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SOCIAL ASPECTS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS OF KAZAKHSTAN

In the modern world, the development of the economy of any country is closely linked to the sustainable development of regions. Social processes play a crucial role in the sustainable development of a region. Much attention is paid to these processes in scientific works on economics, politics, sociology and interdisciplinary studies. We have touched upon the economic aspects of social development of regions.

When writing the article such methods of scientific cognition as system approach, comparative and statistical analysis were used. The data on average monthly wages were used. Taking into account the presence of other sources of income, we also analysed the data on nominal cash incomes of the population by regions. In the analysis we used average per capita indicators to adjust for differences in the population size of the regions. The comparison was carried out using the unevenness index.

The calculations revealed that the unevenness of both indicators is growing, which does not correspond to the current trends of sustainable development.

The importance of the problem of sustainable development of regions in terms of social development is obvious, so we believe that the results of the research conducted in this article can be used for further scientific developments.

Keywords: social development, sustainable growth, unevenness, regions, Kazakhstan, economy, wages, income, population, standard deviation.

Introduction

The current state of human existence brings to the forefront the problem of sustainable development, which includes three interrelated elements: economy, ecology and social aspect. Sustainable development implies a special approach to the development of regions.

The importance of the social aspect in the development of regions of any country, including Kazakhstan, is enormous. The social dimension plays an important role as it encompasses various aspects of people's lives, including such components of quality of life as health, education, culture, labour relations, social well-being, as well as contributes to the development of social infrastructure and ensuring that the needs of the region's residents are met. In addition, the social dimension includes creating equal opportunities for all citizens, combating discrimination, supporting vulnerable groups and building social capital. Thus, taking into account the social aspect in the development of regions contributes to the creation of a sustainable, dynamically developing system where social and economic development do not contradict each other.

When analysing the social aspects of regional sustainability, the uniformity of the level of social development, including that determined by such important economic criteria as the levels of average per capita income and average monthly wages, is important. Sustainability is promoted by the downward trend of unevenness of the level of these indicators in the regional aspect in dynamics.

Taking into account all of the above, the authors in the article set the goal – to analyse the social aspects of sustainable development of the regions of Kazakhstan from 2012 to 2022 from the point of view of evenness of development.

Research methods. The authors used such research methods as abstraction, system approach, methods of comparative and statistical data analysis.

Materials and methods

The problem of sustainable regional development and its social component has been widely researched in the scientific literature. For example, Rahma H., Fauzi A., Juanda B., Widjojanto B. Juanda B., Widjojanto B. consider integrating economic, social and environmental factors into indicators of sustainable development of regions to compare them [1].

Shchukina L. V. investigated the theoretical basis for achieving sustainable development at the regional level, substantiated and clarified the term «sustainable development» in relation to the regional socio-economic system [2].

Sadykov R. M., Migunova Y. V., Gavrikova A. V., Ishmuratova D. F. conducted a study of key aspects of social development of the region in conditions of economic instability, as well as the identification of the most significant threats to sustainability affecting the socio-economic development of territorial entities.

They assessed the socio-economic situation of the region in the main spheres of life activity [3].

The social situation of the population, topical problems of spatial development of the Russian Priamurye region are also considered in the article of a group of Russian scientists [4].

Karaeva F. E., Shumakhov R. V. also consider the role of the social sphere in the sustainable development of the region and give a comparative assessment of social development models of different countries, as well as highlight the priorities of regional social policy [5].

Moldabekova, A. T., Seitkan, G. G., Mussayeva, D. M., Yessentay, A. conducted an empirical analysis on the basis of the survey and identified the main parameters of assessment of depressed settlements in East Kazakhstan, Zhambyl and North Kazakhstan regions and identified the main problems such as lack of livelihood, lack of jobs and earning opportunities, poor living conditions, poor infrastructure, lack of opportunities for development, problems with vocational education, poor ecology, etc., as well as a number of other problems [6].

Gluschenko K. criticises the use of an inequality index weighted by the share of regions in the country's population when assessing regional inequality, believing that this approach provides an estimate of interpersonal inequality among the entire population of the country, rather than an estimate of regional inequality [7].

Abashidze A. K., Inshakova A. O., Solntsev A. M. and Gugunskiy D. A. studied the problem of socio-economic inequality as an obstacle to sustainable development from the perspective of neo-institutional theory, which considers the problem as a result of the action of social institutions with their inherent norms and rules. From their point of view, social justice allows to form an inclusive society and achieve equilibrium of the world economic system, which creates the basis for sustainable development [8].

The literature review has shown that the future of regional development is closely linked to the social dimension of sustainable growth, problems of inequality and unevenness of development.

