. At present in Kazakhstan there is an outflow of the economically active population to the urban areas. In many rural areas the average age of women exceeded the childbearing age, which may in the future lead to a shortage of able-bodied population in rural areas and reduce agricultural production.

2. Regulation of employment. In modern conditions in addition to macroeconomic factors the dynamics of employment is influenced by demographic and migration processes. The population growth, change of its structure and quality cause the movement of labor in the labor market. Changes in the age and sex structure, educational level and health of the population – they all are contributing to the development of different forms of employment [5]. Considering the overall trend of employment during the years of market reforms, it should be noted that the features of the early 90s were determined by the specific nature of the movement of labor in the emerging labor market. Quite a large turnover of labor – in the range of 43–51 % average annual number – indicated its relatively high mobility. At the same time the decline in employment was due to the fact that the workers' leaving their jobs exceeds their hiring to the organizations and enterprises. The features of such a large turnover of labor were, firstly, the relatively high proportion of workers leaving their jobs on their own, and secondly, that it took place with a little turnover of jobs, which at the highest estimate was no more than 8–14 % in the turnover of the labor force, due to a small introduction of new jobs and non-intensive withdrawal of old jobs from the economic circulation. The dramatically limited resources make it impossible to solve the government control problems of socio-demographic processes, employment, and unemployment in the required degree. From our point of view, you should use the limited budget resources to implement the necessary

effective state planning and regulation of processes and relationships that characterize the social and demographic policy. For these purposes, it is recommended to apply the following arsenal of public administration and management tools: the target programs to ensure full employment and limit the unemployment; the adoption of state and municipal budgets taking into account the need to solve on the budget basis the most acute problems of demographic and migration policy; the use of the allocated budget to extend the range of interrelated tasks combining, for example, the social support of the unemployed and their retraining [6].

3. The involvement of commercial entities into socio-demographic process. It is necessary for the state to regulate the activities of commercial organizations, allowing at most possible way to attract their means and direct their efforts to promote the solution of population growth and employment problems. These regulatory effects include: promoting the development of non-state education systems and state fee paid education, providing high quality training with the attraction of the students' fees at the simultaneous transition to the system of state orders in education; applying the methods, tools, levers encouraging the enterprises to carry out the staff training and retraining, including administrative and regulatory impact of the state; developing the moral encouragement system, using socio-psychological methods to improve the situation in the field of creating and maintaining the institution of family, increasing the birth rate, improving the health of the population, etc [7]. The proposed system of measures, of course, does not exhaust the entire range of state regulation of the demographic processes and employment of the population, but it can contribute to the solution of important problems in this area.

4. The continued support for mothers and children. On behalf of the President of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev, who attaches great importance to the social protection of motherhood and childhood, since January, 2011 the size of the one-time state aid in connection with the birth of a child has been increased up to 34,740 tenge and the monthly allowance for child care until the age of one year has been doubled. The introduction of compulsory social insurance of pregnancy, childbearing and motherhood for working women has been specified. However, their retirement savings will continue during maternity leave and childcare leave to one year.

5. The solution of housing problems of young and large families. Today it is especially important to make the new apartments available to the population and reduce the cost of their cost. In connection with turning the republic into a huge construction site, the construction industry should develop intensively. Despite the fact that the number of the industry companies is continuously increasing, the construction materials are generally expensive and are imported from abroad. For this reason, the cost of housing is also growing, reducing the chances of the young and large families to purchase apartments or improve the living conditions. It is therefore necessary to create widespread production of building materials, develop their activity, especially in regional centers and towns. This, firstly, will make it possible to create new jobs, and secondly, to replenish revenues to the local budget, and most importantly, to reduce significantly the cost of building materials [8].

Thus, the control process of demographic processes in the country is subjected to many factors that influence both from the internal environment of the state and from the outside. To improve the efficiency of management, the state bodies should, first of all, conduct a coherent work in the field of protection of the population. In addition, the efficient management of demographic processes can be achieved only in the unity of the economic, administrative, legal and ideological methods of the demographic policy.

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ТҮЙІН

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Қазақстанның демографиялық жүйелері және олардың ерекшеліктері

Бұл мақалада Қазақстанның демократиялық саясатының теоретикалық аспектілерінің ерекшеліктері қарастырылған. Сонымен қатар Қазақстан Республикасының демографиялық жағдайының талдауы мен мәселелеріде зерттелген. Бұл мақалада демографиялық саясатының міндеттері және мемлекеттегі демографиялық жағдайдың жақсаруына әсер ететін жолдар ашылады. Демографияның тенденцияларын ескере отырып, жаңаша әдіс қолдану жағы тағы бар. Теоретикалық талдауларға әсер ететін жолдар ашылады.

Түйін сөздер: әлеуметтік өзгеріс, демографиялық үдерістер, демографиялық саясат, халық саны.

РЕЗЮМЕ

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Демографические процессы в Республике Казахстан и их особенности

В представленной статье рассматриваются демографические процессы, происходящие в Республике Казахстан, которые характеризуют демографическую ситуацию в Казахстане. А также рассматриваются цели и задачи государства, основной из которых является управление демографическими процессами и формированием эффективного типа воспроизводства населения. Современная демографическая ситуация в Казахстане характеризуется «старением» рожениц, стареющим населением, высокой смертностью населения, низкой продолжительностью жизни и рядом других проблем. Демографическая политика Казахстана в современных условиях должна быть направлена на стимулирование рождаемости, упрочение семьи, повышение материального благосостояния людей, снижение заболеваемости и смертности. Однако меры, принимаемые по воздействию на процессы воспроизводства населения, не дают быстрых результатов. Демографическое поведение людей весьма консервативно, изменить его трудно. Как правило, результаты демографической политики проявляются через многие годы и даже десятилетия.

Ключевые слова: социальное преобразование, демографические процессы, демографическая политика, население.