

**Czech University of Life Sciences Prague**

**Faculty of Economics and Management**

**Department of Economics**



**Bachelor Thesis**

**Studying abroad for Kazakh students:  
socioeconomic factors**

**Meruyert Igubayeva**

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# CZECH UNIVERSITY OF LIFE SCIENCES PRAGUE

Department of Economics

Faculty of Economics and Management

## BACHELOR THESIS ASSIGNMENT

Meruyert Igubayeva

Economics and Management

Thesis title

**Studying abroad for Kazakh students: socioeconomic factors**

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### Objectives of thesis

The main objective of the thesis is to analyze, find and evaluate the main reasons and motivation of Kazakh students and their parents to study in the Czech Republic. The second aim of the research is to understand how many students are planning to stay in Europe after graduating from the high school or the university, and how many students decide to come back to their native country and apply theoretical and practical knowledge gained in the Czech Republic.

### Methodology

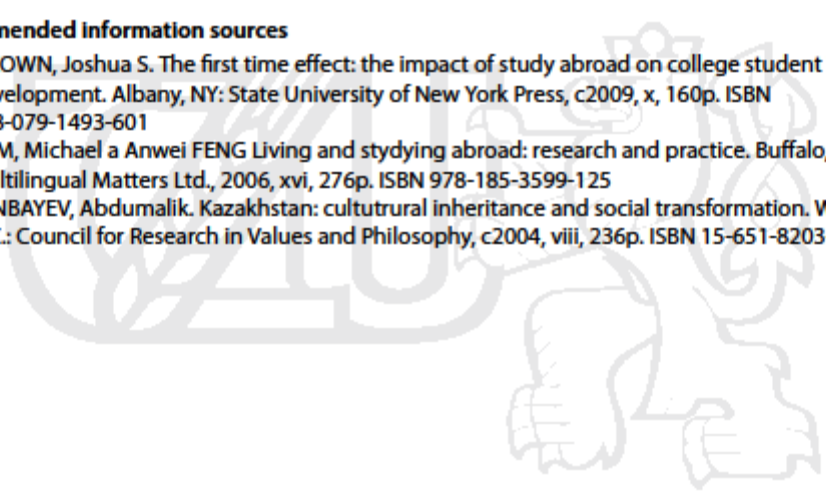
1. Analysis of the economic situation in Kazakhstan (demography – number of students and young people, GDP per inhabitant, overall economic situation and economic growth)
2. Quantitative analysis (questionnaire research)
3. Synthesis (evaluation of the current situation in the analyzed sphere and making proper conclusions)

## **The proposed extent of the thesis**

Bachelor Thesis

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### **Recommended information sources**

1. MCKEOWN, Joshua S. The first time effect: the impact of study abroad on college student intellectual development. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, c2009, x, 160p. ISBN 978-079-1493-601
  2. BYRAM, Michael a Anwei FENG Living and studying abroad: research and practice. Buffalo, NY: Multilingual Matters Ltd., 2006, xvi, 276p. ISBN 978-185-3599-125
  3. NYSANBAYEV, Abdumalik. Kazakhstan: cultural inheritance and social transformation. Washington, D.C.: Council for Research in Values and Philosophy, c2004, viii, 236p. ISBN 15-651-8203-0
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### **Expected date of thesis defence**

2015/06 (June)

### **The Bachelor Thesis Supervisor**

Ing. Petr Procházka, Ph.D., MSc

Electronic approval: 11. 3. 2015

**prof. Ing. Miroslav Svatoš, CSc.**

Head of department

Electronic approval: 11. 3. 2015

**Ing. Martin Pelikán, Ph.D.**

Dean

Prague on 11. 03. 2015

### **Declaration**

I declare that I have worked on my bachelor thesis titled „Studying abroad for Kazakh students: socioeconomic factors“ by myself and I have used only the sources mentioned at the end of the thesis. As the author of the bachelor thesis, I declare that the thesis does not break copyrights of any third person.

In Prague on 16.3.2015

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Meruyert Igubayeva

### **Acknowledgement**

I would like to thank Ing. Petr Procházka, MSc, Ph.D. for his advice and support during my work on this thesis.

# Studium v zahraničí pro studenty z Kazachstánu: socioekonomické faktory

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## Studying abroad for Kazakh students: socioeconomic factors

### Souhrn

Tato bakalářská práce je věnována důvodům, proč studenti z Kazachstánu přijíždí studovat do evropských zemí, zejména do České republiky. Hlavním cílem této bakalářské práce je provést analýzu, najít a vyhodnotit hlavní důvody a motivaci kazašských studentů a jejich rodičů přijet studovat do České republiky. Druhým cílem výzkumu je pochopit kolik studentů plánují zůstat v Evropě po ukončení vysokoškolského vzdělání a kolik z nich rozhodne pro návrat domů a využít teoretické a praktické znalosti získané v České republice.

Bakalářská práce obsahuje metody analýzy, například analýzu ekonomické situace v Kazachstánu, primárně ukazatelů z oblasti vzdělávání. Druhá analýza je kvantitativní analýza, která zahrnuje dotazníkové šetření. Nakonec, obsahuje empirický výzkum – syntézu, která zahrnuje vyhodnocení současné situace v analyzované sféře a vyvodit vhodné závěry.

### Summary

This bachelor's thesis is dedicated to the reasons why students from Kazakhstan go studying abroad to European countries, in particular - to the Czech Republic. The main aim of the thesis is to analyze, find and evaluate the main reasons and motivation of Kazakh students and their parents to study in the Czech Republic. The second aim of the research is to understand how many students are planning to stay in Europe after graduating from the high school or the university, and how many students decide to come back to their native country and apply theoretical and practical knowledge gained in the Czech Republic.

Bachelor's thesis contains different methods of analysis, for example the analysis of the economic situation in Kazakhstan, primarily of indicators in the sphere of education; the second analysis is quantitative analysis, which includes questionnaire research; and the method of empirical research is synthesis. It includes evaluation of the current situation in the analyzed sphere and making proper conclusions.

**Klíčová slova:** Kazachstán, vzdělávání, vysoká škola, motivace, ekonomické ukazatele, HDP, dotazníkové šetření.

**Keywords:** Kazakhstan, education, high school, motivation, economic indicators, GDP, questionnaire research.

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# 1 Introduction

Choice of higher educational institution is a quite serious decision. Young people and their parents most often make the choice in advance, in a year or two, planning the future education.

Nowadays we can observe the situation, that modern youth prefers to study abroad and the number of such students grows every year. There is a certain logic: the European and American education is at the moment highly appreciated. Respectively the diplomas of these higher educational institutions is much more preferable, than diplomas issued in Kazakhstan or in other CIS countries, including also Russian, that is also very popular in educational respect among Kazakh people. Also study abroad assumes communication directly with native speakers, excellent language practice in international language.

On May of this year during the meeting at Mazhilis of Kazakhstan (section of Kazakh Parliament) the President of “Center of the International Programs” JSC of Ministry of education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan Sayasat Nurbek presented the real statistic figures: more than 30 thousand Kazakhstan citizens study abroad. Under regions a situation is as follows: Southeast Asia - about 10%, Malaysia – 3 thousand citizens of RK, 900 people get an education in China. In the Russian Federation – 30% or 7 thousand citizens get an education in the Russian higher educational institutions. Europe – 40%, where the biggest percent goes to Great Britain and North America – 20%. Generally the students are being trained independently at their own expense.

As to European counties, that take the part in statistic data, we can name the following countries, popular among the students: Czech Republic, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Switzerland etc. The main motivation is gaining proper, high quality and modern education in different spheres: economics, social studies, medicine, humanity studies, technology and technics and so on.

First of all, one must understand that primarily it is a decision of the parents who want to give their children proper education. Parents choose which country is the best for educational migration, which education can be useful for their children, and how they can use this education in their future life. Some parents want their children to come back home to their native country after completion of high school or university; other parents have the



main aim to integrate their children to the environment of the foreign country and convince them to stay after gaining high school diploma and find proper work.

This bachelor's thesis is dedicated to the reasons why students from Kazakhstan go studying abroad to European countries, in particular - to the Czech Republic. As I am one of these examples of foreign students in the Czech Republic, I would like to investigate the main motives, reasons and goals of Kazakh students and their parents to go studying abroad.

## **1.1 Aims and objectives**

The main aim of the thesis is to analyze, find and evaluate the main reasons and motivation of Kazakh students and their parents to study in the Czech Republic. The second aim of the research is to understand how many students are planning to stay in Europe after graduating from the high school or the university, and how many students decide to come back to their native country and apply theoretical and practical knowledge gained in the Czech Republic.

Aim fulfillment involves the covering of the following objectives:

- To examine the economic and demographic situation in Kazakhstan;
- To give an education overview of Government and donation programs in Kazakhstan in the sphere of education;
- To compile questionnaire for Kazakh students studying in the Czech Republic;
- To hold an opinion poll;
- To evaluate the results and make conclusions.

## **1.2 Methodology**

Bachelor's thesis contains different methods of analysis. First of all I should mention analysis of the economic situation in Kazakhstan, primarily of indicators in the sphere of education. Those are: demography of Kazakhstan (number of students and young people), GDP per inhabitant, overall economic situation and economic growth.

The second analysis is quantitative analysis. It includes questionnaire research. Questionnaire is designed for Kazakh students in the Czech Republic in order to know their main intentions, aims and reasons to study in this country.

The next method of empirical research is synthesis. It includes evaluation of the current situation in the analyzed sphere and making proper conclusions.

One of the analyses is the one of donation and support programs of the government of Kazakhstan in the sphere of education.

## **2 Theoretical part**

Theoretical part presents the review of the current situation of the studied country. For well-grounded evaluation of the topic under consideration the overview of the basis, predominating the phenomena, is necessary.

### **2.1 Economic and demographic situation in Kazakhstan**

As we investigate the reasons, that affect the choice of the Kazakh people to obtain the education abroad, the sphere of economic situation and demographic one (that is: the number of young people of student's age), as these data are in close relation with the topic of the research. Also the educational overview of various governmental programs in the sphere of education is applied in order to understand, what possibilities for domestic and overseas education currently exist for young people in Kazakhstan.

