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THE URGENCY OF THE PROBLEM AND AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE OPENING OF THE SEZ IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OF KAZAKHSTAN

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Development of the SEZ in the agricultural sector of Kazakhstan (APK) contributes to improving the living standards of the villagers and solve their problems of everyday life and production, solving the primary problem they do not need to migrate to the cities. Development of innovative SEZ in the village decides to demographic, social, food, and economic problems of the state and increase the standard of living of rural people and the country as a whole. For the development of the economy of Kazakhstan at the present stage of particular importance is the establishment of industries and demanded the formation of new economic zones. Organization of SEZ in Kazakhstan is a key indicator of socio-economic development of society, enhancing the quality of life of the population. This is especially true for rural communities in Kazakhstan. And rightly so, that the majority of the population of Kazakhstan - 45% live in rural areas without major contemporary social and economic living conditions. Thus, according to statistics of 2014 the level of GDP of agriculture is very low and amounts to - 8.3%, the low wages of rural workers, which is - 42453 tenge, and the unemployment rate is very high - 26%. In the last period there was intensive migration of rural population to social and active mega centers of Kazakhstan in order to improve their welfare. All these factors lead to a demographic and economic crisis in the countryside.

Kazakhstan has the most fertile territory, which is one of the leading places in the world - 9th place, there are all conditions for the development of historical foundations, a nomadic cattle breeding, there are huge acreage, optimally suited for the cultivation of sown crops, as well as agricultural development is very important the food security of our country. On the international stage, where the food crisis in less-developed and other countries is especially important, the development of Agriculture is a solution of the food problem. The solutions to these questions determines the importance and relevance of this study - the discovery of new SEZ in rural areas, leading to the growth and development of the whole economy, including agriculture.

Analysis of recent research and publications: the problem and the development of SEZs in the agricultural sector in the Republic of Kazakhstan rather poorly studied. In the study of this problem appeared as the first sentence and studied in E.M.Arynova [1], S.B.Bayzakov [2], AN Kalabaeva [2] A.Kapustina [3] N.Smorodinskaya [3], and others.

The main objectives of the study is to define the principles, forms and methods of forming the opening of the SEZ in the agricultural sector of Kazakhstan

The main results of the study. The main purpose of the formation of the opening of the SEZ in the agricultural sector improving the living standards of villagers. Development of innovative SEZ in the village decides to demographic, social, food, and economic problems of the state and increase the standard of living of rural people and the country as a whole.

Currently, in rural localities live 7560778 people, accounting for 45% of the total population of the state. Ongoing mass outflow of rural population to the cities. Large farm or farms, which are the main engines of agricultural production in the country are at risk. The agricultural sector, despite recent favorable weather conditions for years, remains a high-risk and low-profit economy. The low level of agricultural technologies and agro-processing technologies is a major cause of lack of competitiveness of domestic products in the world and domestic markets, reducing the earnings potential in the agricultural sector.

Table - 1. Analysis of the overall GDP of the Republic of Kazakhstan, including agriculture

№	Index	unit of measurement	2012	2013	2014	The balance of 2013 and 2014	Characteristics
1	GDP of Kazakhstan	tenge	17007647	21815517	27571889	5756372 tenge (+26,4 %)	Economic growth
2	GDP Agriculture	tenge	1641352,4	1442630	2286042,3	843412,2 tenge (+58,5 %)	Economic growth
3	The share of agricultural GDP of GDP of Kazakhstan	%	9,7	6,6	8,3	+1,7 %	The low level of production
4	Plant growing GDP / share of agricultural GDP	tenge %	932305,1 /56,8 %	662652,6 /46 %	1337194,4 /58,5 %	674541,8 tenge (+101,8%)	Make up a large proportion of agriculture, increases from year to year
5	Livestock GDP / share of agricultural GDP	tenge %	703174,5 /42,9 %	774105,8 /53,7 %	942384,3 /41,3 %	168278,5 tenge (+21,7 %)	Is less than the share of agriculture - less than 50%, declining from year to year
Source: Compiled on the basis of the sources of the Agency on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan. [8]							

The world experience of state regulation of rural development also shows that the basis of state regulation of development of rural areas of most countries are

indicators of the level of income (per capita GDP, per capita income, the share of the unemployed) that are directly related to the economy of rural areas.

