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Factors that Affect the Quality of Life in Tatarstan

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Introduction

Quality of life is the cumulative qualitative characteristic of people's life that reveals not only life-sustaining activity and life necessities, but also sustainability of society as an integral self-developing system. Quality of life is a multilevel complex construction, which has subjective and objective components.

At the present stage of economic development in Tatarstan Republic problems of living standards of the population and factors that determine its dynamics become very important. From their solution in many ways depends focus and speed of future transformations in country and, eventually, political and therefore economical stability in society.

Transition to the market relations brought in significant changes in income adjustment that in the first place determine well-being. Become very important formulization of business in-house politics, which would take into account interests of different groups of employees and owners, would provide effective system of employment and compensation for labor, measures for social protection of employees and, accordingly, would provide a decent life for a person.

Quintessential factors that influence dramatically on changes in society standard of living are political factors. They include nature of social (political) system, stability of institution of law and respect for human rights, correspondence of different branches of government, existence of Opposition, different public associations, etc.

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Perestroika period has opened a new stage in the development of business activity. Its activity become legal, in republic began to take shape new alternative sector of economy, which allowed many people to get a new source of extra income. Development of business activity was coincident with powerful democratic upswing. In 1988-1990 almost all members of business society were engaged in political life (took part in political meetings, assemblies, demonstrations, worked in electorate clubs). Newly developed business entities furnish a financial assistance to the political parties and groups of democratic orientation, put up money for electoral programs of its candidates. People had the opportunity not only to raise money, but also to be directly involved in political life in republic. In such a manner we can see that change in the conception of social development, in our case the transition from state direct and local control of economy to the free market mechanism and construction of civil life with democratic principles, directly and indirectly reflects on standard of living of population and its separate groups.

Discussion

The transition of Tatarstan to the market relations, entrepreneurial development, renunciation of planning, etc. in the first place have an effect on the real income of popular majority in the country. Not many citizens could orientate themselves in rapidly changing conditions, which lead to the accumulation of family's money savings in the hands of tiny minority. Most prepared to a new course, to the process of privatization, were members of the Party nomenklatura and leaders of "grey economy". Furthermore, during the Perestroika period was redistributed also the most part of needed product, namely real remuneration of labor, pensions, and savings in banks. Whereby was radically disturbed confidence to the new regime and to the political authority that carried out the focus on market-driven economy. To gain this trust, real measures in the field of national labor policy, which would take in different components of quality of life, especially employment, working environment and remuneration, social safeguard, and enhancement of the role of nation in industrial regulation, are needed.

Table 1. Basic Political Forces in RT

Political movements	Political spots
national movement	variety of ideologies waver from complete independence to equitable cooperation between Kazan and Moscow, but along with this nothing says about maintaining of high rate standard of living in republic;
«democratical» parties	views waver from idea of federal structure in Russia with tight control from Moscow to Unitarian mechanism of the government, the same coalition is considering the question of equalization of social stratus, discusses united income;
machinery of government and governmental parties	uphold the idea of contractual relationships between Moscow and Kazan. Russian political parties and groups presented in republic (practically in Kazan) as an exotic groups, which does not appear to have any serious impact on policy making. This group discusses the question of raising the standard of living in Republic to the all-Russian level.

Significant influence on the standard of living has *economical factors*, which are availability of economical potential in the country, opportunities for its realization, amount of national income etc. Tatarstan is an industrially developed republic, for which indicative monopoly is in such industries as petrochemistry, machinery engineering, aircraft engineering etc. At the same time it is characterized by militarization, high qualification of labor and bad knowledge of outer market. These factors, even if they impede rapid entry into the market, nevertheless entail substantial potential for future development, and also for maintaining high standards of living in republic.

Agricultural sector in Tatarstan is characterized by sustainable development that oriented to give republic's population staple foodstuffs.

Development of *social sphere* (science, education, medical care, culture) determines the satisfaction of social needs of the population, nurture nation's mentality, influence on economical health of society etc.

Generalizing indicator of culture level in global community commonly believed to be average number of years of population's education (age 25 and above). For the last 20 years this indicator in Republic of Tatarstan increased by factor of 1.5.

Apart from factors discussed above, indexes that determine living standards are: working environment, amenities, social security, social conditions (including environmental conditions, crime rate and so on), and personal savings.

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