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CHARACTERISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN MEGAPOLIS CITIES

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Abstract. The article examines the features and causes of unemployment in megapolis cities of Kazakhstan, as well as regional demographic policy.

Keywords: *unemployment, employment, work, labor market.*

Introduction

In a recent address to the people of Kazakhstan "Socio-economic modernization - the main vector of Kazakhstan's development," President Nursultan Nazarbayev instructed the government to develop an effective employment program aimed at raising the income level of the population: "At my instruction, the government has approved a fundamentally new employment support program. It sets three important tasks.

First, the creation of an effective training and employment assistance system. Second, the promotion of entrepreneurship in rural areas. Third, increasing the mobility of labor resources and priority employment in Kazakhstan's economic activity centers." Meanwhile, employment programs, even under different names, have been operating in our country for not the first year. And until now their work has not raised any complaints [1].

Important factors of regional development are entrepreneurship and qualified human resources. President of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev in the "Kazakhstan-2050 Strategy: new political course of the established state" noted that the country needs new effective mechanisms for equalizing socio-economic conditions in the regions. He instructed the Government together with regional mayors in 2013 to adopt a program for the development of small cities, which should become long-term,

creating a whole series of industrial projects on their basis. Their task is to promote the building of a system of sectoral specialization of regions, to become industrially productive satellite cities of large agglomerations, and ultimately raise the standard of living of the local population and provide employment to rural youth. Also, according to the President, measures should be taken for a comprehensive solution to migration problems that affect labor markets in the country's regions.

Materials and Research Methods

At the current stage of Kazakhstan's development, an economic situation has developed that leads to large internal migration of the population. All Kazakhstanis strive to cities such as Astana and Almaty. For the analysis, we use migration flows to the city of Almaty. The balance of internal migration to the cities of Astana and Almaty from 2003 to 2011 is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 – Balance of internal migration to the cities of Astana and Almaty, persons.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Astana	5372	14186	15679	17708	19315	24880	31879	33846	31135
Almaty	18799	23686	26209	23430	19916	18551	14448	18847	22480

**Source: National Statistics Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan*

Results and Discussion

Representatives of all districts of Almaty region, nearby cities, as well as from all cities of Kazakhstan strive toward the "southern capital." In most cases, the motivating goals of this trend are job searching and studying. In searching for work, people encounter significant difficulties, as the Almaty labor market for specialists with higher education is oversaturated. Taking into account the annual graduation of students, the problem of employment for specialists with higher education becomes most pressing.

Almaty companies recruit the most talented specialists who have distinguished themselves and shown a high level of knowledge. Such specialists include both residents of Almaty and visiting students from all over Kazakhstan. That is, only a small portion of trained specialists with high knowledge and skills find employment in Almaty. Accordingly, the intellectual potential of Kazakhstan's regions, their talented representatives, together with the intellectual potential of the city of Almaty itself, form a strong intellectual system that actively develops Almaty's economy and contributes to its development. Consequently, the regions of our state are engaged in personnel training to meet the demand for professional and highly qualified labor in the city of Almaty. This process is dynamic and constant. Development occurs through remittances, increased consumer spending, housing rental, and other services [2].

In the territory of the beautiful city of Astana, 687.7 thousand people live. The population density is more than 950 people per square kilometer. The unemployment rate of Astana does not exceed 1.7%, which speaks to the good social policy of the city. More than 180 thousand people work in medium and large enterprises. More than 40 thousand people living in the city receive age-related pension benefits. In addition, city residents receive state social, special state, one-time childbirth, as well as childcare benefits.

In Astana, a working group on employment of unemployed citizens under the city akimat continues its active work, which has been operating for the fourth year and contributes to reducing the unemployment rate, according to the capital's Employment and Social Programs Department.

It is necessary to develop a set of measures that will contribute to slowing down and, in the future, stopping the mass outflow, primarily of youth, to megapolis cities of Kazakhstan. We see the solution to this problem in the following set of measures.

The main direction of regional development should be housing construction. In Kazakhstan, there are currently programs for housing construction. In most cases, housing is built in megapolis cities. In the regions, insufficient attention is paid to housing construction. Since housing construction, in our opinion, should provide the main impetus for regional development, we propose to begin implementing a program of mass construction of both multi-story and private homes with simultaneous placement of new production. It is necessary to note and emphasize that housing construction must be accompanied by the placement of new production or restoration of old industries that operated in the Soviet state, equipped with new technologies.

One of such new enterprises developing the regional economy was the largest poultry farm in the CIS, JSC "Kazros-Broiler." To date, the launch of such a poultry farm has reduced the volume of imports entering the Republic by 30%. After the launch of this project in the region, additional jobs appeared: 1,214 jobs directly at the enterprise itself, and more than 2,000 jobs through the multiplier effect in related economic sectors of the region [3].

Infrastructure development. The process of reverse migration will become an incentive for infrastructure development. Kazakhstani business, in most cases, invests money in the entertainment sector, as investments in housing construction or production at the regional level are considered risky. With effective work of entrepreneurship departments under mayor's administration, business money can be attracted to open mass recreation venues, parks, cinemas, and shopping centers. The development of priority sectors for the region will contribute to transport infrastructure, quality roads, quality passenger transportation, and many other sectors contributing to the development of the regional labor market [4].

Regional demographic policy. Regional development will cause population growth. The availability of affordable housing, availability of jobs, developing

infrastructure, and increased well-being of the population guarantee an increase in birth rate indicators. Population growth, from an economic point of view, is the growth of consumer spending of the population, an increase in demand for goods and services, which creates additional jobs, as well as new opportunities for both Kazakhstani regional business and the population.

Conclusions

If the current set of measures is strengthened by a powerful regional social policy (healthcare, education, youth policy), then, according to our estimates, within the next 10-15 years Kazakhstan can obtain developed regions and new cities with developed industry, infrastructure, and creative human capital. The existence of such regional industrial centers will be a factor in reducing unemployment.

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СПЕЦИФИКА БЕЗРАБОТИЦЫ В МЕГАПОЛИСАХ

Райымбек Мауленов

Данная работа исследует характерные черты и факторы безработицы в крупных городах Республики Казахстан, попутно освещая вопросы региональной демографической политики.

Ключевые слова: безработица, обеспечение занятости, трудовая деятельность, сфера труда.

ҮЛКЕН ҚАЛАЛАРДАҒЫ ЖҰМЫССЫЗДЫҚТЫҢ ӨЗІНДІК СИПАТЫ

Райымбек Мауленов

Бұл зерттеуде Қазақстанның үлкен қалаларындағы жұмыссыз қалудың негізгі факторлары мен ерекшеліктері, сондай-ақ өңірлердегі демографиялық бағыттар талданған.

Кілт сөздер: жұмыс орындарының тапшылығы, жұмыспен қамту, еңбек ету, еңбек ресурстары.