Let's consider the data of average per capita income and average monthly wages by regions of Kazakhstan. According to the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the moment in Kazakhstan there are 3 cities of republican significance and 17 regions. The existing changes in the number of regions are taken into account in the calculations (division of South Kazakhstan region into 2 subjects: Shymkent city and Turkestan region in 2018; appearance of Abay, Zhetysu and Ulytau regions in 2021) [9].

From our point of view, the indicators of average monthly wages and average per capita income more objectively reflect the trends of sustainable development. The statistics takes into account the population's monetary income from wage employment and self-employment (adjusted for employment in the informal economy) and payments of social transfers. The analysis was carried out in dynamics for 2012–2022, the authors believe that such a period of time allows us to make an assessment of changes in the indicators.

The unevenness was calculated using the unevenness coefficient calculated by formula 1:

$$C = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \quad (1)$$

where:

C – unevenness coefficient of regional development;

\bar{x} – average per capita nominal monetary income / average monthly wage in Kazakhstan;

x_i – average per capita nominal monetary income / average monthly wage in i -region of Kazakhstan;

n – number of regions.

When the coefficient of unevenness decreases, the sustainability of regional development increases and vice versa.

Results and discussion

As Table 1 shows, the average per capita nominal income of the population in Kazakhstan as a whole grew 3 times. The highest growth rates were in East Kazakhstan (3.8 times), Kostanay (3.4 times), North Kazakhstan and Akmola regions (3.3 times), and the lowest – in Almaty city and Mangystau region (2.5 times).

At the same time, the difference in the level of average per capita nominal income between the maximum and minimum values was 3.4 times in the first year under study (2012), and in the last year (2022) – 3.8 times.

Table 1 – Nominal cash income per capita, tg.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Republic of Kazakhstan	51860	56453	62271	67321	76575	83710	93135	104282	116126	130616	157017
Abay region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116776	136870
Akmola region	44665	47253	52771	56579	65213	72866	80809	91933	107224	122039	147592
Aktobe region	50691	55144	60042	60921	65913	74092	80967	92696	98360	115009	136997
Almaty region	39106	43352	47557	53860	60351	64072	69652	79528	86606	101709	118784
Atyrau region	108296	110188	124705	123202	142758	156392	185036	212571	215076	251597	315448
East Kazakhstan region	45145	49764	53504	55392	64574	74594	85630	97835	111632	133689	169657
Karagandy region	54183	59275	63833	66841	71905	82299	94738	106481	130552	140164	170056
Kostanay region	43918	48006	51633	55399	65922	75923	82093	92543	105856	124221	148433
Kyzylorda region	43931	46477	49998	49400	56252	62630	66924	76971	85142	92531	112979
Mangystau region	79450	86267	102645	101302	113459	122306	131667	137539	141506	156740	199354
North Kazakhstan region	43515	47256	51078	54653	62954	71402	78967	88229	103292	117275	142554
Pavlodar region	53892	59016	64026	66488	78408	85714	93162	106226	119334	138244	171655
South Kazakhstan region	31600	33807	34688	35830	43103	42684	-	-	-	-	
Turkestan region	-	-	-	-	-	-	43937	52650	63443	69103	82900
Ulytau region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162387	209040
West Kazakhstan region	53463	56974	62028	64317	77734	84971	95621	107202	112319	128077	152415
Zhambyl region	34607	36539	39764	43143	48057	54564	61301	70330	80516	90255	110638
Zhetysu region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91986	106683
Almaty city	86733	95095	104832	111530	124281	130268	138927	150380	164721	179554	214112
Astana city	85080	92605	109866	128956	130335	138711	147548	162400	174396	194398	223542
Shymkent city	-	-	-	-	-	-	58470	70202	75725	81714	94484
Unevenness coefficient	21567,6	22442,8	26990,0	28196,4	29821,1	31465,0	35603,9	38665,2	38053,8	41992,1	53159,0
Note: Compiled by the authors according to the source [9].											

Figure 1 shows the value of the coefficient of inequality of nominal cash income per capita in the years under study (2012–2022), its value increased from 21567.6 to 53159.0, i.e. 2.5 times. The increase in the value of this indicator means a decrease in the sustainability of development of Kazakhstan's regions, increasing inequality in the incomes of the population of different regions.

