

Tazhiyeva S.K., Altynbekova A.N.

**Human development as a factor of competitiveness of Kazakhstan**

At various stages of development of mankind are certain factors played a role in the fate of nations and peoples. Man, its potential in the twenty-first century become the main driving force of economic development, the concentrated expression of national and state power. New ways of solving economic, social and policy of Kazakhstan said: «Without modern education system and without the new thinking of modern management, we can not create an innovative economy».

Therefore, any investment in man, his intelligence and health – physical and spiritual – are beneficial to advance the state and society. Accordingly, investments in culture, education, spiritual sphere should be regarded as highly efficient, economic investment, as investment in human capital. In today's economic development are valued intangible form, and the effective quality of the economy and the ability of the system changes society, as well as direct dependence on the sphere – forming human capital.

**Key words:** human development, human capital, education, health, human development index, quality of life.

---

Тажиева С.К., Алтынбекова А.Н.

**Адами капиталының дамуы Қазақстанның бәсекелестік факторы ретінде**

Адамзаттың дамуының әр түрлі кезеңдерінде белгілі бір факторлар, яғни ұлттар мен халықтардың тағдыры үлкен рөл атқарды. Адам жиырма бірінші ғасырда оның әлеуетті экономикалық дамуының негізгі қозғаушы күші, ұлттық және мемлекеттік биліктің шоғырланған өрнегіне айналды. «Осы заманғы білім беру жүйесінсіз әрі алысты барлап, кең ауқымда, жаңаша ойлай білетін осы заманғы басқарушыларсыз біз инновациялық экономика құра алмаймыз» – Қазақстан экономикалық, әлеуметтік және саяси жедел жаңару жолында деген жолдауында айтылған болатын.

Сондықтан, адам, оның ақыл-ойы мен денсаулығына қандай да бір физикалық және рухани инвестициялар мемлекет пен қоғамға пайдалы болып табылады. Тиісінше, мәдениет, білім беру, рухани саладағы инвестициялар жоғары тиімді, экономикалық инвестициялар ретінде екенін түсіну қажет. Қазіргі экономикалық дамуда экономиканың тиімді сапалық және құрылымдық өзгерістерге қабілеттілігі қоғамдық байлықтың материалды емес формаларына және адамды қалыптастырушы салаларға тікелей тәуелділікте қарастырылады.

**Түйін сөздер:** адами даму, адам капиталы, білім, денсаулық саласы, адами капиталдың даму индексі, өмір сүру деңгейі.

---

Тажиева С.К., Алтынбекова А.Н.

**Человеческое развитие как фактор конкурентоспособности Казахстана**

На различных этапах развития человечества определенные факторы играли свою роль в судьбе наций и народов. Человек, его потенциал в XXI веке становятся главной движущей силой развития экономики, концентрированным выражением национального и государственного могущества. В новых путях решения экономического, социального и политического Казахстана было сказано: «Без современной системы образования и без нового мышления современного управления мы не сможем создать инновационную экономику».

Поэтому все инвестиции в человека, его интеллект и здоровье – физическое и духовное – становятся заранее выгодными для государства и общества. Соответственно инвестиции в культуру, образование, духовную сферу следует рассматривать как высокоэффективные, экономические инвестиции, как инвестиции в человеческий капитал. В современном экономическом развитии ценятся не материальные формы, а эффективное качество экономики и способность системных изменений общества, а также прямая зависимость от сферы образующего человеческого капитала.

**Ключевые слова:** человеческое развитие, человеческий капитал, образование, здравоохранение, индекс человеческого развития, качество жизни.

## **HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AS A FACTOR OF COMPETITIVENESS OF KAZAKHSTAN**

Human capital in many countries, accounts for most of the accumulated wealth and is the main dominant socio-economic development of the modern society and the basis for the development of a competitive economy.

Evolution of human capital development shows how attitudes have changed state to this factor. Its formation depends on investments Member the state in raising the level and quality of life.

The experience of countries Finland, Ireland and Singapore to create innovation and information economies «almost zero» indicates that only part of the system and software and target approaches implemented effective innovation system and intensively formed National human capital (NCHK).

The sources of investments for the formation NCHK are primarily health care system, education (science), the possibility of realization of human potential building, spiritual enrichment.

