

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIAL SPHERE OF AKTOBE REGION IN MODERN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

KASTAKOVA E. 

Kastakova Elena - PhD, assistant professor, head of the department of international trade, faculty of commerce, University of economics and business, Bratislava, Slovak Republic.

E-mail: elena.kastakova@euba.sk, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4215-4836>

Abstract. The article discusses social policy and the state's social policy, which is one of the ways to regulate the socio-economic conditions of society. It is closely related to the overall economic situation in the country and has a dual function. On the one hand, social policy and social policy directly and indirectly reflect the goals of economic development, as economic activities are carried out with the aim of creating better conditions for all segments of society. On the other hand, social policy and social policy are factors of economic growth. If economic development does not improve social policy and the social environment of the population, then labor productivity and the quality of the workforce will decrease, and social policy and social instability and conflict will increase in society. Social policy and social policy are formed differently in different countries. Social policy and social policy guarantee that every member of society receives an income level that ensures a legally defined and approved level of work. In a market economy, the state will be obligated to create conditions for every member of society to realize their potential and earn income. Social policy and social policy occupy a special place in the mechanism of social policy and social protection. During a transition period when the economy is experiencing a crisis and unemployment and poverty are emerging in society, the state's ability to provide mass funding to the population is reduced.

Key words: social policy, social sphere, management protection, state policy, social program, economic development.

Introduction

Insertion Social policy and social sphere management are one of the most important areas of the Aktobe region, aimed at ensuring the comprehensive development, living conditions, and well-being of all citizens at a high level. Social policy and the importance of social policy are determined by the process of labor force reproduction, increasing labor productivity, improving the level of education and profession of the labor resource, the scientific and technical level of the productive forces, and the cultural and spiritual life of society. Social policy and social policy reduce economic costs in production, reducing the level of human morbidity. Social policy and social spheres, such as public catering and preschool education, free up a large part of the population from household activities and contribute to increased employment in public production.

Materials and methods of research

The study shows that social policy and management of the social sphere are among the key areas of state regulation of the economy. They are focused on creating favorable conditions for the comprehensive development of society, improving the quality of life, and ensuring the well-being of citizens. The importance of social policy is determined by its impact on the reproduction of the workforce, the growth of labor productivity, the improvement of education and professional training, as well as the development of scientific and technological potential, culture, and the spiritual sphere of society. In addition, effective social policy contributes to reducing economic costs in the production sector by reducing the level of morbidity among the population. The development of social services, including public catering and the preschool education system, frees a significant portion of the population from household responsibilities and creates conditions for more active participation of citizens in social production and labor activities.

Results and its discussion

The regional budget for 2025 is 767.8 billion tenge, including 371.3 billion tenge in subventions and targeted transfers from the national budget.

In January-December 2025, the state budget received 624.3 billion tenge in taxes and payments, including 313.0 billion tenge in the national budget and 311.3 billion tenge in the local in

the mining industry (IFO – 102.0%) and 1,362.3 billion tenge in the manufacturing industry (IFO – 106.5%).

The volume of gross agricultural output amounted to 412.0 billion tenge, or 102.5% compared to the same period in 2025.

Small and medium-sized businesses.

The number of active small and medium-sized enterprises in January-December 2025 was 86.8 thousand units, or 101.2% compared to the same period in 2024.

The volume of investments amounted to 1,228.7 billion tenge, or 132.4% compared to the same period in 2024.

The volume of construction work amounted to 469.1 billion tenge, or 117.5% compared to the same period in 2024.

1,021.1 thousand square meters of housing were commissioned, or 105.9% compared to the same period in 2024.

The overall unemployment rate was 4.7%.

The average monthly salary in January-September 2025 increased by 8.3% (compared to the same period in 2024) and amounted to 394,611 tenge.

The inflation rate was 112.7%, including 112.6% for food products.

On December 30, 2005, in accordance with the resolution of the Akim of Aktobe city No. 2318, in order to implement the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 27, 2005 No. 1294, the state institution "Construction Department of Aktobe city" was established [1]. The main activity of this institution is the Coordination of the construction industry in the city, the development of Housing Infrastructure and the organization of the construction of social facilities.

President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev in his address to the people of Kazakhstan «Economic orientation of just Kazakhstan» paid special attention to the development of Housing Infrastructure. The address identified providing the population with high-quality and affordable housing as one of the most important areas of state policy [2].

Within the framework of state support in this direction, credit funds for housing construction were provided for the first time due to targeted transfers allocated from the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan and funds were allocated in the amount of 2,500,000.0 thousand tenge. This funding was directed to the implementation of housing construction projects and the development of engineering and communication infrastructure of new residential areas.