According to the table - one can conclude that the GDP of the Republic of Kazakhstan from 2012 to 2014 increased from 17,007,647 to 27,571,889 tenge or 62%.

The share of agriculture in GDP of Kazakhstan in 2012 amounted to 9.7%, in 2010 - 6.6%, in 2014 - 8.3% (see. Table. 1) - it says that agriculture in the country is not developed and tends to reduce the main causes of which are:

- low salaries, 42453 tenge in 2014 (see. Table. 2);
- the low social and economic infrastructure;
- Low income 25865 thousand. Tenge in 2014 (see. Table. 4);
- Low cost 22921 thous. Tenge in 2014 (see. Table. 4), which is almost equal to the cost of living (16072 tenge in 2014). Livestock from year to year decreases of 41.3% and in 2014, crop production from year to year increases and amounts to 58.7% in 2014

Conclusion: The above figures characterize the lack of interest of the population to live and work in rural areas.

Table 2. Analysis of wages of different categories of employees by industry management in the Republic of Kazakhstan

№	Index	unit of measurement.	2012	2013	2014	The balance of 2013 and 2014	Characteristics
1	The average salary in the Republic of Kazakhstan	tenge	64315	73224	86214	12990 tenge (+17,4%)	Economic growth
2	Wages in agriculture	tenge	31759	34213	42453	8240 tenge (+24,1 %)	The lowest wages for categories of workers in the Republic of Kazakhstan
3	Wages in the sector of finance and insurance	tenge	141120	152125	169630	17505 tenge (+11,5 %)	High wages in Kazakhstan
4	Wages and salaries in mining and quarrying	tenge	121637	144770	167649	22879 tenge (+15,8 %)	High wages in Kazakhstan
5	Wages extraterritorial bodies	tenge	217747	236146	300918	64772 tenge (+27,4 %)	The highest salary in the Republic of Kazakhstan
Source: Compiled on the basis of the sources of the Agency on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan. [8]							

Based on the analysis of Table 2 it can be concluded that wages in agriculture in 2013 and 2014 increased by 8240 tenge or 24%. But compared to the wages of the

active population as a whole in Kazakhstan, it is lower than in 2013 and 2014 by 2 times. And if you compare with the categories of workers paid areas, the area of finance, insurance and mining industries receive wages above 4 times, and extra-territorial bodies - 7 times. This proves that the wages of agricultural workers is the lowest among all the sectors of activity of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Table - 3. Analiz dynamics of migration of the rural population of the Republic of Kazakhstan

№	Index	2012	2013	2014	Characteristics
1	The population /% of the people of the RK	7397665	7480623	7560778	50% of the population lives in rural areas of Kazakhstan
2	Arriving in the countryside	112366	111610	109154	The mass exodus of the rural population in the city
3	Departures from the countryside	165187	155336	153568	
4	The balance of migration	-52821	-43726	-44414	
Source: Compiled on the basis of the sources of the Agency on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan. [8]					

Analysis of the revenues and expenditures of the population of the village makes it possible to study the performance of the rural areas and, therefore, assess its effectiveness. Following the analysis of Table 4, we can conclude that the income of the active population of Kazakhstan in comparison of 2013 and 2014 increased by 4,485 tenge, or 17.1%, indicating that the economic growth of the country as a whole. But also the income of rural residents is significantly lower than the income of the urban population, in 2014, in the town this figure was 34,612 tenge, while in rural areas - only 28911 tenge. The consumption of a villager almost equal to the cost of living, which in 2012 amounted to 12660 tenge, in 2013 - 13 467 tenge, in 2014 - 16 072 tenge (see. Table. 3)

Based on the analysis of tables 5 and 6, it can be concluded that the migration from the countryside to the city remains the dominant form of territorial location (109154 man retired from the countryside in 2014), indicating that the ongoing process of urbanization (see. Table. 5). This is due primarily to low-income and lack of jobs in rural areas.