#### **2.1.1 Economic situation, economic indicators**

Having seceded the Soviet Union, Kazakhstan inherited monopolized, militarized, and centrally administrated economy. One of the major tasks for today is a refusal from rigid administrative regulation and demilitarization of economy, its restructuring on the basis of priority of production of socially significant production.

For the years of independence the radical restructurings in economy which provided formation of the market relations and consecutive integration of the country into world economy were carried out. Kazakhstan became one of the leaders in CIS and Eastern Europe in attraction of foreign investments. The country experienced a process of social sphere reforming, implementation of pension reform.

The republic has rich reserves of minerals, extensive agricultural grounds, qualified personnel, considerable industrial potential (Smailov, 2007).

Now an industrial output is carried out by more than 2700 enterprises where more than 812 thousand people are employed, that is about a third of all occupied in the sphere of material production.

Leading industries include nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy. Due to the high level of quality Kazakhstan copper, lead, zinc and cadmium are in demand and also competitive in the world market.

Kazakhstan is the large fuel and energy region. Development of electrical power branch provides achievement in the closest 5-10 years of economically reasonable level of power independence of Kazakhstan and the advancing development of own generating capacities.

On oil reserves Kazakhstan advances many oil-producing countries. In the republic now there are 172 oil, 42 condensate and 94 gas deposits with the developed oil reserves and condensate of 2,8 billion tons, gas - 1,9 trillion cubic meters.

Acceleration of oil and gas pipeline systems development for the purpose of providing republican oil refineries with the Kazakhstan oil, large industrial and administrative centers with gas, construction of export oil pipelines for creation of possibility of export of the Kazakhstan oil to the world market allowed to increase production of oil from 20 million tons in 1995 to nearly 40 million tons in 2003 and 120-170 million tons in 2014.

Increase in production is observed in 7 regions of the republic: West Kazakhstan (106,6%), Karaganda (106,5%), Mangistau (102,9%), Kyzylorda (102,1%), Southern Kazakhstan (101,4%), Atyrau (101,1%), areas and Almaty (100,1%) . (Bisenov , 2011).

Republic of Kazakhstan was one of the first among the republics of the former USSR, that started structural transformations of some certain, the most significant, first of all in the social plan, spheres of economy:

- - creation of radically new pension system focused on personalization of pension resources of the citizens in system of Saving Funds that also carry out the function of powerful national investment institutes;
- transition to market mechanisms in the sphere of housing and municipal services with full covering by consumers the cost of services, along with improvement of system of the state support of needy citizens;
- introduction of market mechanisms in health care and education, stimulation of private sector development in these spheres;
- improvement of processes of privatization and management of state ownership;

- acceptance of a package of measures on support of domestic manufactures and development of import substitution that allowed to begin restoration of the enterprises of manufacturing industry;
- intensification of reforms in the financial sphere directed on further strengthening of the domestic banking sector and involvement in investment processes of population's funds (creation of Deposit Insurance Fund in banks of the second level, reform in the insurance market);
- the decision about formation of the National fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan allowing to reduce dependence of the country on adverse changes of a price environment of the world markets;
- creation of Development Bank for the purpose of expansion of practice of long-term crediting of investment projects;
- - adoption of the new Internal Revenue Code which forms the Taxation System directed on stimulation of domestic producers and revival of economy (Gamarnik, 2012).

Since 2000 the republic entered a new stage of social and economic development. The economic depression of the end of the 90<sup>th</sup> was replaced by the period of rapid growth. Inflow of foreign investments into the country quickened, fast rates industrial production increased, the financial system became stronger, possibilities of the republican budget significantly extended.

The major external factor promoting growth of national economy was improvement of an environment of the world market concerning the main export goods of Kazakhstan. Steady political situation in the country, macroeconomic stability, increase in domestic demand as a result of increase of a standard of living of the population and favorable investment climate acted as the internal factors which had positive impact on rates of economic growth (Kamshibayev, 2011).

At the initial stage of transformations the model of development of economy was based on high rates of development of oil fields and gas. During this period there was put a base for the subsequent ensuring economic growth, including carrying out a restrictive monetary policy, establishment of severe conditions of expenditure of the State Budget, completion of liberalization of the prices, acceptance of a number of system-forming laws,

the conclusion of agreements with the international financial organizations about granting loans for implementation of stabilization and structural -institutional reforms.

Since 2000 issues of elimination of debt of the state and the enterprises were resolved; reforms in production, financial and budgetary sectors were in progress; further institutional transformations were carried out, in particular, programs for poverty decreasing and development of agricultural territories were accepted. At the same time measures for ensuring stability of financial and taxation and budgetary systems were implemented. The Development Bank of Kazakhstan was created, monetary amnesty was carried out. Laws on financial leasing, construction savings, on mortgage lending, on insurance activity, Tax, Land, Forest and Water codes were adopted. As a result of the carried-out transformations the growth rates of production were increased, economic and social situation in the country was improved.

Essence of a present stage of development of the country — implementation of the multivector advancing steps in all directions. It is possible to give one integrated progress indicator: "In 1994 GDP per capita made a little more than seven hundred dollars. By January 1, 2011 he grew up more than by 12 times and exceeded 9 thousand US dollars. We expected to reach such level only by 2015. World experience shows that in the first 20 years of independence not any country has reached such result. For example, GDP per capita of South Korea for the first twentieth anniversary of sovereign development grew by 3 time, Malaysia — twice, Singapore — by 4 time, Hungary — by 5 times, Poland — by 4 times" (Nazarbayev, 2011).

In the period of the economic boom preceding world crisis of 2008-2009, annual rates of a gain of GDP in Kazakhstan made 8-10% a year. At the same time experience of the end of the 90<sup>th</sup> dictated need of preliminary preparation for possible approach of adverse economic conditions. In this regard, considering cyclical nature of rises and recessions of world economy with which the country is closely integrated, creation of National fund in 2001 became very far-sighted decision. It played a crucial role in overcoming of consequences of a new world economic crisis of 2008-2009. Having distinguished even in 2007 the first signs of the approaching global economic storm, the Head of the state gave an assignment to prepare urgently the national anti-recessionary program, having involved all mechanisms of state regulation, including means of in advance created financial "safety cushion" — National fund.

Among the other states of the world Kazakhstan one of the first overcame consequences of world financial crisis and today again came to a trajectory of sustained economic growth. Producers of domestic goods in practice began to feel support of the state, implementation of industry programs and comprehensive programs of support of business ("Export-2020", "Investor - 2020", "A road map of business-2020"). The government of RK started implementation of the Program of the modernization of the operating enterprises "Productivity-2020" directed on assistance to the enterprises in increase of efficiency of their activity through decrease in expenses.

Now the considerable parts of investments are the share of non-oil sector. So, in materials processing industry in 2013 were attracted 2,1 billion dollars that is 16,7% higher in comparison with a similar indicator in 2012. Inflow of foreign investments for today remains at the level of 8-9% (Sevostyanova, 2014).

Positive changes in labor market are also observed. Millennium Development Goals accepted at the World summit of the UN in 2000 were fulfilled ahead of schedule: the country managed to reduce unemployment rate — from 12,8% in 2000 to 5,5% in 2013 (Mami, 2014). Occupational level of the population is illustrated in a Table, set in Appendix A.

In the first half of 2011 75 large-scale productions amounted totally of 114 billion tenges were presented during an industrial and innovative forum "We will construct together the Strong Kazakhstan!" with participation of the Head of the state – Nazarbayev N.A.

It is known that in January, 2010 the State program of the forced industrial and innovative development of Kazakhstan in 2010-2014 was published (Nazarbayev, 2013). And already we can observe the real results of its realization: 152 enterprises were put into operation; about 24 thousand Kazakhstan citizens were provided with permanent job; in total about 800 various productions were established all over the country; process of active restoration and development of chemical and light industry was started; in agricultural production, in particular, was made a breakthrough in processing of agricultural products.

Implementation of the State program of the Forced Industrial and Innovative Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the forthcoming decade provides the following main actions:

1. Diversification of economy. During implementation of the Strategic plan-2020 diversification of economy by the forced industrialization through withdrawal from an oil-orientation will be accelerated. The increase in a share of processing industries, first of all with use of high technologies is expected.

At the first stage (2010-2014) the forced diversification of domestic economy is carried out first of all in seven directions. It is agro-industrial complex and processing of agricultural production; construction industry and production of construction materials; oil processing and infrastructure of oil and gas sector; metallurgy and production of finished metal products; chemical, pharmaceutical and defensive industry; power; transport and telecommunications.

This directions, and also development of the industry of tourism and mechanical engineering are priorities of the State program of the Forced Industrial and Innovative Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2010-2014.

As for welfare of the population and level of the income, data on a salary are given in the Appendix B.

At the second stage (2015-2019) the priority directions and key indicators of diversification will be defined taking into account results of realization of the State program of the Forced Industrial and Innovative Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2010-2014. (Table 1).

Successful diversification of economy is intimately connected with a sustainable development of the republic, including the following:

a) introduction of modern technologies on the basis of renewable resources and power sources. The stimulating conditions for development of wind power, solar and geothermal power will be created, technologies of effective use of water resources of the country taking into account the principles of the integrated water resources management will be introduced, and also further actions will be taken for providing the population with drinking water;

b) optimization of a control system of a sustainable development and introduction of "green" policy of low-carbon economy, including the ways of investments attraction, solutions of environmental problems, decrease in negative impact of anthropogenic stress, complex processing of waste, strengthening of responsibility of natural resource users on decrease in emissions in environment.



**Table 1. Strategic goals of economy diversification**

By 2015	
	The share of materials processing industry in structure of GDP will make not less than 12,5%. The share of non-oil export in the total amount of export will make not less than 40%.
	The volume of non-oil export will make not less than 43% of cumulative production of materials processing industry.
	Labor productivity in materials processing industry will increase not less than by 1,5 times.
	Labor productivity in agro-industrial complex will increase not less than twice.
	The share of transportation costs in structure of prime cost of non-oil sector will be reduced not less than by 8%.
	Power consumption of GDP will decrease not less than by 10%.
	The share of innovatively active enterprises will increase to 10%.
By 2020	The share of materials processing industry in the structure of GDP will make not less than 13%.
	The share of non-oil export in the total amount of export will make not less than 45%.
	The volume of non-oil export will make not less than 50% of cumulative production of materials processing industry.
	Labor productivity in materials processing industry will increase not less than twice.
	Labor productivity in agro-industrial complex will increase not less than by 4 times.
	The share of transportation costs in structure of prime cost of non-oil sector will be reduced not less than by 15%.
	Power consumption of GDP will decrease not less than by 25%.
	The share of innovatively active enterprises will increase to 20%.