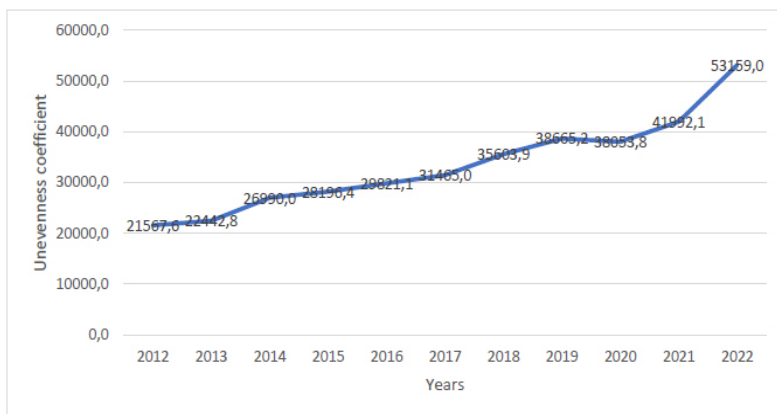


Figure 1 – Unevenness coefficient of nominal cash income per capita (2012–2022)

We will also consider the dynamics of the coefficient of unevenness by the indicator «Average monthly wages». According to national statistics, from 2012 to 2022, the average monthly salary in Kazakhstan as a whole increased from 101,263 to 309,867 tenge, i.e. 3.1 times. The highest growth rates were in Almaty and East Kazakhstan regions (3.4 times), Akmola, Kostanay and North Kazakhstan regions (3.3 times). The lowest growth rate is in Almaty city (2.6 times). The highest absolute values of average monthly salary in 2022 were in Atyrau region (523,210 tg.), Mangystau region (459,953 tg.), Astana city (409,021 tg.), Ulytau region (402,561 tg.). The difference between the maximum and minimum level of wages by region was in 2012. – 2.6 times, in 2022 – 2.3 times (see table 2).

Table 2 – Average monthly salary, tg.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Republic of Kazakhstan	101263	109141	121021	126021	142898	150827	162673	186815	213003	250311	309867
Abay region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	258941
Akmola region	74685	79127	85412	89176	104816	110776	121361	140272	168302	203006	250155
Aktobe region	90241	96575	106265	106778	117446	126640	137039	156595	182923	217597	274401
Almaty region	77320	81596	89283	90445	104903	110387	115101	136212	168313	207592	261228
Atyrau region	180406	192356	221664	225121	268441	264597	293572	351103	367799	406166	523210
East Kazakhstan region	84872	90263	99130	103028	118736	125911	140126	162182	190287	224700	287063
Karagandy region	92382	99339	107821	113905	125705	134494	149916	172239	203806	240608	283803
Kostanay region	76647	83451	90602	93560	107997	116640	125995	145890	171319	201923	250943
Kyzylorda region	93361	98813	104485	106332	118963	124107	130391	152085	178174	212777	265738
Mangystau region	157358	183914	222294	234007	250787	259672	275679	294099	317611	349503	459953
North Kazakhstan	68921	74853	81062	84324	97344	104139	110686	130233	157497	187501	227021
Pavlodar region	85844	93639	102310	108630	122633	131706	141915	160670	187427	220291	273505
South Kazakhstan region	75467	78705	84550	85693	99182	103225	-	-	-	-	-
Turkestan region	-	-	-	-	-	-	104136	123853	158762	195302	237189
Ulytau region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	402561
West Kazakhstan region	90728	98360	108223	116798	136675	144175	153782	183914	195410	226537	276191
Zhambyl region	72296	76742	81874	85298	96044	100536	109720	127043	156846	195922	234526
Zhetyysu region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229760
Almaty city	134378	142310	155242	161845	178678	190875	200919	224158	247951	295985	354860
Astana city	148287	159537	177809	189970	212848	227003	240320	266796	302504	344691	409021
Shymkent city	-	-	-	-	-	-	115574	136995	161329	193682	234729
Unevenness coefficient	33573,2	37666,6	46165,2	48332,1	53861,7	53722,1	57774,2	63959,9	62023,8	63874,5	84179,6

Note: Compiled by the authors according to the source [10].

As shown in figure 2, the coefficient of unevenness of average monthly wages for the years under study also increased (from 33573.2 to 80179.6) - also by 2.5 times. This also indicates negative trends in terms of sustainability of development of Kazakhstan's regions.

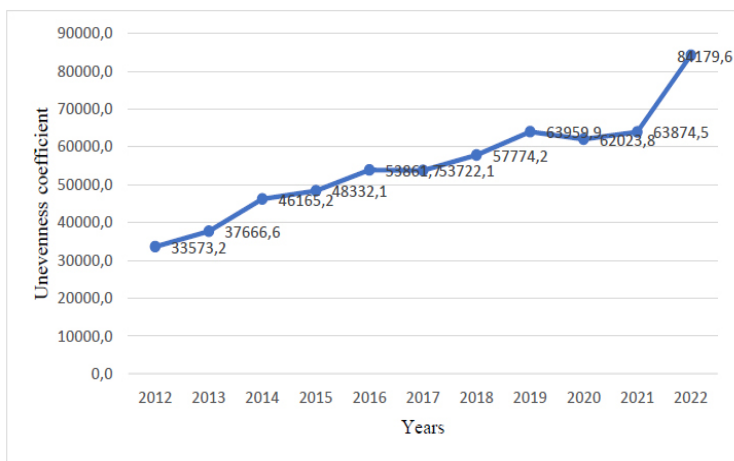


Figure 2 – Unevenness coefficient of average monthly wages (2012–2022)

Summarising the results of the study of such social indicators as average per capita nominal income and average monthly wages, we can state that the uneven development of Kazakhstan's regions is unfortunately growing. This means that the problem is aggravated and it is necessary to take measures, in particular, the government to solve this problem.

