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The demographic policy of Kazakhstan

***Annotation.** This article deals with the theoretical aspects of demographic policy of Kazakhstan, as well as analysis of the problem and the demographic situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Also it studies target of demographic policy and government measures to improve the demographic situation in the country. There is another reserve; it is those people who live in other countries are similar in many respects to the Kazakh people, and who want to live in Kazakhstan. Today it is especially important to make the new apartments available to the population and reduce the cost of their cost. In connection with the transformation of the republic into a huge construction site of the construction industry should be developed intensively.*

***Keywords:** population policy, population, density of population, life expectancy, population welfare.*

Demographics of any country directly affects the performance and development of its economy and politics both inside and outside the country. Demographically powerful states are always and at all times influenced the fate of neighboring countries, continents and the world. The most populous country in the world, China, due to its amount of population has become the China, which is at the moment. The quantitative factor, sooner or later turns into a qualitative factor. Kazakhstan should increase its population to maintain its territorial integrity and security, both through internal reserve (increase in birth rate and decrease in mortality), and due to external reserve (ethnic Kazakhs). There is another reserve; it is those people who live in other countries are similar in many respects to the Kazakh people, and who want to live in Kazakhstan. China, Russia, Hungary, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, Iraq are the homes to many Turkic ethnic groups who would like to live in Kazakhstan. For example, the Nogai people - very close to the Kazakh ethnic group people at one time wrote a letter to the leadership of Kazakhstan, asking assistance in moving to Kazakhstan. Also Hungary kipchaks wrote who want to become better acquainted with our people and if possible live in our country, as their ancestors had once left our territories and lands. There are millions and they are similar to the Kazakh language, faith. They are easily assimilated into our environment. This is a better option than the Chinese demographic expansion of the East. China demographically present large numbers in the countries of Southeast Asia, North America. In the future, they will direct their attention, if not already sent in the direction of the north (Russia) and the west (in the first place is Kazakhstan). Kazakhstan, having a vast territory (the ninth in the world), has a small population. So in 20th century Kazakh people have not multiplied their population, like many neighbors, and lost in large quantities, also lost color of the elite and the nation.

Population policy is the basis of the internal policy of any genuine independent State. For one part it is an actual threat of overpopulation (China, India, Egypt, and others), for the others it is under-population (Australia, Canada, Brazil, etc.), For the third we face threat of depopulation due to low fertility (France, Germany, England and et al) [1].

The goal of demographic policy is to overcome the negative trends in demographic processes, preventing depopulation, providing quantitative and qualitative growth of the population in accordance with the long-term strategy of development.

In implementing the population policy before public authorities have the following tasks:

- Improve public health, including reproductive; reduction in mortality and, consequently, an increase in life expectancy;
- stabilization of fertility and increasing it in the future to a level that ensures the complete replacement of generations and an extended population reproduction mode;
- Improved family living conditions, strengthening family relations;
- regulations of migration processes;
- increasing the responsibility for public health at the level of society and the individual;
- overcoming negative effects of the environmental disaster.

For independent Kazakhstan's internal demographic situation is further complicated by the fact that the overcrowding factors in some areas bear the imprint of the past colonial period and have a bright ethnic aspect, and this complicates the issue of population in the country putting forward the issue of territorial integrity of the young unitary state.

The Republic of Kazakhstan has a population of 17.4 million people takes only 0.33 % of the world population. In a fairly densely populated Asian continent, its share in the population is 0.4 %, which is 31 times less than the area (6.1 %).

The population of Kazakhstan increased in 2014 by 1.3 % due to an increase in the birth rate and the reduction of mortality in the country, according to the Statistics Agency of RK. The number of the population on January 1, 2015 on the current data was 17,417,000 people, including urban population – 8 million 423 thousand

(53.4 %), rural population – 7,354,000 people (46.6 %). "In comparison with January of last year it increased by 206,700 persons, or 1.3%, due to an increase in the number of births and a decrease in mortality," – says the agency. Population growth during this period occurred in all regions of the country, with the exception of Akmola, Kostanai and North Kazakhstan regions. At the same time, the natural population growth rate increased in 2014 in comparison with 2013 by 46 400 and amounted to 204.2 thousand people. The total rate of natural increase per 1,000 population was 13.0 ppm [2].

The territory of the republic is unevenly populated. There is a fairly significant swing factor in population density, with an average level of its 5.8 people per 1 sq. km, the lowest density – 2.1 persons in Mangistau region, which is almost 8 times lower than the most populous of South Kazakhstan region.

Kazakhstan's population is relatively young – 46.3 % under the age of 30. Children under 15 make up 10.5 %, in developing countries – 40 and developed – 21.