*Source: Strategic development plans of the Republic of Kazakhstan till 2020. (2010)*

In the future Kazakhstan has to be among effectively developing countries of the world, creating high standards of life for citizens. For this purpose it is required to learn to make competitive production in the most short time, having carried out fast transition to the international standards and rules. It is necessary to reach steady position in the international markets, thus the main emphasis needs to be placed on industrial and innovative development of the country. In other words, the Kazakhstan path in a long term — is a wide highway of industrial and innovative development.

Recently, following the international quality standards of goods, works and services, domestic suppliers learn technologies, new to Kazakhstan, introduce modern

management. At the same time this effective mechanism of modernization is used not fully. By 2020 Kazakhstan has to have all signs and attributes of the working state of innovative type. For effective achievement of this purpose it is necessary to understand definitely what is innovation.

Innovation is new goods which give the notable growth of economy, effect in comparison with the old. If efficiency of new technology or goods more than 20% higher than old, we deal with innovation. Breakthrough innovations give an efficiency gain for 100-200%, radical ones - to thousands; absolute innovations — that were not observed anywhere yet, give a gain 10 times more. In the future it is necessary to be guided on radical, and it is even better — on absolute innovations (Medukhanova, 2012).

Development of breakthrough points of "future innovations" can become the important direction of support of new innovative policy in Kazakhstan. As such for the moment only two structures are defined. "Nazarbayev University" in Astana has to become a backbone innovative-intellectual cluster of Kazakhstan, its scientific centers have to lay the foundation of new scientific system. "The park of information technologies Alatau" which will be transformed into "Park of innovative technologies" now, has to become the second center of development of innovations.

In perspective it is necessary to give to all science and technology parks and zones, which are available in the country, the character of innovative type taking into account local opportunities.

Today fight for finance and investments quite often fades into the background. Now trained staff, professional experts are at top position. China, for example, annually fills up a personnel scientific reserve on 500 thousand people, South Korea — on 200 thousand, and is the share of China and India a third of universal number of the scientific and technical personnel (Shaternikova, 2011).

It means for Kazakhstan to get in the first, the most advanced group of the states in respect of innovative development, is necessary to create own domestic base of innovative development even today. First of all it is necessary to prepare people who "are infected" with it, have creative thinking. In other words, we need technocrats of a new wave.

Thus we see that modern education of Kazakhstan youth plays a crucial role for the future of the country.

### **2.1.2 Demographic situation, young people and students in Kazakhstan**

The safe and sustainable development of any country depends not only on dynamics of political, economic, social and ecological processes, but also on dynamics of demographic development as the population of the country represents both the target, and a development factor. Therefore the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev in his message to the people of the country "Kazakhstan-2030" set the task: "Strong population and migration policy has to be put forward to the rank of the leading priorities of national security. If our government bodies treat it indifferently as before, we on a threshold of the XXI century will enter after Russia a situation of "a demographic cross" when population decreases not only because of processes of external migration, but also naturally. This tendency has to be immediately stopped" (Nazarbayev, 1997).

In 2000 at the conference devoted to issues of demographic development in Kazakhstan, the Head of Kazakhstan representative office of UN Fund for Population Activities in A. Alzhanova reported: "According to UN data, in 1997 in the world there were 51 countries with a low indicator of birth rate of the population. The majority of them at this or that stage of development made certain efforts on improvement of a demographic situation by means of development of policy concerning population" (Alzhanova, 2000).

Despite national features of such policy in each country, all of them are connected with the main demographic processes - birth rate and mortality of the population, and also with its movement or migration.

In Kazakhstan the active population policy takes place since the end of the 90th years. Results of this policy weren't slow to be observed. Kazakhstan didn't enter the situation of "a demographic cross", since 2000 in the republic the steady growth of indicators of birth rate and a natural increase of the population is observed, and since 2004 already takes place and positive balance of external migration which earlier for 36 years in succession was negative.

Total coefficient of birth rate, having decreased by 1999 to the level of 1,8, increased by 2008 by one and a half time. An actual situation with ensuring demographic development of the republic shows insolvency of demographic forecasts of the international organizations concerning Kazakhstan predicting its depopulation and reduction of total number of the population.

Number and structure of the population. On number of inhabitants Kazakhstan takes the fourth place among the countries of the former Soviet Union after the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan, by the territory size - the second place (after the Russian Federation). At the same time Kazakhstan remains to one of the most sparsely populated countries of the world. Population density for January 1, 2014 in the republic made only 5,6 persons on one square kilometer. Possessing the territory, the ninth by the sizes, in the world, Kazakhstan continues to remain the sparsely populated country. Today on number it holds the 62<sup>nd</sup> place of a world rating. The population is slightly more than 17 million (17,2 million persons). And on density - the 184th.

As Republic obtained the state independence in 1991, with the beginning of transformational processes and expansion of possibility of return of separate ethnic groups to the historical Homeland, considerable changes happened in Kazakhstan, as well as some other countries the CIS, in the number and structure of the population.

As a result of decrease in birth rate and a certain growth of mortality, and also the considerable negative balance of migration exceeding a natural increase of the population since 1992 population of the republic tended decrease up to the end of 2001. Since January 1, 2002, as a result of noticeable increase in birth rate of the population, inflow of immigrants and considerable decrease in emigration, its growth was outlined and for January 1, 2009 it made 15778,2 thousand people.

Dynamics of population of the republic from 1991 to 2013 shows that big rates of birth rate offset losses from the high level of emigration in the 90th. For the last 20 years the population grew by 10%. From 1995 to 2013 also life expectancy of Kazakhstan citizens - from 63,5 to nearly 70 years increased (63,3 and 70,4). Average life expectancy for men is 65,75 years and for women - 75,06 years. As for birth rate, over the last 5 years growth made 11%. Last year, for example, 393 thousand children were born, that is 14 thousand more, than in the 2012<sup>th</sup>.

**Table 2. Population change components (thousand people)**

Years	Total population at the beginning of the year	Total population increase	Natural increase	Migration balance	Total population at the end of the year	Total increase for the year %
1990	16298,0	141	233,5	-92,5	16439	
1995	15956,7	-283,9	107,4	-238,5	15672,8	
2000	14901,6	-36,0	72,3	-108,3	14865,6	
2005	15074,8	144,5	121,8	22,7	15219,3	
2010	16203,0	237	221,5	15,5	16440	
2011	16440,0	232,8	227,8	5,0	16672,8	
2012	16673,0	236,7	238,1	-1,4	16909,7	
2013	16909,7	251	251,3	-0,3	17160,7	

Source: Statistical handbook. (2014)

The structure of the population under gender is formed generally under the influence of demographic and socio-economic factors. In gender aspect in Kazakhstan there was a ratio with noticeable overweight of a share of the female population. On January 1, 2014 the number of men made 48,1% and women - 51,9% of all population. 928 men fall to share of 1000 women.

Because of the reasons of decrease in birth rate, growth of mortality and migration in recent years the age structure of the population of the country underwent some changes. The age structure of the population for January 1, 2014 is presented as follows: children till 15 years made 24,0%, persons aged from 15 to 64 years - 68,2%, 65 years and more senior - 7,8% of total number, the youth share (16-29 years) is slightly more than a quarter.

In the country we can observe "an aging of the population" as the population share at the age of 65 years and more senior increased from 6,7% in 1999 to 7,8% in 2006. To a certain extent it is connected with existence of highly demonstrated "demographic waves" in age structure of the population. The population pyramid for the beginning of 1999 showed the population wave at the age of 56-63 years connected with growth of birth rate in the years before war. This wave was also shown in increase in a share of the population at the age of 65 years and more senior in the next years. However then follows a return, negative wave connected with decrease in birth rate during the Great Patriotic War. These waves repeat about every 25 years.

The disproportion of sexual structure in the republic starts developing at the age of people of 26 years and more senior. Specific share of women considerably advances a share of men in advanced ages: in 65-69 years - by 1,5 times, 75-79 years - by 2,1 times

and 85 years and also more senior - by 3,6 times. The observed sexual disproportion developed because of high mortality of men in comparison with mortality of women.

General indicators of population reproduction. The first half of the 1990<sup>th</sup> experienced the second "echo of war " when the small generation of children of also small generation of the people who were born in days of the Great Patriotic War entered fertile age. The level of population reproduction in the 90<sup>th</sup> was affected also by crisis of transitional years in the former Soviet Union when appeared unusual hyperinflation, large-scale unemployment, "falling" of the systems managing health and social security. Now consequences of the second of "echo of war " and crisis of birth rate of this period according to forecasts will respond a reciprocal wave after 2015 when this small generation reaches a reproductive stage of development.

The measures taken by the Government of the country in the field of demographic development in 2001-2008 allowed to achieve so far the noticeable growth of level of birth rate, some reduction of death rate and growth of the expected life expectancy of the population, transition from negative to positive balance of migration. In general, in recent years, the prerequisites to the steady growth of population were created. In 2002-2003 population of the republic grew due to excess of positive balance of a natural increase of the population over negative balance of external migration, and since 2004 the population of the republic grows as due to the natural, and mechanical movement of the population.

