

At the same time efficiency of expenses from the social point of view can be calculated by coefficient of budgetary security of the population (Cbsp) which is equal to the ratio of the budget expenses for the period and a population in the given period.

The relation of the state budget for the long-term priority, «Health, education and welfare of the citizens of Kazakhstan» and the population during 2009-2011 should be determined for calculation of this indicator [4, p. 8]. Calculation of the budget sufficiency of the population for the years 2009-2011 is shown in table 3:

Table 3

Calculation of the budget sufficiency of the population of Republic of Kazakhstan

Expenditure on Health, education and welfare of Kazakhstan citizens, mln tege			Population, mln people			Cbsp, tege/person			The rate of growth of coefficient of Cbsp	
2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2010/2009	2011/2010
2347784,9	2589740,7	3078906,0	16,2	16,4	16,7	144925	157911	184366	1,1	1,2

Note. Compiled and calculated by the data of the State budget and Statistical digest of Kazakhstan for 2009-2011.

Analyzing the data given in table 3, it is possible to note the tendency of growth of budgetary sufficiency of the population for 2009-2011: pace of growth in 2010 made 1,1, in 2011 increased up to 1,2. Thus in 2009 on 1 person 144925 tege were accounted, in 2010 – 157911 tege or growth made 9,0%, in 2011 – 184366 tege with growth on 16,8%. The growth of such annual financial maintenance allows to judge about the efficiency of the state expenditure on social area in general.

In 2012 expenses of the state budget are aimed on improvement of life conditions of the population and preventing the growth of unemployment, increase of wages, support of small and medium business, development of agriculture, etc. Thus the state expenditure on social area in 2012 will make 3 377 200,0 million tege – about 53% of all expenses, and the growth in comparison with 2011 will make 9,7% [5, p. 3].

Such dynamics allows concluding, that expenses of the state budget of Republic of Kazakhstan for 2009-2011 have strongly expressed social character and in 2012 financing of social area on account of the State expenditure remains the same prior direction. Increase of budgetary funds use efficiency will be reached due to growth of quality of state services to the population, maintenance of the employment, available housing and qualitative growth of the human capital in Kazakhstan.

Thus, the social orientation of the budget in intermediate term prospect will be kept and the basic priority at planning the state expenditure will be well-being of Kazakhstan citizens, namely their social support, health and formation, as well as creation of conditions for qualitative growth of economy.

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ROLE OF TECHNOPARKS AS A TOOL OF LIVING STANDARDS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AT THE CASE OF MEXICO

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Technoparks are one of the important tools in developing economy in modern world. They are actively used to economic development by such countries as the USA and China that occupy leading positions in the World economy.

When Russia enters WTO, tools of economic development become more and more significant. Mexico, a country that is involved into North American agreement on free trade and has similar features with resource-dependent economy of Russia, can serve as an example in this problem.

The subject of the research that served as a ground for this article, were factors of life level and economic growth that can be influenced with tools of economic development – technoparks.

A number of scientists define technoparks' efficiency according to the following indexes:

- Increase in production rate due to new technologies, training high-qualified specialists;
- Improvement in life quality and welfare of citizens due to formation of social infrastructure, creation of work positions, and, therefore, increase in wages due to emergence of high-qualified specialists and technologies that create a consumption potential of a country [1, 7].

For example, Russian economic researchers consider a positive effect of modernization of Russian enterprises for increase in competitiveness of national producers that can lead to an increase in welfare and life quality of citizens [6, 8].

In 1955 a concept of increasing consumption was realized. It was introduced by Viktor Lebov in the USA and aimed to make consumption a way of life. Later, economies of many countries adjusted to this economic idea that stays actual nowadays [1]. Thus, we can formulate the general purpose of an economy – an effective satisfaction of unsatisfied needs. It leads to a necessity of studying consumption and life quality of people as a factor that must be supported by economic activity and its components.

Scientists outline a number of factors that influence a quality of life. All these factors are used according to a research objective. Those factors of quality of life that cross factors of economic growth have been selected for the further analysis [1, 2]:

- education (as a factor of labour productivity);
- level of unemployment;
- state debt (as a factor that influences future income of a country);
- general consumption (as a factor of increase in economic growth);
- personal final consumption per year;
- distribution of income among working population (through coefficient of Genie);
- GDP per a person;

The urgency of economic growth is described in a work of McConell and Brue «Economics» [1]. In it the authors indicate a direct dependence of life quality of people and economic growth of a country. Solving problems economically-outdated countries the authors link to economic growth as well. However, specifics of outdated countries consist in a number of factors, such as immigration of educated population, growth in birth rate that out runs economic growth. Low education level, poor man's mentality, etc. lead to numerous problems that can zero an effect of economic growth. Therefore, developing countries see a solution in increase in economic growth rate with creation of free-trade areas and attraction of foreign investments [10]. This position is reflected in the Declaration of millennium of UN and is implemented in practice through organization of free trade areas, such as WTO and North American trade agreement with participation of economically-outdated countries. Besides, scientists point out currency risks [9] and emergence of

state debt due to ineffective use of investments. In case of Mexico they are correct about the part of currency risks, since recessions of 1980, 1994, and 2007-2008 had a terrible effect due to instability of peso [5].