Also in Kazakhstan significantly increased life expectancy and in recent years it is 64.2, including males – 59 years, women – 70 years. Differentiation in life expectancy between men and women over the years was 11 years old. The average length of employment of men and women is 6 to 8 years shorter than the duration of working age. It is connected with the study, maternity, military service, etc. This indicator is of great importance in the formation of quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the labor force of sex [3].

The share of the country's non-Kazakhs population has been steadily declining since independence. There are several reasons:

1. High fertility among rural Kazakhs (natural increase is more than 200 thousand. Per year)
2. By the special repatriation program more than 100 thousand. Kazakhs come to the country each year, there are more than 5 million. Kazakhs in the neighboring countries (one in three Kazakh remained outside the Kazakh border). Since 2010, the government of RK has been giving places in the country for 100 thousand. Kazakhs annually. In general, at least 3 million Kazakhs to the country should arrive in 30 years on the program of repatriation.
3. Low birth rate of other ethnic groups and their emigration from the country of their historical homeland.

As a result of this process, for two or three decades, the proportion of Kazakhs could reach 70–80 % of Kazakhstan's population, approaching the level of the neighboring Central Asian republics, and Russian, whose numbers are on the eve of the collapse of the Soviet Union was predominantly the titular ethnos, completely take the place of an ethnic minority. As a result, the ethnic character of Kazakhstan will be more Asian, more specifically Turkic and religiously – Muslim. All the evidence suggests that the next national census in Kazakhstan in 2019, Kazakhstan will mononational and monoconfessional country. A number of, sooner or later turns into quality, can serve as an example of Japan and China, where 99 % of the Japanese and Han Chinese 93 % of the total population of the country. In order not to change the qualitative and quantitative composition of the population, the competent authorities should monitor the external migration in Kazakhstan. Migration policies should be fair, but tough for outside intruders! [5].

The density of the population of neighboring countries with Kazakhstan is very high compared with our country. And whether we like it or not, the flow of migration to our country will go; our task is to control the flow so that it does not go beyond and did not threaten our national security.

The density of the population of Kazakhstan, bordering overpopulated China, Central Asia, and located close to the demographic surplus countries of the Middle East and South Asia remains the lowest in the CIS, and as of 2010 is a total of 6 people on 1 sq. km. Given the relatively low compared with other Asian countries, population growth, Kazakhstan will continue to experience a shortage of it, which is in connection with the emigration of European ethnic groups will only intensify. Therefore, the demographic problem will continue to be one of the most sensitive issues of political and economic development [4].

The goal of demographic policy is to maintain a level of fertility, reduced mortality and increased healthy life expectancy - the goal of demographic policy and strengthening family for 2010–2020. On August 14th in Almaty at the special "round table" dedicated to the discussion of the draft Concept of population policies and strengthening of the family, said the Minister of Labour and Social Protection Gulshara Abdykalikova.

The organizers – the National Commission for Women Affairs, Family and Demographic Policy under the President of Kazakhstan, United Nations Population Fund, the establishment of "Center of Civil Initiatives". The meeting was attended by deputy chairman of the Social Council of the faction of "Nur Otan" in the Majilis of the Kazakh Parliament Aitkul Samakova, Majilis deputy, member of the National Commission for Women Affairs, Family and Demographic Policy under the President of Kazakhstan Yelena Tarasenko, scientists, representatives of the Administration of the Head of State interested government agencies, international and national NGOs.

As noted, the current demographic situation in Kazakhstan is characterized by the "aging" of childbirth, aging population, high mortality rate of the population, low life expectancy and a number of other problems. All these questions are indicated in the Concept of the project and ways to solve them. The whole concept of demographic policy and strengthening family RK for 2010–2020 defines the basic principles, goals, objectives, and implementation mechanisms of action to improve the demographic situation in the country. It is designed in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan; Strategy for gender equality in the Republic of

Kazakhstan for 2006–2016; generally recognized principles and norms of international law in the field of population policy, etc.

The expected results of the implementation of the Concept, according to G. Abdykalikovoy are increasing the number and the percentage of families with three or more children; reducing maternal mortality by 2020, to 15 deaths per 100,000 live births (in 2014 – 33.7 cases), the reduction of infant mortality – up to 12 deaths per 1,000 live births (in 2014 – 20.9 cases), the reduction of the difference in life expectancy for women and men from 10.5 years in 2014 to 8 years in 2020, an increase of the real size of family benefits, the availability of public housing policy for young families, people with disabilities to achieve compliance status in Kazakhstan with international standards and rules to ensure equal opportunities of persons with disabilities, maintaining migration growth, including through the implementation of programs to attract compatriots [5].