**Table 3. Born, dead and natural increase of population**

Years	People			By 1000 people		
	Born	Dead	Natural increase	Born	Dead	Natural increase
1990	362081	128576	233505	22,2	7,9	14,3
1995	276125	168656	107469	17,5	10,7	6,8
2000	222054	149778	72276	14,9	10,1	4,8
2005	278977	157121	121856	18,4	10,4	8,1
2010	367942	146370	221572	22,54	8,97	13,57
2011	372801	144944	227857	22,52	8,75	13,77
2012	381005	142880	238125	22,69	8,51	14,18
2013	387227	135950	251277	22,73	7,98	14,75

Source: Statistical handbook. (2014)

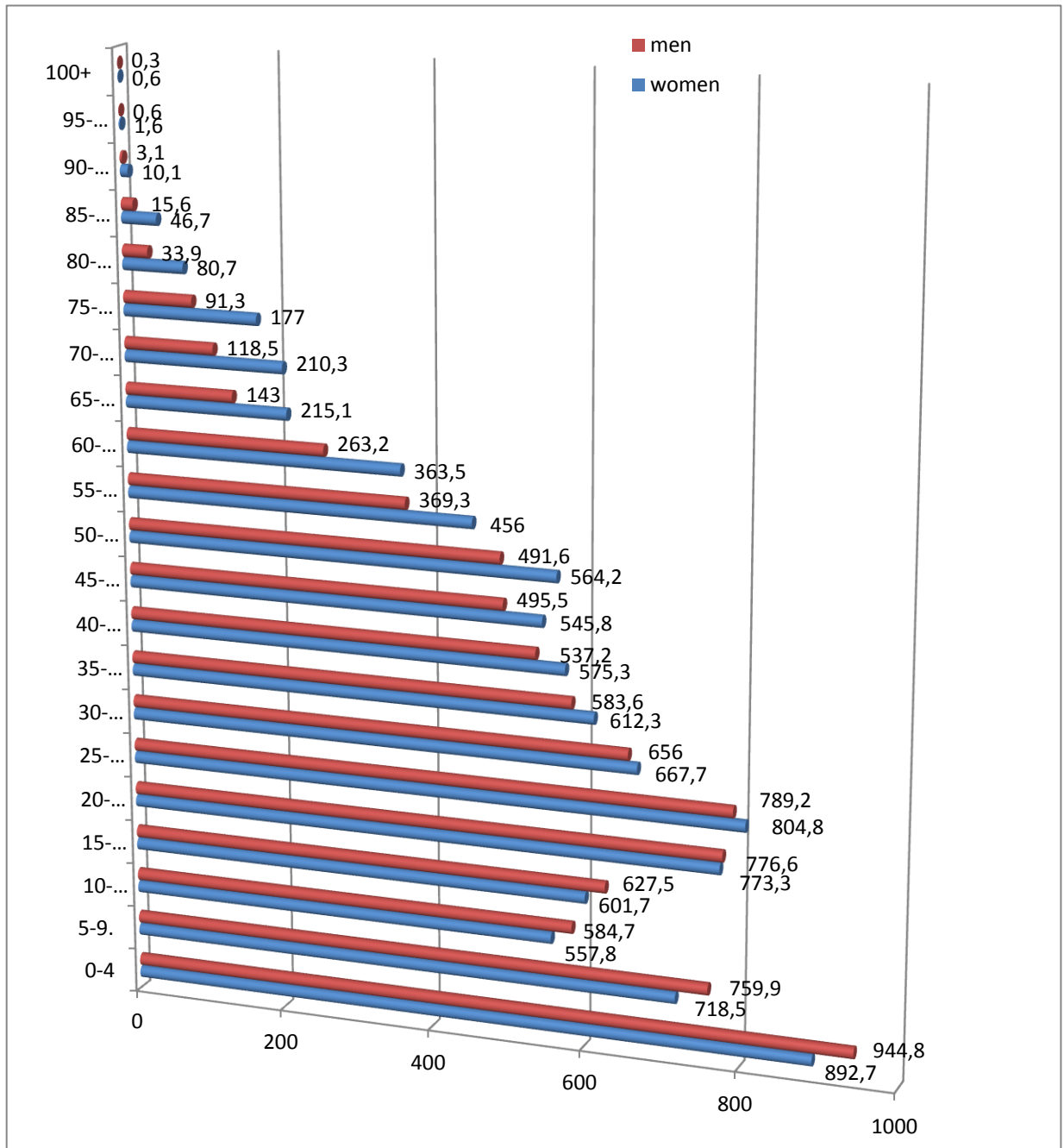
As for mortality, among the leading causes of death of the Kazakhstan population the first go lethal outcomes from blood circulatory system diseases, the second -

oncological diseases, and the third reason (which could be controlled) that takes 15% of all death are the injuries, poisonings and accidents in particular connected with road accidents.

Considerable influence on number and life expectancy of the population influences the level of infantile mortality (aged under 1 year). On 1000 born babies in general on the republic it decreased from 27,4 per miles in 1991 to 14,5 per miles in 2007. In 2008 after transition of the republic to criteria, prescribed by World Health Organization, concerning live-birth and dead-birth infantile mortality increased approximately by one and a half times. The main causes of death of children aged under 1 year are a lethality from the states arising in the perinatal period (of 28 weeks of pregnancy, including childbirth and the first seven days of life of the child), congenital anomalies and diseases of respiratory organs that share over 80% of the lost children.

High mortality of the population leads to the situation when considerable part, both men, and women dies at young or mature age. Calculations from data of the table of life expectancy show that out of total number of 25-year-old men doesn't live till 50 years almost every fifth, up to a retirement age (63 years) - 45%, till 65 years - a half. From among 25-year-old women every fifteenth doesn't live till 50 years, up to age (58 years) - every eighth, till 65 years - every fourth.

**Figure 1. Sex-age structure of the Kazakhstan population on January 1, 2014**



**Source: Statistics digest. (2014)**

Today we often hear about "demographic explosion" or "baby-boom" in Kazakhstan. It should be noted that statements of similar character aren't new. For the first time the Kazakhstan baby boom was declared by the demographer, professor M. Tatimov in 2005. It gave the forecast that the high level of birth rate will remain till 2012-2015. Since then the subject of a baby-boom or a population explosion periodically rises in the



press. Scientists understand the following as this term – the compensation growth of birth rate which is usually observed after long wars, natural disasters, epidemics, social and economic shocks. Characteristic feature of baby boom – it is a formation of a numerous cohort of generation of a certain years of birth which forms a so-called demographic wave in age structure of the population. This process goes at the fading speed against steady lowering of the level of birth rate. Demographic waves are an echo of primary baby boom.

That is speaking more simply, baby-boom is a simultaneous implementation of earlier postponed plans for the child's birth by the considerable mass of people therefore there is a jump of a natural increase of the population (Shokamanov, 2011).

### **Increase of level of birth rate is explained by 2 reasons**

First of all, in fact, b demographic reasons. The number of newborns started growing in 2000. Matter isn't that women began to give birth more, - the number of women in labor simply increased. In childbearing age, 18-40 years, entered numerous generation of the 1980<sup>th</sup> – the last surge in birth rate of the USSR. This splash was caused by the social reasons: in the early eighties in the Soviet Union measures for birth rate stimulation were taken: increased duration of a child care leave, child allowances grew, conditions of receiving housing for large families were facilitated. It yielded result: in 1980 only 2,2 million children, and in 1983 - nearly 2,5 million were born in the USSR. And considerably the bigger number of children was born in the countries of Central Asia, and also in the Caucasus. That is now the women who were born in the early eighties give birth, their number is bigger, than mothers of the previous generation therefore also birth rate in the country in the next years will grow in absolute figures.

Secondly, and it is also important, social policy of the state. Completion of process of economic reforms, favorable staple prices allowed the state to pay more attention to social policy. In particular, the policy of public health care promoted increase in population, increase of average life expectancy of the population, decrease in level of maternal and infantile mortality.

For example, accepted in 2010. The program of development of health care of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Salamatta Kazakhstan", provides development of primary medical and sanitary help and health protection of mother, children and teenagers. The Code "About health of the people and health system" guarantees to future mothers free

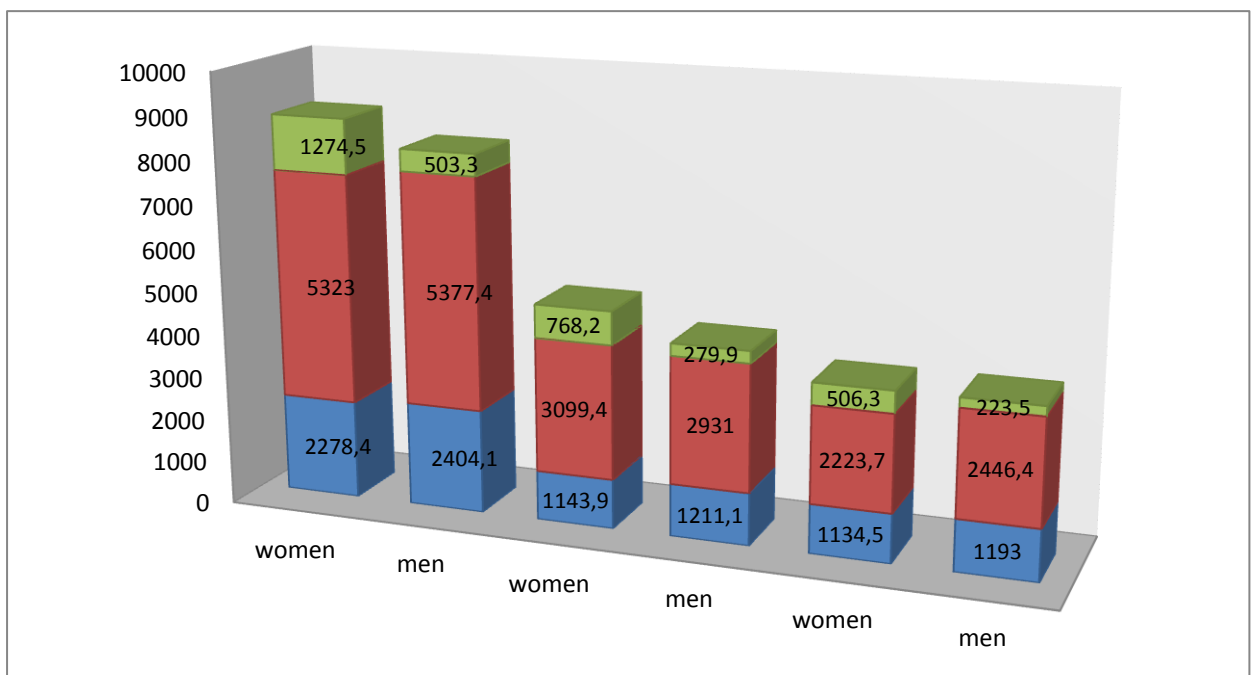
carrying out medical examination. Also nursing mother of the child till his one year of life at hospitalization is provided with free food in the medical organization for the entire period of stay for care of the child 15 (Shokamanov, 2010).

