

EDUCATION AS RECOURSE OF MIDDLE CLASS MOBILITY IN KAZAKHSTAN



INTRODUCTION

In modern society education is one of the tools of social mobility. A modern person has an opportunity to reach non-ascriptive status through educational institutions. The level of education a person has enables him/her to do corresponding types of activities, jobs, specialties and positions. Particularly in this sense educational system can be considered as a social mobility factor and its most mass channels. It is important to note the level of educational and qualification potential of the middle class is an indicator of human capital. The middle class as the most extended social group is considered by the source of qualified labor forces of reproductive performance of the Republic of Kazakhstan.



CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE MIDDLE CLASS

The growth of the middle class is associated with the transition to a late industrial society. This transition led to a significant increase in those sections of the population that could not be attributed to any poor or rich. Productivity growth required more highly qualified specialists and specialists. with a high level of education. The development of social infrastructure, education and healthcare systems has led to number of doctors, teachers. It can be said that the process of separation of the middle class is based not so much a criterion of material well-being, as a criterion of belonging to one or another social and professional group.

THE CASE OF KAZAKHSTAN'S MIDDLE CLASS

Now in modern Kazakhstan the middle class consists of two groups: the first is the post-Soviet middle class, who adapted to the new conditions and retained administrative functions that give them additional and rather high incomes in the form of bribes and "commissions" or those who received large blocks of shares some enterprises or some real estate as a result of privatization. The second group is the new middle class, formation as a result of new professions and on the basis of a high level of education and a market economy (Lepekhin, 2003).



METHODOLOGY OF STUDYING THE MIDDLE CLASS IN KAZAKHSTAN

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, as of September 2013, 775,813 active small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) Were registered. SME Kazakhstan shows annual growth. According to the National Statistical Agency, during 2011-2012 the number of actively operating small and mediumsized businesses increased to 4.2%. The largest number enterprises are concentrated in trade and services (33%) civil servants. Civil servants are a special social group that has power and is responsible for the formation Strategy for the development of the entire system. The number of civil servants in Kazakhstan from the working population Kazakhstan except for pedagogical, scientific and creative work.

Civil servants use the administrative resource, i.e. position in the organizational hierarchy. Therefore, in studies of the modern structure of the average civil servants are classified as the core of the middle class (Wright, 1990). Government officials have a level consumption, which is very similar to entrepreneurs and managers in the private sector. In addition to the privileges they have by virtue of their position, such as, for example, the opportunity to have a free rest in the sanatorium Borovoye once a year free, free medical care in good clinics, in addition to salary receive quarterly / annual bonuses, have opportunity to travel around the world. Their children go to private expensive schools.





RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The sample of informants mainly consists of persons with economic and legal education. An unsurprising factor for Republic of Kazakhstan, since after gaining independence, the prestige of these professions has grown and is still economists and lawyers are considered the highest paid professionals. However, it should be noted that now The market is suffering from an oversupply of these professions. The fact is that there is no long-term predictive analysis labor market in Kazakhstan. Universities have programs in the specialties in which students study. ready to pay. Thus, students, in turn, are stimulated by what they see around them. They see that those who associated with office work and government agencies have the most magnificent life

CONCLUSIONS

Nowadays we can see that Kazakhstan more or less follows the same way concerning educational issues as the most Western countries. Global competences and expertise such as international language command (generally English language), perfect information awareness and having culture capital are extremely important for the development of Kazakhstan in the twenty first century. Now university education is one of the main demands in life while finding the new Kazakhstani middle class, as it is an indispensable part of the concept “career”. Education assists Kazakhstan in achieving sustainable development, providing sufficient opportunity to work with trade and resources in socially and economically efficient way. These processes would be impossible without stimulators the education provides.



Thanks for the
attention