Despite untold riches, vast expanse and economic success of our country, the relative paucity and low density of its population is formed unfavorable demographic picture.

The President's Address "New Kazakhstan in the new world," the Strategy "Kazakhstan–2030" marked 30 important areas of socio-economic development for the next ten years. The peculiarity of this Epistle is that it covers all aspects of society. And one of their most pressing problems of the state is effective population policies.

Meanwhile, due to the fact that in due time the European powers did not give proper attention to demographic processes, they are now experiencing a general aging process. In France and Germany, for example, the population is increasing due to the influx of other nationalities. In Sweden, after the birth of a child, husbands can get three-year holidays along with the women. They are paid additional allowances. The state is forced to do only to increase the population [6].

With independence on the initiative of the Head of State, we also began to attach importance to the improvement of the demographic situation. Despite the difficulties of the transition period, with the agenda in Kazakhstan never starred questions of increase of welfare of the people, taking care of mothers and children. To increase the population of the Republic called on compatriots abroad, scattered around the globe, so they returned to their historic homeland.

As a result, over the years the number of immigrants reached about half a million people [7].

In order to improve the demographic situation in the country the government is taking measures that will significantly improve the well-being of the population and especially the living conditions of women's reproductive and children. They must be in good health, decent food, good living conditions. Not by chance, on the development of the social sphere in the President this year, a special emphasis.

Only in 2014 for the implementation of the tasks set by the Head of State in this field, provision from the budget additional funds amounting to 108 billion tenge. Attaching paramount importance of social protection of motherhood and childhood, the President instructed the Government to increase the size of a one-time state aid in connection with the birth of a child up to 34,740 tenge, or twice, to increase the monthly allowance for child care until the age of one year beginning from the first of January of the next year. It is also envisaged to introduce compulsory social insurance of pregnancy, childbirth and motherhood for working women. However, their retirement savings should continue during maternity leave and leave to care for a child up to one year.

The payment of benefits will be provided from the State Social Insurance Fund, formed through the redistribution of the social tax. Total allocated 18.7 billion tenge for the implementation of the above tasks.

In accordance with the message all working women are given average monthly salary for every four-month stay on maternity leave.

For the development of education and health systems the head of state instructed – to build a hundred schools and the same number of hospitals in those regions, which are especially in need in three years.

The government in the near future should prepare a comprehensive program for the implementation of tasks arising from the President's Address, aimed to stimulate the birth rate, strengthen the family institution. In particular, it is necessary to implement measures to provide housing for young families, maternal and child health, the further improvement of social support for families with children and so on.

Population growth also depends on the solution of the housing problem. The country adopted a program of housing construction development. Within three years, it was planned to build 12 million square meters of housing. However, it puts 11 million in just two years, "squares". And this will be added to the seven million. Thus, a total surrender into operation 18 million square meters of housing, and the program will be executed by 150 percent.

Today it is especially important to make the new apartments available to the population and reduce the cost of their cost. In connection with the transformation of the republic into a huge construction site of the construction industry should be developed intensively. Despite the fact that the number of the industry is continuously increasing, construction materials are generally expensive and are imported from abroad. For this reason, the cost of housing is also constantly growing. Therefore, we need to create widespread production of building materials, developing their activities, especially in regional centers and small towns. This is, firstly, will make it possible to open new jobs, and secondly, replenish revenues to the local budget, and most importantly – will significantly reduce the cost of building materials.

In the next three years of 27 million square meters of housing, 17 million will be built by private funds, with the main task of the state is to prepare the land for construction, maintenance of buildings and power

lines, heat, road transport, water and other utilities. If the state will allocate to private entrepreneurs the necessary land, will help them to hold the light, water and heat, pave roads, buy cheap building materials, the number of stakeholders in the construction of individual housing, urban and rural residents will increase significantly.

Executive local authorities need to impose strict order in the allocation of land for construction. On behalf of the President should also tackle the problem of fixing the rural young teachers and doctors with higher education, started construction for these three houses near the aul chetyrehkvartirnyh schools and hospitals. In addition, as stated in the Letter, construction of accessible rental housing, especially for young families, enabling them to obtain flats at a cheap price. Thus, they will be provided with housing before, yet save enough for an apartment or construction of individual houses.

Summing up we can conclude that our young and rapidly progressing country conducts active demographic policy. For any state the human factor is an integral part of its economic development. According to the World Bank, in transition countries, only 16 per cent of the level of economic development depends on productive capacity (equipment, infrastructure, and so forth), 20 – of natural resources, and the remaining 64 per cent – of the human and social capital. Whatever it was, the man plays a major role in the modernization of society and achieving the best economic heights. In general, Kazakhstan's main, I think, is a demographic problem, which directly affects the independence and security of the country. Therefore, I am convinced it was time to reorganize the Agency for Migration and Demography, which is to report directly to the Government and to address thoroughly all affected issues in this article.