The quality of life of people dependent on income levels. According to SARK, Average nominal wages for 2012 amounted to 101 079 tenge, which is 12.3% higher compared to the previous year. In 2013, Kazakhstan with the index average wage of \$ 640 is on the second place after Russia, the third - Azerbaijan, on the fourth - Georgia and Ukraine at the level of the average wage is on fifth place.

In the structure of income of the population of Kazakhstan continues to dominate the share of employment revenue, which for the 2001-2012 biennium. increased from 77% to 81%. Dynamics of GDP and sizes the main sources of income of the population for 2008-2012.

However, despite the increase in revenues, a significant portion of the country's population is low revenues and risks to appear in the category of the poor. It should be noted that Poverty persists differentiation more pronounced picture of rural poverty in all regions.

Since 2008, the proportion of the population with incomes below the subsistence minimum in the whole Republic decreased by 3.2 times and by the end of 2012 was 3.8%, maintaining a positive dynamics for both urban and rural areas.

In the regional context in terms of the proportion of poor people in the region to the total number poor the poorest regions in the country, according to SARK are South Kazakhstan (32.8%), North

Kazakhstan (5.1%), Zhambyl (8.1%), West Kazakhstan (3.9%), Almaty (9.1%) regions. The most prosperous from this point view are the cities of Astana and Almaty [1].

One of the factors that reduce poverty and improve the welfare of the population of is the ability to engage in productive work. The labor market, according to the rating GCI WEF and IMD, is a competitive advantage of Kazakhstan. In this componenting Kazakhstan took the 15th place in the WEF GCI, strengthening its position in the past year by 4 points, and 12th place in the IMD rankings, reducing its position by 7 points. We must note also that national statistics show a positive trend of the market indicators labor, because this factor in the rankings GCI WEF and IMD generally estimated at based on survey data.

In 2012, 474.8 thous. unemployed persons was registered in Kazakhstan, accounting for 5.3% of the working population. In 2012, the unemployment rate decreased by 0.1% with respect to 2011 the share of men among the unemployed was 39.7%, women - 60.3%. The level of unemployment among young people aged 15-24 years was 3.9%, which is 0.95% less than in 2011.

Positive dynamics in reducing unemployment is the result of effective Therefore State policy (the implementation of the «Road Map Business 2020», SPAIID), although the world observed the opposite situation.

The level of employment of the population in Kazakhstan tends to increase. Since 2008, the environmental gains economically active population was 6.7%. By 2012, the number of economically active population reached 8,981,000 people. The country's economy 8.507 million people were employed. One of the important indicators of the quality of life of the population is to provide its housing. JSC «Housing Construction Savings Bank of Kazakhstan» is the only financial institutions including in the CIS, which implements the system of housing construction savings.

Life expectancy (LE) at birth in 2012 has increased by 0.6 years compared since 2011, reaching 69.6 years. The adoption of effective measures in the program «Salamatty Kazakhstan» has allowed just one year to increase the expectancy life of 0.6 years. According to the rating IMD, life expectancy at birth increased from 64 years in 2008 to 67, 4 years in 2012. Kazakhstan, according to the rating the IMD, all still occupies the 58th place among 60 countries in terms of life expectancy at birth and healthy life expectancy. For comparison: the average

lifetime, particularly in Switzerland, Japan, Germany, the 13,3-16,2 higher than in Kazakhstan. Ac-

ording to the WEF GCI, in terms of «average duration life years «Kazakhstan improved its position by 1 point, taking 103rd place [2].

Despite the positive developments, at a low level are still the parent figures and infant mortality rates, which are not only integral indicators public health, but also the levels of socio-economic, political, demographic the development of society. The main causes of infant mortality is the state, originating in the perinatal period, representing 57.4% of the total number of deaths cases among infants. Maternal mortality in Kazakhstan over the past 3 years decreased 3.7 times, but still remains high.

In view of the measures taken to reduce the incidence of infant mortality and improve fertility increased level of natural population growth in 2012 and reached 14.2%. By Compared with 2008, this figure increased by 1.1%.

All over the world celebrated a definite shift from emergency aid and long-term treatment of the hospital towards outpatient care, and other health care options. According to WHO, in 1990, the number of hospital beds in Kazakhstan was one of the highest in Europe. In recent years it has declined slightly and was close to the average value of the index for the European Union countries.

In 2012, there has been an increase in funding the health care industry. The costs of State budget per capita of the population rose from 20,047.6 tenge in 2008 to 53966 tenge in 2012. The share of expenditure on health in 2012 was 2.4%, in 2011 - 2.3%, in 2010 - 2.5%. Positive dynamics of health care funding changes have not yet.