Table - 4. Analysis of the dynamics of migration of the urban population of the Republic of Kazakhstan

№	Index	2012	2013	2014	Characteristics
1	The city's population	8806952	8961336	9114614	Urbanization of the population
2	Arriving in urban settlements	252400	254915	255711	
3	Departures from urban settlements	199579	211189	211297	
4	The balance of migration	+52821 (+21 %)	+43726 (+17,2 %)	+44414 (+17,4 %)	
Source: Compiled on the basis of the sources of the Agency on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan. [8]					

The population wants to improve their standard of living, moving closer to the administrative centers in towns with the best living conditions, where the opportunities for quality education and high-paying jobs is much higher than in rural areas. The findings of this study and the prospects for future developments in this direction. On the basis of scientific analysis is necessary, apply the following conclusions of the strengths and weaknesses, threats and long-term proposals for the further development of SEZ in the agricultural sector in Kazakhstan

Weak sides

- The lowest salary in activity in Kazakhstan - 42453 tenge in 2014 .;
- Low income - 25 865 tenge;
- Low cost - 22921 tenge;
- High unemployment - 123,300, which accounted for 26.1% of the total number of unemployed;
- High levels of migration - in 2014 migrated from rural areas 153,568 people;
- The lack of both economic and social infrastructure;
- Low output - 8.3% of the total GDP in 2011

Strengths

- A large area - in 2014 in the country recorded 6947 rural settlements;
- High population - 7560778 people, accounting for 45% of the total population;
- High availability of the active population - 8774600 people in 2014 .;
- Good natural conditions;
- High productivity;

Threats

- Lack of labor force;
- Closure of production and the lack of agricultural development;
- Degradation, drinking population;
- High level of criminality;
- An increase in poverty;
- The migration of the population in administrative centers;

Prospects

- Increased employment of staff;
- Creation of new agricultural industries, including:
- Increased crop yields;
- Increased livestock of cattle and other livestock industries;
- Other operations related to food, Kozhevnikeskaya, the shoe industry.

For all basic zhizneobrazuyuschim Conditions villagers still wanting only the best.

This is reflected in the following key components of quality of life:

- worsening economic performance (rising unemployment);
- worsening of the demographic crisis (decline in population and the number of rural areas, migration from the village socially active and qualified population, increased incidence of rural population and the unavailability of appropriate medical care);
- the destruction of social infrastructure (a low level of home improvement, the disparity level of engineering and transport communications needs of production and population, reduction of the network of educational and health facilities).

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СОЦИАЛЬНОЕ СТРАХОВАНИЕ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ: СТАНОВЛЕНИЕ И ОЦЕНКА СОВРЕМЕННОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ

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С момента обретения независимости Казахстан прошел сложный путь становления не только правовой базы, экономических реформ, но и социальных институтов.

Главными приоритетами государственной политики Казахстана на ближайшие годы являются развитие человеческого капитала, повышение уровня и качества жизни населения [1]. Именно социальному страхованию принадлежит одно из ключевых мест в реализации данных приоритетов.

Несомненным является тот факт, что социальная политика государства является наиболее важной частью его внутренней политики. Проблема социального страхования и социального обеспечения населения становится особенно актуальной для Казахстана, который уже прошел, несколько этапов реформирования социального страхования и получил определенные результаты.

В развитии системы социального страхования Республики Казахстан можно выделить несколько этапов.

В начале 90-х годов XX века Казахстан использовал общие принципы социального страхования характерные для всех стран постсоветского пространства: государственное пенсионное обеспечение и модель здравоохранения основывающаяся на полном государственном финансировании. Несмотря на недостаточно высокий уровень пенсионного обеспечения, вместе с другими составляющими он несущественно отличался от средней заработной платы, а показатели здоровья населения и финансирования системы здравоохранения были одними из лучших в мире.