Support of mothers having many children became one of important steps of stimulation of birth rate. In particular, since 2010, the state award "Altyn alka" was given to the women who gave birth to 7 children, but not 10 as it was earlier. The law "About Provision of Pensions" grants to mothers having many children the right for pension in full on age of 53 years.

Also, growth of birth rate is promoted by state lump-sum allowance for the child's birth paid at the expense of means of budgetary funds at a rate of a 30- monthly calculation index (MCI) – for the first, second, third child and 50 MCI – for the fourth and following children.

As in this work first of all the young population (student's age) is considered, we will provide data on age structure of the population.

**Figure 2. Age-structure of the population (For January 1, 2014, thousand people)**



- - active working age (16-62 (57) years)
- - under active working age (0-15 years)
- - over active working age (63 (58) + years)

**Source: Statistics digest. (2014)**

**Table 4. Average age of the population (for the beginning of the year, number of years)**

	Total population		Urban population		Rural population	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2009	32,9	29,9	34,2	30,7	31,3	29,1
2011	33,0	30,0	34,3	30,7	31,3	29,1
2012	33,0	30,0	34,2	30,6	31,4	29,2
2013	33,0	30,0	34,2	30,6	31,5	29,3
2014	33,1	30,0	34,3	30,5	31,6	29,4

Source: Statistics digest. (2014)

The Life Expectancy (LE) of the population at the birth, being a component of an index of human development, represents the generalized indicator characterizing possibility of long and healthy life of the population of the country.

**Table 5. Life Expectancy at birth(years)**

	Total population			Urban population			Rural population		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
2009	68,36	73,21	63,53	68,31	73,38	63,02	68,42	72,96	64,20
2010	68,45	73,41	63,55	68,47	73,57	63,15	68,43	73,17	64,06
2011	68,98	73,81	64,16	68,98	74,05	63,65	68,97	73,45	64,79
2012	69,61	74,33	64,84	69,59	74,50	64,35	69,64	74,10	65,43
2013	70,45	75,06	65,75	70,55	65,45	75,26	70,33	66,14	74,79

Source: Statistics digest. (2014)

Today there can't be any country applying not only on economic and political leadership in the new millennium, but even on economic and political independence which wouldn't carry out effective reform of the system of professional education according to the principal purposes.

Higher professional education has large-scale impact on a civilization, level of social, social and economic, technological development and possesses the powerful potential of self-organization and self-adjustment.

At last, taking higher place in hierarchical structure of an education system, defines requirements to its other levels, establishes their standards and provides with the highly skilled personnel case.

For compiling the following diagrams and tables we used materials from "Committee on statistics of the Ministry of National Economics of RK. Women and men of Kazakhstan. 2009-2013. Statistics digest. Astana 2014".

**Table 6. Population coverage by General Secondary Education in the age of 7-17 (total coverage index) (in %)**

Academic year	Total	Girls	Boys
2009/10	97,8	98,4	97,2
2010/11	96,0	96,8	95,3
2011/12	96,3	97,1	95,5
2012/13	96,9	97,8	96,2
2013/14	97,6	98,5	96,8

Source: Statistics digest. (2014)

**Table 7. Combined share of education coverage of the population in age of 6-24(overall coverage index)\***

Academic year	Total	Girls	Boys
2009/10	72,9	77,0	73,0
2010/11	72,9	74,2	71,6
2011/12	73,6	75,0	72,1
2012/13	73,0	74,5	71,5
2013/14	73,0	74,5	71,5

*\*Ratio of pupils, irrespective of age, at comprehensive schools, professional lyceums, colleges and higher education institutions to the ratio of population at the age of 6-24*

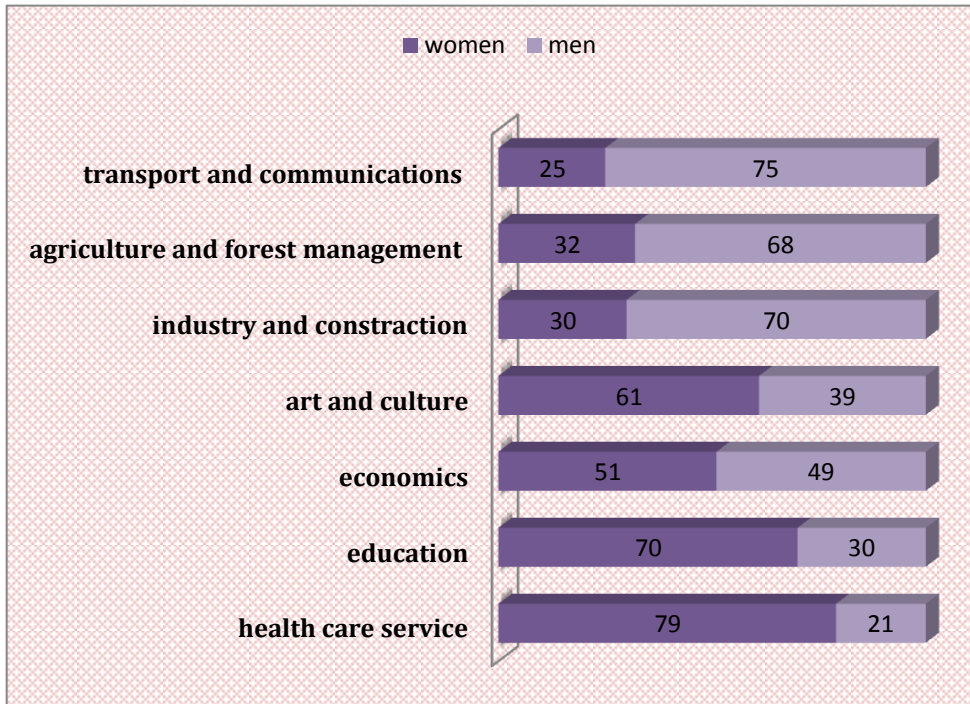
Source: Statistics digest. (2014)

**Table 8. Distribution of the trained students under types of educational organizations at the beginning of 2013/2014 academic year**

Types of educational organizations	Number of students, thousand people		As percentage of total		Distribution under gender, in %	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Total	1 865,5	1 838,4	100,0	100,0	50,4	49,6
General education school	1272,9	1308,7	68,2	71,2	49,3	50,7
Technical and professional education	269,6	291,6	14,5	15,9	48,0	52,0
Higher educational institutions	301,1	226,2	16,1	12,3	57,1	42,9
Master's degree programme	20,8	11,2	1,1	0,6	65,0	35,0
PhD's degree programme	1,1	0,7	0,1	0,0	60,6	39,4

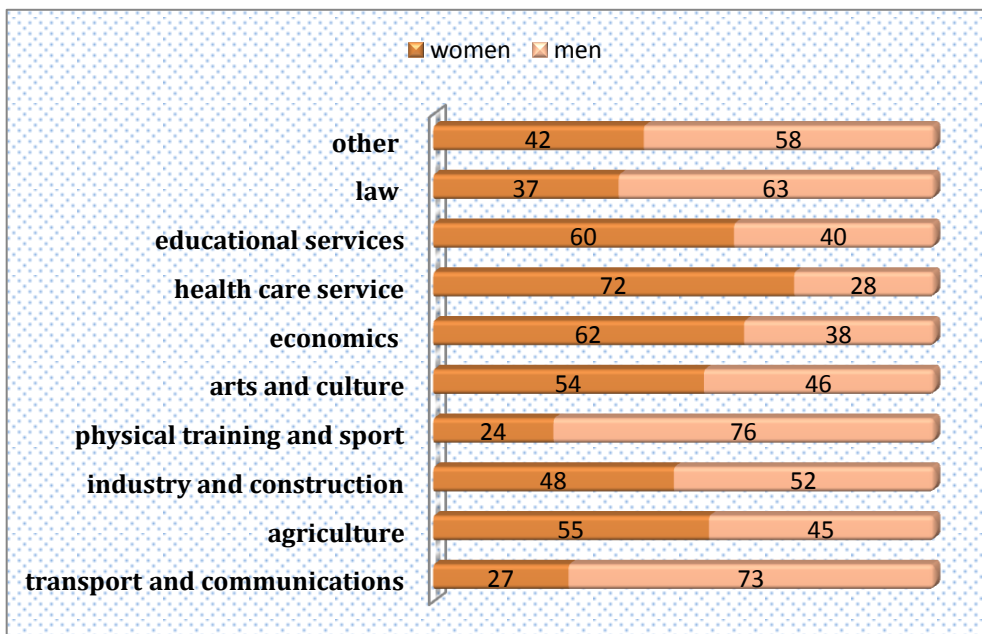
Source: Statistics digest. (2014)

**Figure 3. Distribution of the students under industry specialization of the technical and professional educational organizations at the beginning of the 2013/2014 academic year, in %**



Source: Statistics digest. (2014)

**Figure 4. Distribution of the students under industry specialization of the higher educational organizations at the beginning of the 2013/2014 academic year, in %**



Source: Statistics digest. (2014)

## **2.2 Government and donation programs in Kazakhstan in the sphere of education (Education overview)**

Current situation in the field of education in Kazakhstan testifies the need of systemacity for overcoming of the negative phenomena, cardinal organizational, structural transformations, updating of the content of education and improvement of quality of training of specialists according to modern social and economic and political conditions of development of the republic and progressive experience of the advanced countries. Now in Kazakhstan measures for modernization of system of the higher education which main attribute is accession to Bologna Process are carried out.

Globalization of world economy became objective reality. Especially brightly it is shown in the European countries. In structure of economy of the European Union the increase in the knowledge-intensive branches which have impact on requirement of the labor market demanding inflow of highly qualified specialists is observed. Creation of uniform all-European labor market causes acceptance of adequate changes in the educational sphere. Therefore the national education system can't develop without integration into world educational space.

The President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev in his speech "Strategy of Kazakhstan to enter a number of 50 competitive countries of the world" determined as one of the main directions further modernization of the social sphere, development of system of modern education and training of highly qualified personnel. In his opinion, in recent years in the republic there were noticeable changes. Kazakhstan successfully introduced recognized and the most widespread in the world Bachelor-Master degree model of specialists' training and completely transferred to three-level system of training: Bachelor program, Master program, PhD program. The fact of signing of the Great charter of universities by Kazakh higher education institutions testifies to commitment of domestic higher education institutions to the standard principles of university education. It is known that for today 18 higher education institutions of Kazakhstan signed this Charter. Since 2007 purposeful work on introduction of the program of two-degree education is conducted - this is a new direction. According to the international Bolashak program which is initiated by the Head of the state, annually 3000 students are trained abroad.