During the development of new residential areas on the territory of the city, such infrastructure works as road construction, laying telephone lines, maintenance of engineering and communication systems are being carried out in stages. These works are carried out in parallel with the placement of residents in new settlements.

The first stage of the construction of a new residential area consists of five microdistricts. Of these, the construction of multi-storey residential buildings in the two main microdistricts is considered as a priority direction. In addition, the construction of the fifth microdistrict, which will be located on the banks of the Zham Kargaly River and residential areas near the boulevard, which will be connected with the public and administrative center, is planned. Within the framework of the project, it is planned to build children's playgrounds, entertainment facilities and a modern indoor stadium in the park area near the Peschanka River. In addition, it is planned to build cultural and social institutions along the boulevard, such as a museum, theater, library [3].

Currently, the construction of the second microdistrict is in full swing. Within the framework of the state program «affordable housing–2023», it is planned to build 92 block-section residential buildings with a total area of 282.2 thousand square meters. These residential buildings cover about 5045 apartments. In addition, it is planned to build two schools for 1000-1200 places and four kindergartens for 280-350 places in each microdistrict. The design and estimate documentation for the polyclinic for 500 places, which will be located in the second microdistrict, is being developed. The current pace of construction works allows us to fully complete the construction of five microdistricts [4].

The development of the Aktobe agglomeration is one of the most important factors contributing to the growth of the region's population. Currently, the population of the region exceeds 700 thousand people, and by 2040 the number of residents of Aktobe will reach 1 million people. The basis for this growth is industrial and innovative development, the development of mining and metallurgical, oil and gas refining, construction and the opening of new production facilities.

Within the framework of the Nur-Aktobe residential area development project, it is planned to build 16 microdistricts in the future. Currently, projects of the first five microdistricts are being developed and construction work is being carried out in stages. In addition, in order to develop social infrastructure, the construction of schools, kindergartens, cultural and sports facilities is envisaged [5].

Special attention was paid to the development of social infrastructure within the framework of the program «Nurly Zhol-the way to the Future» announced by Kassym – Jomart Tokayev. In 2015, 1,150,000.0 thousand tenge was allocated for the construction and modernization of educational facilities at the expense of the National Fund. Within the framework of this funding, the construction of a school for 320 places in the village of Brick, a school for 600 places in the village of Zarechny-3 and a kindergarten for 320 places in the village of Kargaly began.

The high-quality execution of construction projects was under constant control. Specialists of the customer, technical and author's supervision systematically checked the implementation of construction and installation works. Deputies of the maslikhat also took part in public control.