When it comes to a state debt, when we study Mexico, we can claim that a risk of state debt is not real for this country, as during the period of 1993-2010 it grew by 70 billion USD, and general consumption level grew by 735 billion USD during the same period [4].

However, the authors did not study, how a steady economic growth of a developed country influence factors of life quality, welfare, and economic growth of an undeveloped country in terms of free trade.

Consumption level per a person increased from 1084,5 USD to 7355,0 USD in Mexico from 1994 to 2010, and the same index increase from 22099,0 USD to 41274,0 USD in the USA. Mexico shortened the gap in relation to the consumption share of the USA when in 1994 its consumption level equaled only 4% of the similar index of the USA, and in 2010 this value grew up to 17%. But, in natural values consumption level in Mexico grew only by 6271,0 USD, while it grew by 19175,0 USD in the USA. Therefore, consumption level in Mexico grows according to its position of 1994, but stays outdated in comparison to the USA [4].

Index Ginie in the USA is lower than in Mexico [3,4], therefore, we can conclude that consumer potential in the USA is significantly more attractive for producers of both countries.

According to the data of international organizations of labour [3], the lowest unemployment level in Mexico is registered among low-educated and uneducated people. An immigration of educated people to the USA is registered. GDP of Mexico in 2010 equaled 9132,0 USD per a person [4]. With a zero index of Ginie, we can conclude that wages cannot be higher this value. Thus, we can define that with a relatively low unemployment, there is a high demand for cheap labour in Mexico. The state cannot afford to maintain low unemployment level and high wages at the same time. All that forms a low market demand, and therefore, underdevelopment of domestic companies that cannot increase their productivity and wages level. More firms have integrated the World trading according to analysis of the World Bank. These very companies show a significant growth in labour productivity [3, 5].

So, we observe a closed circle in Mexico, when a high demand for cheap labour forms inside the country and leads to a low level of wages, slow growth of productivity, and further it affects the demand of domestic market and high demand for cheap labour.

To conclude the analysis, we can state that integration into the World trading is only a stimulus for countries to leave their poor positions, it is a possibility to improve life quality of citizens through

free trade. However, it doesn't put their economies on the same level with that of developed countries that have their own technologies and attractive market. Nowadays Russia has put itself on a way that was once open for Mexico, therefore, it is necessary to consider those indexes that were determinant for the development of this country.

Opportune creation of technoparks in Mexico could alter the modern situation of this country significantly. Technoparks have a complex effect over a number of critical factors: emergence of domestic qualified scientists/workers and technologies within a country that free it from borrowing the developed foreign ones. These factors lead to an independent development of prior sectors of economy that define life quality, growth of wages, and development of domestic markets.

Russian economy must be directed for creation of technoparks that increase labour productivity and consumption potential of a market, putting itself on the same level with other participants of WTO.

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WORKING AND HEALTH CONDITIONS OF WORKERS OF CONFECTIONERIES

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The article presents the results of analysis the introduced working conditions over health of personnel of a confectionery, who operate in hazardous conditions of production and work.

The received data served as a ground of developing measures, aimed to improve health of confectionaries' personnel

A problem of preserving health in given conditions, maintenance of high level of professional workability, stability against unfavourable ecological-professional factors is an urgent issue and it requires a special solution (G.G. Onishenko, 2003, A.A. Kalininskaya, 2010). Evaluating health condition of workers of a confectionary, developing measures of decrease in disease rate and optimization of ratio among persons of major professional groups is an urgent scientific problem.

Labour of specialists of waffle workshop is defined by a complex of unfavourable factors: heavy work load; insufficient illumination of working places, high level of noise. Expression and strain of their work process can be classified as moderate (class 2.0) (table).

According to parameters of microclimate conditions (air temperature, speed of air flow, air humidity) working conditions corresponded to class 2.0. General illumination of working surfaces was lower than allowed by 30-100 lux (class 3.1).

Noise level at all working places exceeded an allowed level insignificantly and corresponded to class 3.1 of working conditions. While evaluating tension of electric field under frequency of 50 HZ indexes did not exceed maximum allowed values. Class of working conditions of waffle workshop worker and confectioner depended on electric field and equaled 2.

Impact of general and local vibration over organisms of workshop workers (waffle workshop worker and engineer) did not exceed normal standards. It allowed us to refer this position to class 2 (allowed labour – moderate physical strain).

Technological processes at production areas are not linked to a discharge of hazardous chemical substances into the air. The investigation has established that working conditions of waffle workshop workers can be described as unhealthy heavy of the first and second degree (class 3.1, 3.2).

Disease rate among workers of waffle workshop according to a number of disability cases per