Mission of the program Bolashak is very important and crucial. By means of the program it is necessary to create group of people which will be rather educated to apply

and introduce advanced technologies and innovations. Also this group has to be rather big as these transformations happened quickly and on a large scale at the level of the country. This group of people has to be the center of the nation, the intellectuals which will help the country to come to a new level of development and compete successfully in global information community.

The grant "Bolashak" is personal and is awarded annually by Republican commission on training for receiving by scholars the higher education, degrees of the bachelor, MPhil, PhD on the specialties which are most demanded for Kazakhstan and also personnel training in clinical internship and postgraduate study on medical specialties in foreign higher educational institutions on full-time form of education.

Main stages of passing the competition:

The first round consists of two stages:

The first stage includes the testing and interview for the knowledge of language of education which are carried out by an independent commission of experts.

The second stage includes personal interview and psychological testing.

The personal resolution of an independent commission of experts about knowledge of the language of education includes:

- An assessment of knowledge of a foreign language with the indication of extent of command of the language for training in a foreign higher educational institution with/without additional training;
- An assessment of the general level of training of applicants, compliances of their level of proficiency in a foreign language to requirements imposed by foreign higher educational institutions;
- Recommendations on delivery of necessary standard examinations of a host part; Generalization and registration of positive or negative recommendations about each candidate.

Psychological testing defines:

- intelligence level;
- communicative qualities;
- emotional and strong-willed qualities (emotional stability, self-checking level, discipline, commitment to norms).

The independent commission of experts studies personal records of applicants for degree of the bachelor, expert with the higher special education of Master, MPhil, PhD degree, carry on psychological testing, according to Rules conducts personal interview (within which applicants are offered to answer orally and in writing a number of general education and/or subject questions), and further brings materials on the second round for consideration of the Republican commission.

The second round is held by the Republican commission on training abroad and following the results of studying of personal records, psychological testing, personal interview with applicants, who independently arrived on degree of the bachelor, expert with the higher vocational education, the Master, MPhil, PhD degree, approves the list of candidates for training on a grant "Bolashak" according to the need of the Republic of Kazakhstan for experts.

According to the official site of the Prime minister of RK, at a meeting of the Government of RK the Minister of Education and Science B. Zhumagulov reported that "within the international grant of the President of Kazakhstan "Bolashak" in 20 years more than 9 thousand grants have been awarded. According to him, Bolashak Program is always aimed at training of specialists, necessary for the country. From 1994 to 2013 totally 9250 grants were awarded, graduated 5714 people, and 2796 scholars are trained in 33 countries of the world".

Today in a public sector work more than 20% of all graduates of this Program, in the national companies and the companies with the state participation - 21%, in private companies - 55%, in the international organizations and in nongovernmental organizations - 4%. It is necessary to emphasize that under the terms of the Bolashak program its participants surely have to return after the graduation of foreign educational institution to Kazakhstan for work.

As an examples of Bolashak graduates we can mention the First Deputy Chairman of People's Democratic Party "Nur Otan" Baurzhan Baibek, the Deputy Head of Presidential Administration Gabidolla Abdrakhimov, the Board Vice-President of National Welfare Fund "Samruk-Kazyna" JSC Kuandyk Bishimbayev, etc.

The Bolashak program has established oneself as a real contribution to economy and society. It brings to Kazakhstan non-material assets. First, this is an upgrading of



Kazakhstan' image on the world scene. Secondly, it is important in respect of ideological factor. The program shows that education becomes the good social elevator for young people. Thirdly, graduates of the program acquire also the social capital - personal communications with contemporaries in the best higher education institutions of the world, that is with future world elite. Such resource in the long term can become rather significant.

Except Bolashak program in Kazakhstan there is a number of educational grants.

So, for example grant "Orken". The republican commission on award of an educational grant of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Orken" under the chairmanship of the Minister of Education and Science annually sums up the results of competitive selection of pupils for studying in the 7-9th forms of Nazarbayev Intellectual schools of physical and mathematical profile in the cities of Kokshetau, Semey, Taldykorgan, Uralsk and chemical and biological profile – in Ust Kamenogorsk. The citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan who are trained in the organizations of secondary education and applying for training at 7-11 (12) forms of Intellectual schools can be participants of this contest.

Competition for the pupils applying for training in 7<sup>th</sup> form of Intellectual schools consists of two complex testing: subject test and test according to abilities to studying of natural and mathematical sciences. The subject test consists of test tasks in subjects: mathematics - 40 tasks, the Kazakh language – 20 tasks, Russian – 20 tasks and English – 20 tasks.

In 2013 competitive selection to Intellectual schools took place during the period from June 22 to June 23 and from July 11 to July 19. Following the results of work of selection committees 8 607 documents of applicants for participation in competition for award of an educational grant "Orken" were accepted. The cut-off point by results of competition was gained by 3 023 children.

Data of all pupils who gained cut-off points, including data of 81 applicants in the 7<sup>th</sup> forms with Russian and Kazakh training languages from the reserve list for training in Nazarbayev Intellectual schools of the physical and mathematical profile in the cities of Astana, Kokshetau, Semey and the chemical and biological profile of Ust Kamenogorsk were submitted to members of the Republican commission for consideration. By the

decision of the Republican commission 1 275 pupils were awarded an educational grant "Orken", and 1 829 applicants were included in reserve list.

Besides in Kazakhstan for graduates of secondary schools according to the results of Common National Testing (CNT) and complex testing in 2013, 95 965 people acquired the right to go to the universities (for comparison in 2012 - 96 947 people). Among them the participants, who gained the highest points take part in contest on award of an educational grant.

In 2013 totally 35 053 grants that is 738 grants more, than last year were devoted.

About 12 thousand grants were provided in 2013 (34%) on technical and technological specialties, over 6 700 grants (19%) - on pedagogical, 2630 grants (7,5%) - on agricultural and veterinary specialties. From 2013 - 722 grants increased the opportunities for specialty "Physical culture and sport". In total – 1000 (in 2012 – 278). The governmental order for training of teachers of foreign language was increased – 1000 grants were devoted (in 2012 – 210).

By results of work of the Republican contest committee 30758 people were awarded educational grants, out them to Kazakh department - 21064, and Russian department – 9694 persons.

Average contest on one place in 2013 was 2,23 persons. The greatest competition (a ratio of 1 person on 1 one place of an educational grant) was for the following specialties: - "Translation major" - 65,75 applicants per place (Russian department); - "Initial military training" - 28,5 applicants per place (Kazakh department); - "Biology" - 17,28 applicants per place (Kazakh department); - "International relations" - 16,4 applicants per place (Russian department); - "Geography" - 14,48 applicants per place (Kazakh department).

The right for training of students on the basis of a state order in 2013 was acquired by 77 higher education institutions.

68 742 people, including 51 707 people with the Kazakh language of training, 17 035 - with training in Russian participated in contest on award of educational grants. Among participants of the contest: with the certificate of CNT – 50 997 people, complex testing – 16 072, participants of the international Olympic Games – 1 308, graduates of Nazarbayev intellectual schools – 365, orphan children – 469; disabled people – 319. They have the privilege at award of educational grants.

For support of college graduates who want to get higher education 3 thousand grants were specially allocated, they will be trained in higher education institution according to the reduced program.

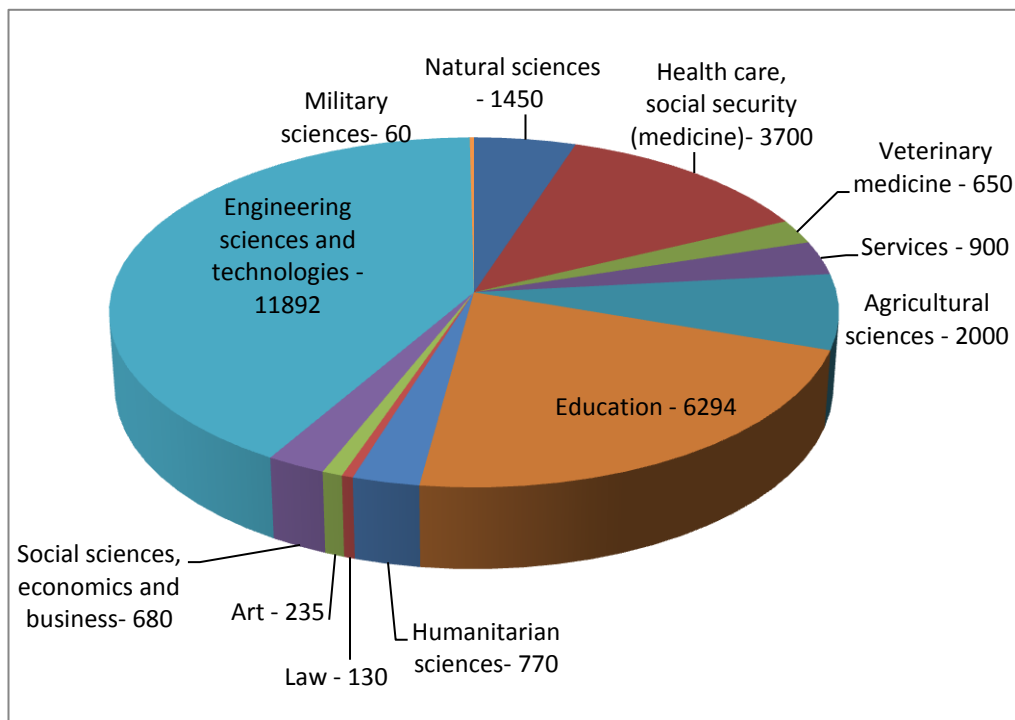
It should be noted, that graduates of schools started to choose pedagogical specialties. Practically on all pedagogical specialties contest makes over 3 applicants per 1 place. On such main pedagogical specialties as "Preschool training and education", "Pedagogics and a technique of elementary education", "Pedagogics and psychology", "History", "Geography", "Biology" contest exceeded 5 people per place.

Competition on technical specialties annually grows. Such professions as: Biotechnology (5,36), the radio technician, the electronic engineer and telecommunication (3,5), engineering systems and networks (2,8), power industry (2,2), information systems (2,6) today enter the category of demanded specialties for the country. Contest on them makes 2-5 people per place.