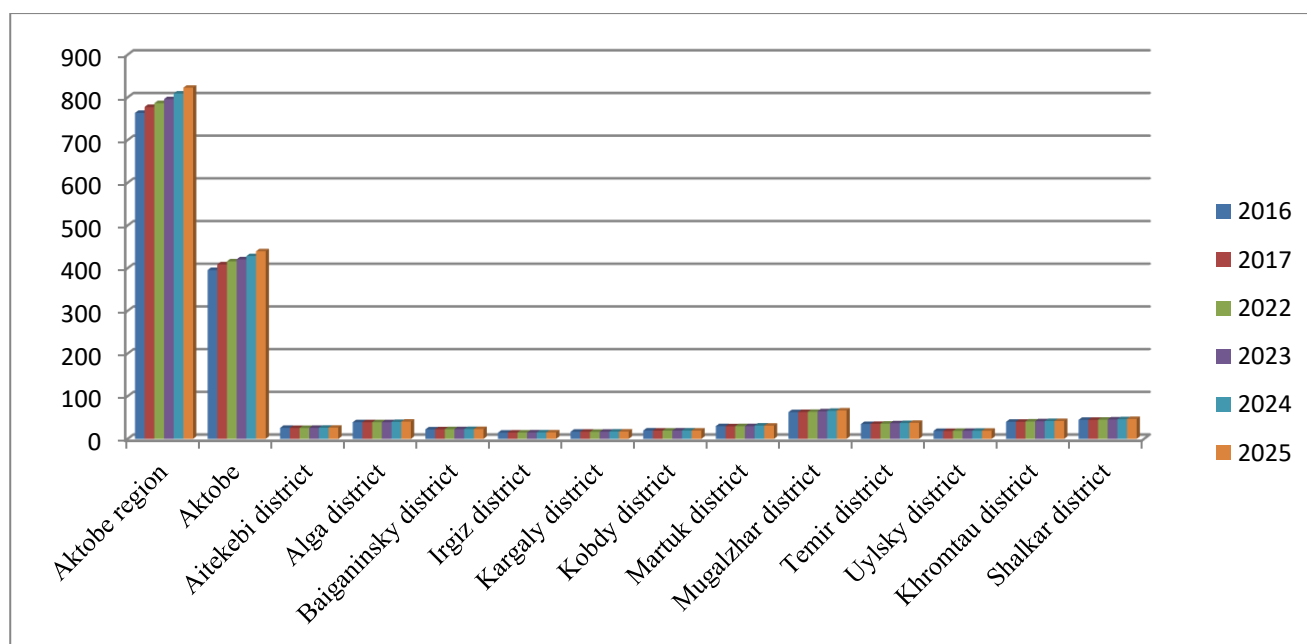


Figure 1. Population dynamics by District of the region

Note-compiled on the basis of information from the Aktobe region administration

Work on the development of engineering and communication infrastructure in the region was also carried out intensively. In such residential areas as «Altyn Orda», «Akzhar-2», «Batys-1», the construction of heating, water, sewerage and electric networks was carried out. In 2017, 15 facilities of engineering networks were put into operation in urban and rural districts.

According to statistics, the population of Aktobe region at the beginning of 2022 was 822.5 thousand people, an increase of 4.6% compared to 2016. The share of the urban population was 62.1%, and the rural population was 37.9%. This indicates a gradual increase in the level of urbanization in the region [6].

Three main facilities were successfully commissioned by Timax Electro in settlements equipped with gas installations (including Lesnoye village, K. Nokina yard, and Zarechny-3, Site

3). Infrastructure projects in Kuraily village were delivered by Sayat Zholy LLP, while construction in Kyzylzhar-1 and 2 was carried out by Kurylys Globus LLP. Furthermore, transformer substations (KTP) were constructed by Globus Firm LLP (customer: Aminastroy Service LLP), and the construction of the Peschanka water treatment plant was fully completed [7].

The population density in the region (data for 2016) is 2.69 people per 1 sq. m., Aktobe-186.1 people per 1 sq. m., where half of the population of the region lives (53.45%).

Table 1. Population density to the beginning of the year

	Territory, thousand square km.	Population density, 1 sq. km. the man in the bite		
		2023	2024	2025
Aktobe region	300,6	2,62	2,65	2,69
Aktobe	2,3	180,78	182,86	186,10
Aitekebi district	35,9	0,71	0,72	0,72
Alga district	7,5	5,18	5,19	5,29
Baiganinsky district	61,0	0,37	0,37	0,38
Irgiz district	41,5	0,36	0,36	0,37
Kargaly district	5,0	3,31	3,35	3,39
Kobdy district	14,0	1,38	1,39	1,40
Martuk district	6,6	4,48	4,49	4,71
Mugalzhar district	27,9	2,27	2,31	2,35
Temir district	12,6	2,84	2,90	2,95
Uylsky district	11,5	1,62	1,64	1,65
Khromtau district	12,9	3,15	3,20	3,23
Shalkar district	61,9	0,73	0,74	0,74
Note-compiled on the basis of information from the Aktobe region administration				

At the beginning of 2016, 26.5% of the population of the region was young people of working age, 64.4% - of working age and 9.1% - older of working age. The largest share in the structure of the age group of the region's population is 20-24-year-olds (10%) and 25-29-year-olds (9.9%).

In the Aktobe region, under the influence of agglomeration processes, there is a steady increase in population driven by migration flows from other regions. To stabilize the regional settlement system, the development of supporting rural settlements and small towns is considered a key strategic direction. A defining demographic feature of the region is that the majority of the population belongs to the childbearing age group. This factor directly contributes to higher birth rates and an increasing proportion of large families.

Furthermore, the steady influx of young people into the labor market creates favorable conditions for long-term growth in labor resources and heightened economic activity. However, this demographic structure significantly increases the strain on social infrastructure, particularly in the healthcare and education sectors. The main advantage of this demographic trend lies in the sustained growth of the region's human capital and workforce potential. Consequently, there is a growing need for a well-planned regional social policy that effectively accounts for demographic expansion and provides the necessary development of social infrastructure [8].

Table 3. Demographic indicators

	2023	2024	2025
Population (at the end of the year), thousand people	795,8	808,9	822,5
Young from working age, thousand people	206,4	214,1	-

Working age, thousand people	518,9	521,3	-
Older than working age, thousand people	70,5	73,5	-
Came, Man	8 365	14 627	19304
Gone, man	11 130	14 702	19796
Migration balance	-2 765	-75	-492
Note-compiled on the basis of information from the Aktobe region administration			

In order to reduce social policy challenges and the social risks of internal migration, it is necessary to effectively regulate migration flows by the state. The issue of developing measures to promote the adaptation of domestic migrants in new places of residence is becoming increasingly relevant. One of the most important indicators of the socialization of immigrants in cities is their success in the professional field. That is, in the process of adaptation of rural immigrants in cities, it is important that immigrants adapt to the labor market and occupy labor positions that correspond to their capabilities and abilities [9].

