

Жұмыссыздық - жұмыс істегісі келетін бірақ лайықты жұмыс таба алмай жүрген экономикалық белсенді халықты сипаттайтын теріс құбылыс. Ол біздің өміріміздің барлық аспектілеріне және бағыттарына теріс әсер етуі мүмкін. Бұл мақала Қазақстандағы жұмыссыздық деңгейі мен Қазақстанның экономикалық дамуының арасындағы қарым-қатынасты зерттейді. ЖІӨ нақты көрсеткіші экономикалық даму көрсеткіші ретінде қолданылады және Оқунның заңы сүйене отырып зерттеледі. Осы тақырып жайындағы әдебиеттерге шолу жүргізіледі және жұмыс соңында Қазақстандағы жұмыссыздық деңгейін төмендетуге арнайы шаралар ұсынылады.

Түйін сөздер: жұмыссыздық көрсеткіші, жалпы ішкі өнім (ЖІӨ), экономикалық даму

ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ УРОВНЯ БЕЗРАБОТИЦЫ НА ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ РОСТ ГОСУДАРСТВА: НА ПРИМЕРЕ

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Аннотация

Безработица — это негативное явление, при котором часть экономически активного населения страны, желающего трудиться, не может найти подходящую работу. Она может негативно повлиять на все аспекты и направления нашей жизни. В настоящей работе рассматривается взаимосвязь между уровнем безработицы и экономическим ростом Казахстана. В качестве показателя

экономического роста принимается реальный показатель ВВП, и в качестве основы исследования берется закон Окуна. Проводится соответствующий обзор литературы, и в конце работы рекомендуются возможные решения для снижения уровня безработицы в Казахстане.

Ключевые слова: уровень безработицы, внутренний валовый продукт (ВВП), экономическое развитие

According to Eurasian Economic Committee, the number of Kazakhstani unemployed people in June 2017 reached 436,000 and only 94,600 of them are registered in employment service. Sudden increase in number of registered people in labor exchange made up 37, 7% and the country's unemployment rate amounted to 4, 9% (Zhakupova, Z. 2017). The rate of hidden unemployment rate in the second quarter of 2017 was 0, 3%, which is about 23, 900 people (Baturin, V. 2017). What concerns youth unemployment rate, then, the picture is more optimistic - it has been decreased fairly enough since 2001 till 2017, 19,4% and 3,9%, respectively (Trading Economics, 2018).

In the 60s of the last century, the American scientist Arthur Okun emphasized the interdependence of GDP growth and employment rate. He argued that, simply speaking, by providing jobs to only one percent of unemployed, the country receives two percent of GDP growth per year. It requires people nothing to invent, what the country practically gets are only advantages. First, people work and make money. Second, income level of their families also increases. Third, state has decrease in number of poor people and poverty will be almost eliminated. Fourth, government spends less money on social assistance. Fifth, income level growth of population increases the market itself (Urmanov, A. 2017).

Thus, the paper is aimed at studying negative impacts of joblessness on economic safety of Kazakhstan more thoroughly. At the end of the research, some practical ways and recommendations to reduce unemployment rate in the country will be suggested. As we've already understood, the dependent variable in our case is economic growth and independent variable is high unemployment rate.

According to Bureau of Labor Statistics, unemployment is presence of people who are not working for the last one month and actively searching for a job. Similarly, temporary discharged employees are also counted as unemployed. If people are not in search of job, however, then, they are not included in the list of unemployed people (Amadeo, K. 2017).

High unemployment rate is really problematic – it might have negative impact not only on person and his family, but on the whole state as well. There are number of drawbacks that unemployment can raise in society. The first one is labor exploitation – it will make people to work in bad conditions for miserable wages. This will facilitate greed, dishonesty, and inhumanity among community members, which, in turn, will cause social instability and even revolts in country. Similarly, labor exploitation may result in increased number of crime and violence, since people become no more motivated and start to search easiest ways to feed themselves. This negative social impact of joblessness is often found among youth rather than adults. Furthermore, unemployment leads to poverty and dramatic rise in debt, which can be explained in terms of obligations of the state to pay compensations and unemployment benefits for jobless people. (Gleeson, P. n.d.). This insufficient use of human resources, in turn, might greatly affect economic growth of the society (Mehta, P. n.d.). When it comes to negative effects on individuals themselves, then, they will lose their income in the short-run and their savings

for retirement in the long-run, since pension contributions will be stopped and no longer available.

If we go back and take a look at history, we can see that many EU countries had been severely affected by Global Economic Recession of 2008. Actually, the consequences of economic crisis confirmed the truth of Okun's Law. Villaverde and Maza (2008), for example, investigated Spanish case and found that economic recession had influenced GDP first and unemployment rate second. These increased unemployment rate and decreased GDP level, consequently, worsened economic stability of the country. The same research was conducted by Turkish economists, Tiryaki and Ozkan (2011), who applied quarterly data analysis method by taking 1998-2010 years as their key study. What they've found is that despite the fact unemployment rate was not decreased after economic recession, economic situation of the country was strong and stable enough. This is followed by Yelwa et al. (2015) study, which investigated Nigeria in 1987-2012 and also found that high unemployment rate and economic growth of the country were indirectly proportional to each other (Dritsakis, N and P.Stamatiou, 2016).

From the investigations mentioned above, one will obviously claim that Kazakhstan needs to implement appropriate policies regarding unemployment if the country wants to have economic prosperity. As the deputy minister of healthcare and social development Birzhan Nurymbetov says, "In the whole world, employment is considered to be the main priority of the social and economic policy of any state. Kazakhstan is implementing the Employment Roadmap 2020 program, which supports different regional employment programs. Despite the current situation in the world economy and unemployment rates rising, the state takes measures to keep unemployment at the level of 5 percent. Today, we focus on high quality jobs with stable wages",

Kazakhstan has already made its first steps toward job occupation (*The Astana Times*, 2016).

One of the long-term solutions against unemployment might be adequate training and education provided for unemployed. For instance, they can get additional education for free in the sphere they would in demand and would be immediately employed without any trouble. These trainings may be in technical sciences, be it electrical engineering or computational science. Even though the solution seems requiring a lot of time and effort, it will surely have long-lasting positive effects in the aftermath. Another possible way might be the government's guaranteed tax breaks for companies. Businesses and private sectors could be freed from taxes if they hire more employees. This could serve as motivation for those firms, though it seems to cost expensive (Pettinger, T. 2017).

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