It gives the right to talk about funding adequacy. Health expenditure majority CTBA European countries account for about 10% of GDP.

To improve the country's health financing system introduced Project establishment of national health accounts (NHA). NHS - a comprehensive monitoring of financial flows in the health of the country, which plays an important role in decision-making. Implementation of this system will allow a clear plan for spending and more sound and effective decisions on the transition to insurance medicine, construction of hospitals and clinics.

Education is an important source of domestic capital. The high cue level of education of the population is beneficial to the development of the country. Strategic cal priority in the activities of the state - the contribution of human capital in the educational tion part.

According to the ranking of WEF GCI, Kazakhstan's education system is characterized by medium

indicators. education indicators are not a competitive advantage countries. The IMD ranking Kazakhstan takes 42 th place on the subfactors «Education», worsening its position by 2 points. However, according to the ranking, Kazakhstan has high levels of adult literacy, ranking first.

The Report of the UNDP Human Development noted that in 2012 the literacy rate Kazakhstan's population over 15 years is 99.7%, which exceeds the threshold value a group of countries with very high HDI development.

The external evaluation indicates an increase in the quality level of the Kazakhstan education of. A significant contribution to the development of human capital makes international program «Bolas-hak» Presidential program «Daryn».

Coverage of children (age 1-6 years), permanent pre-school institutions has trends to growth and in the last five years has increased by almost 2-fold, amounting to 30.8%. Despite so, there is still a shortage of pre-school education institutions in urban and in rural areas. The low growth of the education sector indicators or evidence of non-reduction adequacy of funding. Financing of education from the state budget 2012 increased by 7.5768 billion tenge, or 4% of GDP (in 2010 - 3.5%, in 2011 – on 3.6%). However, Kazakhstan is far behind on this indicator from the developed countries. Situational analysis showed that, despite the measures taken, occurred improvement is not match the level of success of developing countries [3].

Necessary to adopt a system of measures to improve the factor «human development» for entering the country in the 30 most developed countries of the world.

The priority direction of the health care system should be to ensure access population to the necessary quality to modern health services. Although the concentration of efforts to ensure the infrastructure is stored disk Available Balance to quality health services in urban areas (54.7% of the population) and rural areas (45.3% of the population). It is necessary to expand access to health care in remote areas and to increase the coverage of free health preventive skim inspection as basic infrastructure is concentrated in the cities. also, it is necessary to focus not only on the provision of facilities, but also to improve level

of health care institutes, particularly in the training of health workers working with women and children (close cooperation with international organizations - internships, training courses, change of attitude towards the patient regardless of social status).

An effective health system and quality health care will not provide health and life expectancy without a conscious attitude of the population to healthy twist.

One of the priorities from the very beginning of formation of independent Kazakhstan was the formation of a quality education system. The education sector has naibol- PWM potential for the development of human resources. Currently, Kazakhstan need continue to work to bring the education system in line with international governmental standards, but with the values and traditions that have accumulated in the domestic system education and fundamental science.

Formation of competitive education system must be based on the transition from “Education for life” principle to the principle of “education for all throughout life. “ For the early development of human capital and the alignment starting opportunities.

Children need to increase the value of pre-school education. preschool system tion education requires a revision of teaching methods and the introduction of modern technology training. The lack of pre-school funding caused by failure of pre-school education and training, because in recent years the proportion of expenditure is 0.1% of GDP.

Competitiveness and demand in the labor market are defined in the educational sector in the process of learning. Consequently, significantly increased responsibility education for the formation of qualified personnel, which requires different

It must be the creation of new permanent jobs in accordance with the requirements of modernization Organization and production diversification. Ensuring the competitiveness of human capital and its effective functioning in the conditions of formation of innovative economy is one of the most complex problems the solution of which must be carried out at different levels and is associated with address many priorities and urgent tasks of the strategy the medium and long prospects for socio-ekonomicheskono development.

## References

- 1 Regiony Kazakhstana v 2012 g.: statisticheskiy sbornik / pod red. A.A. Smailova – Astana : Agenstvo RK po statistike, 2013
- 2 IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook, 2013.
- 3 The Global Competitiveness Report 2013–2014: Full Data Edition is published by the World Economic Forum within the framework of The Global Competitiveness and Benchmarking Network, p. 569.