To address the objectives of the project, expected to increase spending on the improvement of the demographic situation in the country. Including the state support of families with children, the protection of public health and regulation of migration processes.

The demographic situation in the young state directly affects its economics and politics, social life activity and international relations. Proper assessment of the demographic situation and the scientific predictions about its possible changes provide an opportunity to determine the correct tactical and strategic objectives in the internal policy of our country and thus avoid potential international conflicts in the near and distant future.

The people of Kazakhstan are now at various stages of the general demographic transition, which is reflected in the past, present and future dynamics of their numbers. These very substantial differences are particularly pronounced in the comparative population dynamics not only Russian and Kazakhs as the main ethnic groups, as well as other diasporas as Ukrainians, Uzbeks, Germans, Uighurs, Poles, Jews and others.

Oriental, mostly Turkic-speaking people make up a large complex family, where there are many children and teenagers, and European, mainly Slav ethnic groups, live in the small, so-called Nuclei (simple) family, which is dominated by adults and the elderly.

As noted above, ethnic groups of different demographic age live in Kazakhstan. This important and unique fact should be understood and assessed as very positive for the preservation of political stability in the country. Cohabitation in Kazakhstan ethnic groups demographically "young", "the aged" (such a characteristic of the peoples of eastern and western origin or the Turkic and Slav ethnic groups) is not difficult with the appropriate sound policy, but on the contrary, is much easier to establish a stable international relations. Here, the positive role played by psychological factors, demography and large age ranges, though all can not be denied, and other socio-economic, political and legal aspects. Unfortunately, this important objective fact is still unconscious at the highest management level, and still erroneously attribute it to stabilize the value of the subjective facts, although this, too, can not be denied.

Republic of Kazakhstan, asserting itself as a young state is an effective population policy. It supports and promotes the full manifestation of the historically objective population trends. The main policy of our state – is the maintenance of the traditional family and marriage relations, an elevation of the role of the father in the family and men in society, at the same time taking care of mothers and children. It should be in a sharp decline in fertility to support the traditions of the people of Kazakhstan on families having many children.

Demographic processes are always ahead of forecasts political, environmental, social, economic as well as everywhere else play human factors, human resources. Therefore, many scientific and forecasts made by the new legislation, as well as various administrative decisions of the young state must pass through the demographic expertise, as Kazakhstan is still in a state of demographic determinism. It is here that should be a deliberate policy of population at the regional level with the development strategy and plan of action [8].

Thus, as a result of the research took shape more clear idea of what the problems are the most significant in terms of reproductive attitudes. I hope that in the context of overcoming the crisis and economic growth will sharply increase the birth rate in Kazakhstan is unlikely to materialize. Of childbearing age will join generation born in the 1990s, is not focused on the traditional large family. In the future, natural population growth can be reduced even more, that need to be considered for the implementation of population policies in Kazakhstan.

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ТҮЙІН

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Қазақстанның демократиялық саясаты

Берілген мақалада Қазақстанның демократиялық саясатының теоретикалық аспектілерін ерекшеліктері қарастырады. Сонымен қатар Қазақстан Республикасының демографиялық жағдайының талдауы мен мәселелері. Бұл мақалада демографиялық саясатының міндеттері және мемлекеттегі демографиялық жағдайдын жақсаруына әсер ететін жолдар ашылады. Бүгінгі таңда халыққа жаңадан салынған үйлерді тиімді етіп салу мен сату ең басты назарда болмақ. Қазіргі таңда республиканы баспана алана айналдыра ртырып басшылық назарына сапаға көп көңіл бөледі.

Түйін сөздер: *демографиялық саясат, халық саны, халықтың тығыздығы, өмір ұзақтылығы, халықтың әл-ауқаты.*

РЕЗЮМЕ

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Демографическая политика Казахстана

В данной статье рассмотрены теоретические аспекты особенностей демографической политики Казахстана, а также анализ и проблемы демографической ситуации в РК. Также изучены цели демографической политики и меры правительства по улучшению демографического состояния в стране. Демографические процессы весьма противоречивы и находятся под влиянием многих факторов: социально-экономических, политических, национальных, природных и т.д. Сегодня особенно важно сделать новые квартиры доступными для населения и удешевить их стоимость. В связи с превращением республики в гигантскую строительную площадку стройиндустрия должна развиваться интенсивно.

Ключевые слова: демографическая политика, численность населения, плотность населения, продолжительность жизни, благосостояние населения.