The same contest is observed on specialties of agriculture. For example, agronomics – 2,5, hunting management and fur farming – 3, forest resources and forestry – 3,6, fishery and an industrial fishing – 2,5, soil science and agrochemistry – 3, fruit-and-vegetable growing – 6,8, melioration, recultivation and protection of lands - 2,6, power supply of agriculture – 6.

Traditionally contest on medical specialties remains high (2,7-5,6 people). In total also popular are specialties of humanitarian (3-10), economic (3-10) and law (11) profile.

**Figure 5. The governmental order for grants in 2013**



Source: Kazakhstan Educational Community. (2014)

The greatest number of the grants are devoted to Technical science and Education. Also many grants are given for Medicine and Agricultural sciences. As usual, the Law, Services and business specialties are received least of all grants (See Appendix C).

Also for graduates of secondary schools in 2013 there was a new interesting offer on grants. The APEC Petrotechnic program - for those who plans to connect the life with oil and gas branch.

The Ministry of Education and Science of RK, “Kosipkor” holding together with SAIT Polytechnic offered possibility of career development in oil and gas industry.

Training takes place in Atyrau. Teachers from Canada will provide high quality in compliance to the international standards of education.

**Specialties:**

1. Technology of gas and oil production

The widest program covering all main aspects of oil and gas operations from drilling and completion of drilling operations, workover and the deep equipment, a collector assessment before management of productions and processing of oil and gas products.

## 2. Technology of control and measuring instruments and automation

The specialized program providing training of specialists for operation and repair of instrumentations and tools.

## 3. Deposit development

The specialized program providing training of specialists for works on exploration and production.

### Features of APEC Petrotechnic:

- New model of education
- Small classes on 16 people for effective mastering skills and knowledge;
- Work with the real equipment used on oil and gas objects;
- Location in heart of oil and gas branch - in the city of Atyrau;
- Training in English – language of the oil and gas industry in the world for acquisition of additional opportunities of employment;
- Foreign teachers and skilled instructors from production;
- Worldly recognized SAIT Polytechnic education focused on career development;
- Strict control and quality check of educational process;
- The most modern equipment used on production;
- Access to extensive electronic library SAIT Polytechnic;
- The hostel for students on 480 places; Sports complex.

### **3 Practical part**

This part illustrates the practical work, conducted in frames of the set goals: to analyze the reasons, that have motivated the young people to go to Czech Republic for study. The obtained data are presented quantitatively, graphically and analytically.

#### **3.1 Questionnaire for Kazakh students studying in the Czech Republic**

For the purpose of our research the Questionnaire for Kazakh students, studying in Czech Republic, has been designed, that involves the questions, we consider to be necessary for understanding the problem of our investigation.

The questions were the following:

1. You age
2. You gender
3. Where did you live in Kazakhstan (graduated from school/college/institution) before coming to Czech Republic for study?
4. Education level
5. Who covers the costs of education in Czech Republic?
6. What is the income of your family per month (in Euro)?
7. Who made a decision for your education abroad?
8. Why did you decide to study abroad?
9. Why did you choose Czech Republic in particular?
10. What do you study?
11. Which university do you study?
12. Is there a possibility of job in spare time to earn your own money and do you take this opportunity?
13. What positive features of the education in this country you can mention?
14. What negative features of the education in this country you can mention?
15. Are you going to come back to your country after graduation?
16. Some questions were suggested a number of variants for answers and some questions supposed the individual answers of the students.

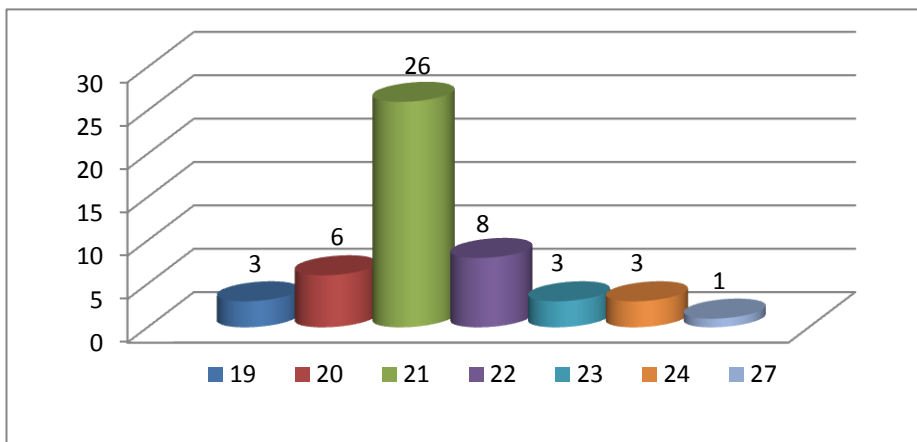
The questionnaire was distributed among the Kazakh students, studying in Czech Republic. The total amount of the respondents made 50.

A sample of the questionnaire is presented in Appendix.

### 3.2 Quantitative statistical analysis

The processing of the collected material has shown the following results.

Figure 6. Age of respondents.

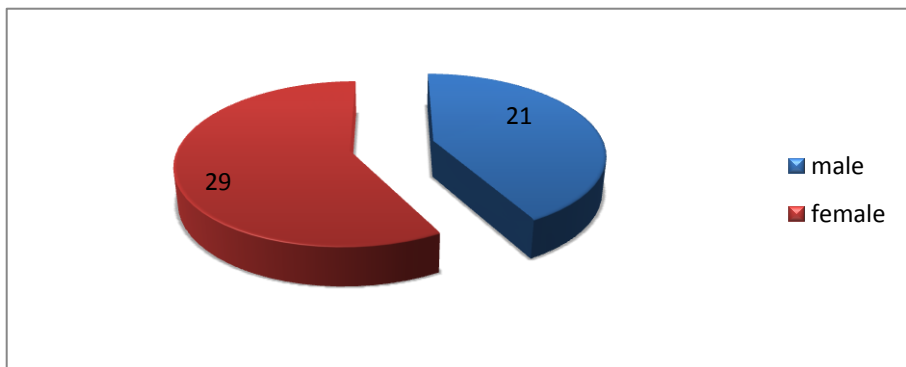


Source: own creation

The answers of the respondents distributed as follows:

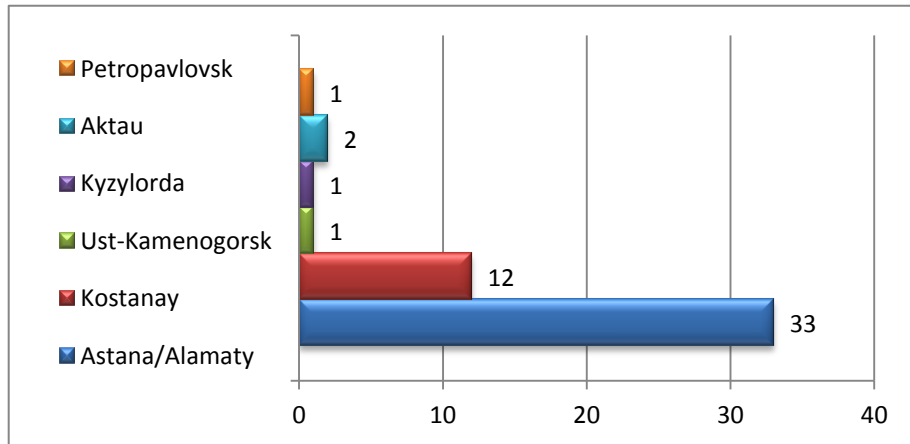
19 – 3; 20 – 2; 21 – 9; 22 – 8; 23 – 3; 24 – 3; 27 – 1

Figure 7. Gender of the respondents



Source: own creation

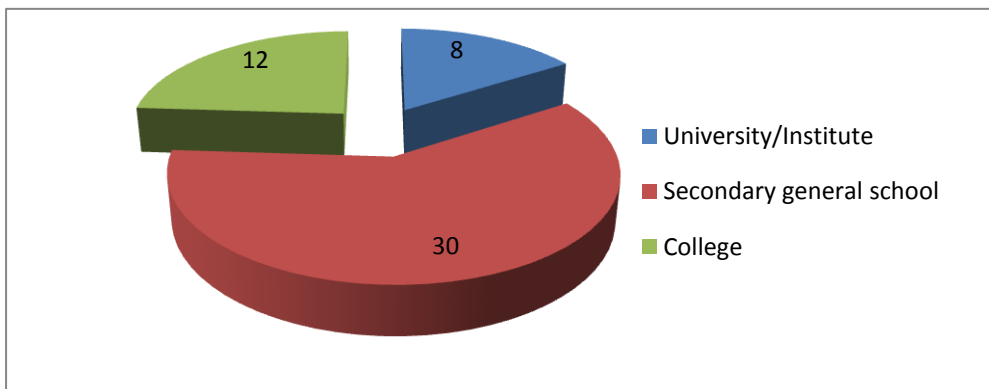
**Figure 8. Where did you live in Kazakhstan (graduated from school/college/institution) before coming to Check Republic for study?**



Source: own creation

Astana and Almaty are in overwhelming majority

**Figure 9. Educational level**

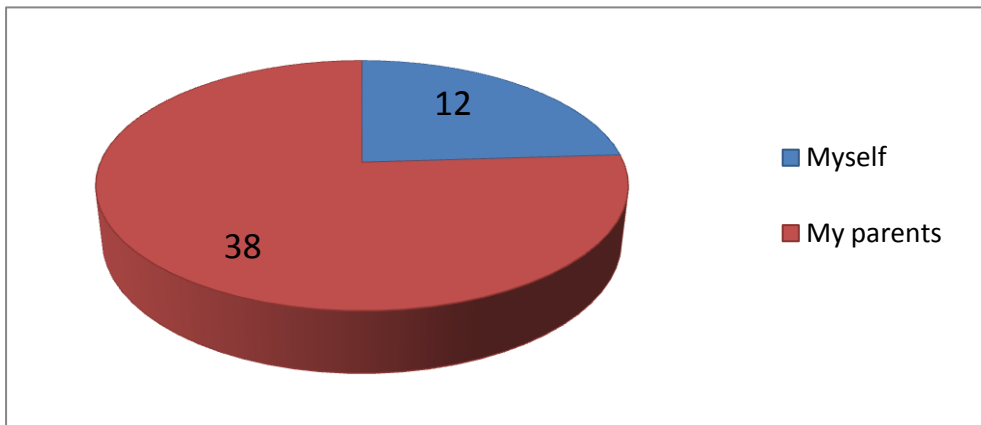


Source: own creation

The obviously major part belongs to the SGS graduates: University/Institute – 8; Secondary general school – 30; College – 12