In order to effectively distribute labor resources and eliminate fluctuations in the regional labor market, regulation of migration processes is necessary while taking into account the strategic tasks of regional development. Together with migration policy, it is essential to effectively implement regional policy, as it contributes to the balanced distribution of migration processes across the country, reduces disparities in regional development, and regulates the population's standard of living [10].

The consequence of the agglomeration effect for the region is the improvement of migration conditions through economic development and the influx of population from other regions. Optimization of the resettlement system of the population of the region through the development of reference centers of the resettlement system that ensure its stability (supporting rural settlements, development of single-industry towns, small towns) [11].

The main advantage of improving the demographic development of the region is due to the fact that at present the bulk of the population of the region is made up of persons of childbearing age. The increase in demographic birth rates is a consequence of the revival of the tradition of large families. To date, 530 preschool institutions with a contingent of 43,796 children operate in the region, including 262 kindergartens and 268 mini-centers [12].

In order to effectively distribute labor resources, eliminate fluctuations in the regional labor market, state regulation of migration processes is necessary, taking into account the strategic tasks of regional development.

In conclusion, the observance of the priority for preschool organizations is still an urgent social problem for the Aktobe region. Currently, there is a clear shortage of places, which indicates the need to increase the infrastructure and personnel potential of the pre-school education system in the region.

Table 4. Preschool education in Aktobe region

Districts	by region as a whole			including					
	Number of preschools and mini-centers	including children	Coverage of children aged 1–6 in preschool education (%)	Urban areas			Rural areas		
				Number of preschools	including children	Coverage of MB in children 1-6 years %	Number of preschools	including children	Coverage of MB in children 1-6 years %
Forward	32	2464	78,1	7	1245	79,7	25	1219	76,6
Ayteke bi	42	1547	81,1	0	0	0	42	1547	81,1
Baiganin	30	1913	90,8	0	0	0	30	1913	90,8
Irgiz	29	1100	92,2	0	0	0	29	1100	92,2
Kargaly	19	877	82,0	0	0	0	19	877	82,0

Kobda	40	1180	99,0	0	0	0	40	1180	99,0
Martuk	38	1692	96,6	0	0	0	38	1692	96,6
Mugalzhar	53	3687	87,1	18	2597	87,8	35	1090	85,7
Iron	41	2654	94,2	3	170	87,2	38	2484	94,7
Oyl	26	1652	95,4	0	0	0	26	1652	95,4
Khromtau	28	2224	76,2	8	1511	87,1	20	713	60,0
Shalkar	55	2777	75,1	18	1620	76,4	37	1157	73,5
Aktobe	96	19898	50,4	82	18234	51,3	14	1664	42,2
Region.sh\s	1	67	100,0	1	67	100,0	0	0	0,0
Forward B/Y	0	5	100,0	0	5	100,0	0	0	0,0
Oblmpk	0	23	100,0	0	23	100,0	0	0	0,0
Kalmpk	0	36	100,0	0	36	100,0	0	0	0,0
Region	530	43796	64,9	137	25508	57,6	393	18288	78,9
2024-2025 academic year	522	42682	63,4	131	24408	55,2	391	18274	78,9
Dynamics	8	1114	1,5	6	1100	2,4	2	14	0
Note-compiled on the basis of information from the Aktobe region administration									

In this regard, the Department of Education and local executive bodies together are taking measures to build new kindergartens, develop public-private partnerships, and expand the capacity of existing institutions. At the same time, within the framework of the agglomeration development process, it is planned to strengthen the socio-economic potential of Aktobe and nearby settlements.

Within the framework of the Aktobe industrial city concept, additional demand for the labor market is being formed through the development of industrial and infrastructure projects, which, in turn, actualizes the issue of personnel support [13].

In the context of the expansion of the network of kindergartens, the shortage of qualified specialists also remains a serious problem. Therefore, to improve the quality of preschool education, it is necessary to carry out systematic work not only on the development of the material base, but also on the training of pedagogical personnel and improving their professional level. This, in turn, will improve the quality of educational services and create favorable conditions for the full development of children. In addition, one of the most important tasks is to improve the social status of teachers and improve working conditions. Measures in this direction will contribute to reducing the shortage of personnel and ensuring the stability of the education system.