Social aspects of sustainable development take on special significance in light of political instability in the world as a whole, as well as the events that took place in Kazakhstan in 2022.

Conclusion

Kazakhstan is a country that possesses large reserves of minerals and actively sells them on the world market. The availability of revenues from mineral resources puts the country in a more favourable environment and can create a basis for solving social problems, in particular equalising the incomes of people living in regions not associated with hydrocarbon extraction.

The social component of sustainable growth is determined by qualitative and quantitative indicators. We have analysed quantitative indicators in this paper. The

results of the analysis show that the value of the coefficient of unevenness for the years under study (2012–2022) has worsened: in terms of average per capita nominal cash income its value increased from 21567.6 to 53159.0, i.e. 2.5 times, and in terms of average monthly wages increased from 33573.2 to 84179.6 – also 2.5 times.

From our point of view, regional differentiation and uneven growth require more active actions on the part of society as a whole, the state and local authorities.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН АЙМАҚТАРЫНЫҢ ТҰРАҚТЫ ДАМУЫНЫҢ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК АСПЕКТІЛЕРІ

Қазіргі заманда кез келген елдің экономикасының дамуы аймақтардың тұрақты дамуымен тығыз байланысты. Әлеуметтік процестер аймақтың тұрақты дамуында шешуші рөл атқарады. Бұл процестерге экономика, саясат, әлеуметтану және пәнаралық зерттеулер бойынша ғылыми еңбектерде көп көңіл бөлінеді. Біз аймақтардың әлеуметтік дамуының экономикалық аспектілеріне тоқталдық.

Мақаланы жазу кезінде ғылыми танымның жүйелік көзқарас, салыстырмалы және статистикалық талдау сияқты әдістері қолданылды. Орташа айлық жалақы туралы деректер пайдаланылды. Басқа да кіріс көздерінің болуын ескере отырып, біз өңірлер бойынша халықтың номиналды ақшалай кірістері туралы мәліметтерге де

талдау жасадық. Талдау кезінде біз аймақтардағы халық санындағы айырмашылықтарды түзету үшін жан басына шаққандағы орташа көрсеткіштерді қолдандық. Салыстыру біркелкі емес индексті қолдану арқылы жүргізілді.

Есептеулер екі көрсеткіштің де теңсіздігінің өсіп келе жатқанын, бұл тұрақты дамудың қазіргі тенденцияларына сәйкес келмейтінін анықтады.

Әлеуметтік даму тұрғысынан аймақтардың тұрақты дамуы проблемасының маңыздылығы айқын, сондықтан мақалада жүргізілген зерттеулердің нәтижелерін одан әрі ғылыми әзірлемелер үшін пайдалануға болады деп есептейміз.

Кілтті сөздер: әлеуметтік даму, тұрақты өсу, біркелкі емес, аймақтар, Қазақстан, экономика, жалақы, табыс, халық саны, стандартты ауытқу.

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СОЦИАЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ РЕГИОНОВ КАЗАХСТАНА

В современном мире развитие экономики любой страны тесно связано с устойчивым развитием регионов. Важнейшую роль в устойчивом развитии региона играют социальные процессы. Этим процессам уделяется много внимания в научных работах по экономике, политике, социологии и в междисциплинарных исследованиях. Нами затронуты экономические аспекты социального развития регионов.

При написании статьи применялись такие методы научного познания как системный подход, сравнительный и статистический анализ. При этом использованы данные по среднемесячной заработной плате. Учитывая наличие других источников доходов, нами также проведен анализ по данным номинальных денежных

доходов населения по регионам. При анализе мы использовали среднедушевые показатели, чтобы скорректировать различие в численности населения регионов. Сравнение проводилось с помощью коэффициента неравномерности.

По данным проведенных расчетов выявлено, что неравномерность по обоим показателям растет, что не соответствует современным тенденциям устойчивого развития.

Важность проблемы устойчивого развития регионов в части социального развития очевидна, поэтому полагаем, что результаты проведенных в статье исследований могут использоваться для дальнейших научных разработок.

Ключевые слова: социальное развитие, устойчивый рост, неравномерность, регионы, Казахстан, экономика, заработная плата, доход, население, среднеквадратичное отклонение.

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