Conclusion

The social sphere of Aktobe region is steadily developing due to continued urbanization, population growth and government support programs. Significant progress has been made in housing construction, social infrastructure, and the provision of public services. However, problems such as the shortage of preschool institutions, the uneven distribution of infrastructure, and staff shortages are still relevant

In general, to ensure sustainable growth and improve the quality of life of the population, it is necessary to further improve the implementation of social policy and balanced regional development.

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АҚТӨБЕ ОБЛЫСЫНЫҢ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК САЛАСЫН ҚАЗІРГІ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ЖАҒДАЙДА ДАМУЫ

КАСТАКОВА Е. 

Кастакова Елена – PhD, ассистент-профессор, халықаралық сауда кафедрасының меңгерушісі, сауда факультеті, Экономика және бизнес университеті, Братислава қ., Словакия Республикасы.

E-mail: elena.kastakova@euba.sk, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4215-4836>

Андатпа. Мақалада әлеуметтік саясат және мемлекеттің әлеуметтік саясаты қарастырылады. Бұл қоғамның әлеуметтік-экономикалық жағдайларын реттеудің негізгі бағыттарының бірі болып табылады. Әлеуметтік саясат елдегі жалпы экономикалық жағдаймен тығыз байланысты және екі жақты қызмет атқарады. Бір жағынан, әлеуметтік саясат экономикалық дамудың мақсаттарын тікелей және жанама түрде бейнелейді, өйткені экономикалық қызмет барлық қоғам мүшелерінің өмір сүру жағдайларын жақсарту мақсатында жүзеге асырылады. Екінші жағынан, әлеуметтік саясат экономикалық өсудің маңызды факторы болып табылады. Егер экономикалық даму халықтың әлеуметтік жағдайын жақсартуға ықпал етпесе, онда еңбек өнімділігі мен жұмыс күшінің сапасы төмендеп, қоғамдағы әлеуметтік тұрақсыздық пен қақтығыстар күшейеді. Әр елде әлеуметтік саясат әртүрлі қалыптасады. Әлеуметтік саясат қоғамның әрбір мүшесіне заңмен белгіленген және бекітілген өмір сүру деңгейін қамтамасыз ететін табыс алуына кепілдік береді. Нарықтық экономика жағдайында мемлекет қоғамның әрбір мүшесінің өз әлеуетін жүзеге асырып, табыс табуына жағдай жасауға міндетті. Әлеуметтік саясат пен әлеуметтік қорғау жүйесі әлеуметтік даму тетігінде ерекше орын алады. Экономикалық дағдарыс, жұмыссыздық пен кедейлік орын алған өтпелі кезеңде мемлекеттің халықты жаппай қаржылай қолдау мүмкіндігі төмендейді.

Түйін сөздер: әлеуметтік саясат, әлеуметтік сала, басқару және қорғау, мемлекеттік саясат, әлеуметтік бағдарлама, экономикалық даму.

РАЗВИТИЯ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ СФЕРЫ АКТЮБИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ УСЛОВИЯХ

КАСТАКОВА Е. 

Кастакова Елена – PhD, ассистент-профессор, заведующая кафедрой международной торговли, факультет торговли, Университет экономики и бизнеса, г. Братислава, Словацкая Республика.

E-mail: elena.kastakova@euba.sk, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4215-4836>

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются социальная политика и государственная социальная политика как одно из основных направлений регулирования социально-экономических условий общества. Социальная политика тесно связана с общей экономической ситуацией в стране и выполняет двойную функцию. С одной стороны, социальная политика прямо и косвенно отражает цели экономического развития, поскольку

экономическая деятельность осуществляется с целью улучшения условий жизни всех членов общества. С другой стороны, социальная политика является важным фактором экономического роста. Если экономическое развитие не способствует улучшению социального положения населения, то снижаются производительность труда и качество рабочей силы, усиливаются социальная нестабильность и конфликты в обществе. В разных странах социальная политика формируется по-разному. Социальная политика гарантирует каждому члену общества получение уровня дохода, обеспечивающего установленный и утверждённый законом уровень жизни. В условиях рыночной экономики государство обязано создавать условия для реализации потенциала каждого члена общества и получения им дохода. Социальная политика и система социальной защиты занимают особое место в механизме социального развития. В переходный период, когда экономика переживает кризис, а в обществе возникают безработица и бедность, возможности государства по массовой финансовой поддержке населения сокращаются.

Ключевые слова: социальная политика, социальная сфера, управление и защита, государственная политика, социальная программа, экономическое развитие.