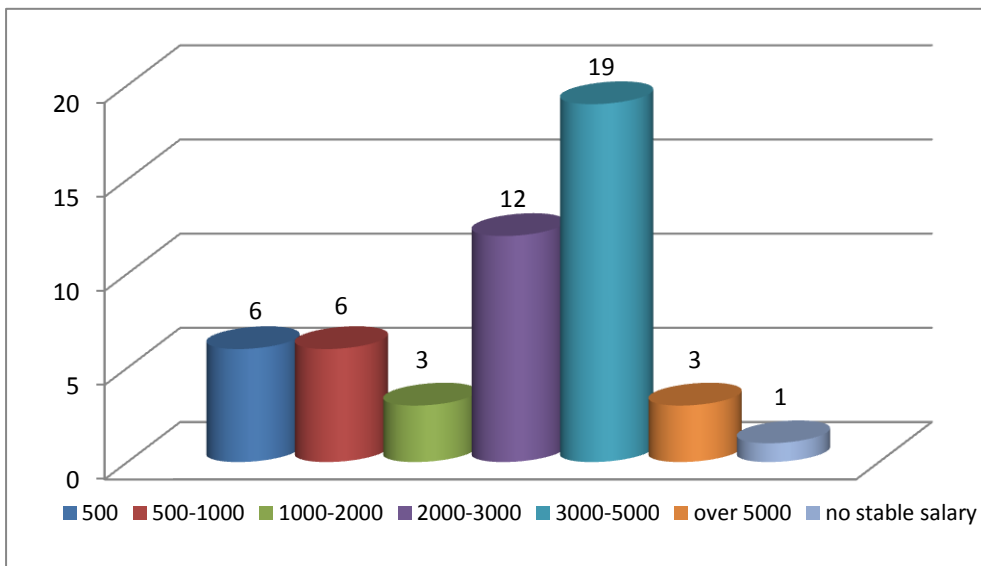


**Figure 10. Who covers the costs of education?**



Source: own creation

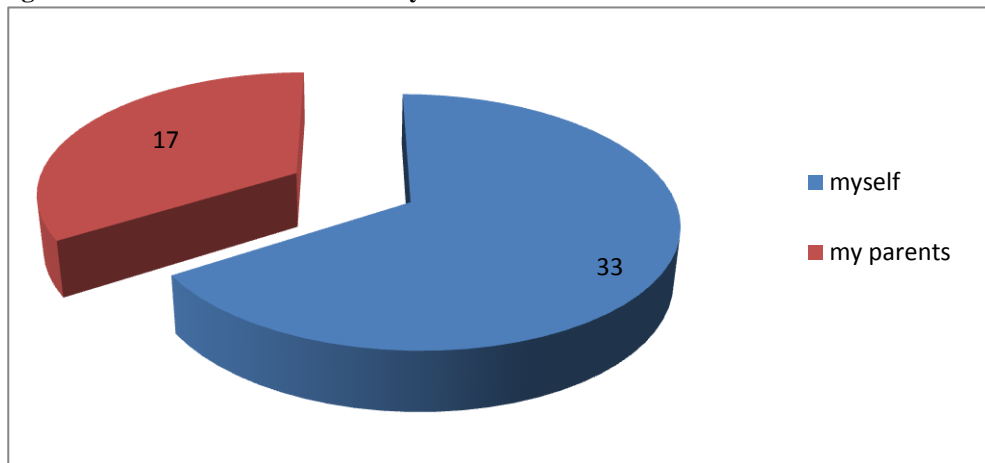
**Figure 11. What is the income of your family per month (in Euro)?**



Source: own creation

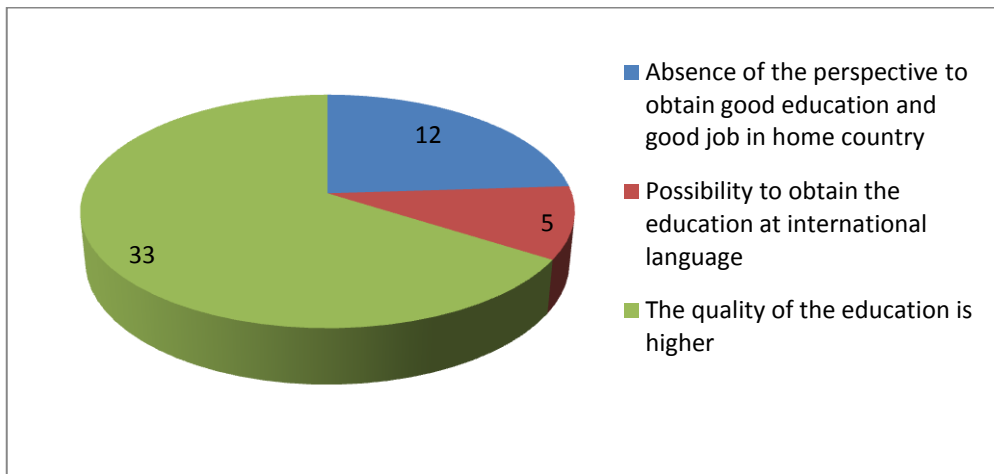
**Distribution of the answers: 500 - 6; 500-1000 – 6; 1000-2000 - 3; 2000-3000 - 12; 3000-5000 -19; over 5000 - 3; no stable salary -1**

**Figure 12. Who made a decision for your education abroad?**



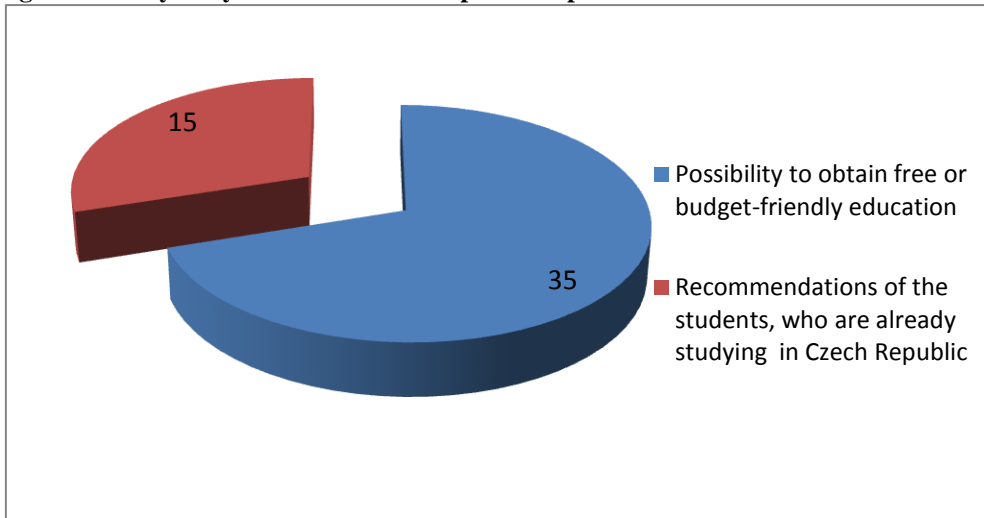
Source: own creation

**Figure 13. Why did you decide to study abroad?**



Source: own creation

**Figure 14. Why did you choose Czech Republic in particular?**

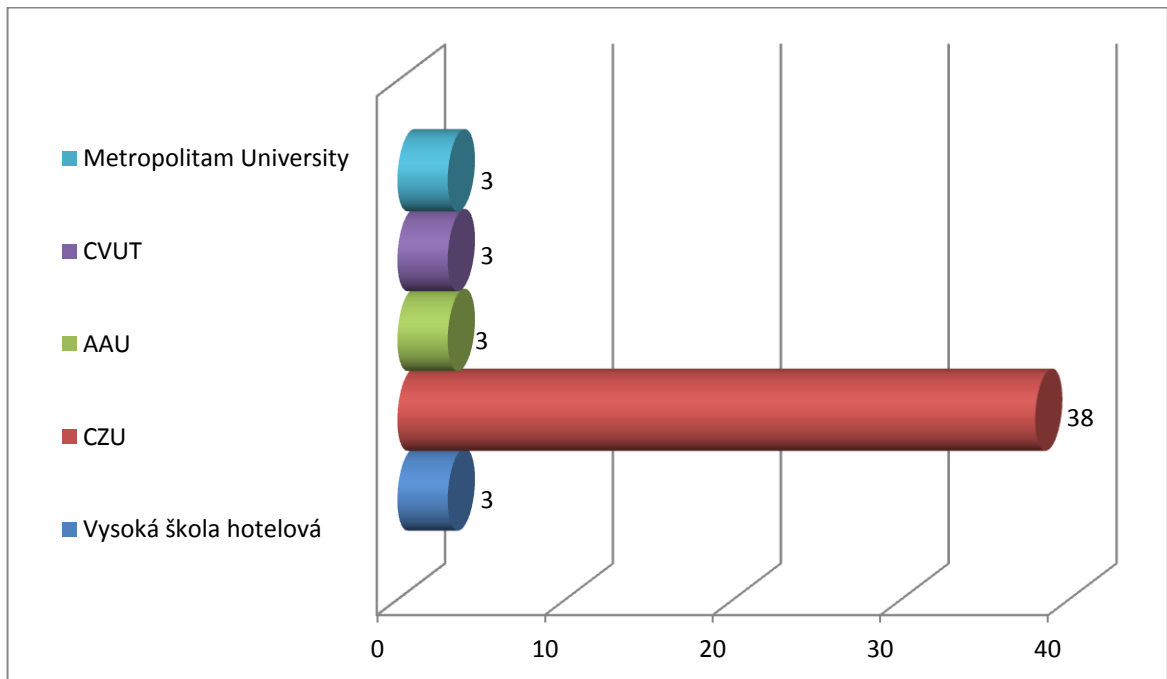


Source: own creation

**Figure 15. What do you study?**

All respondents answered – BSc

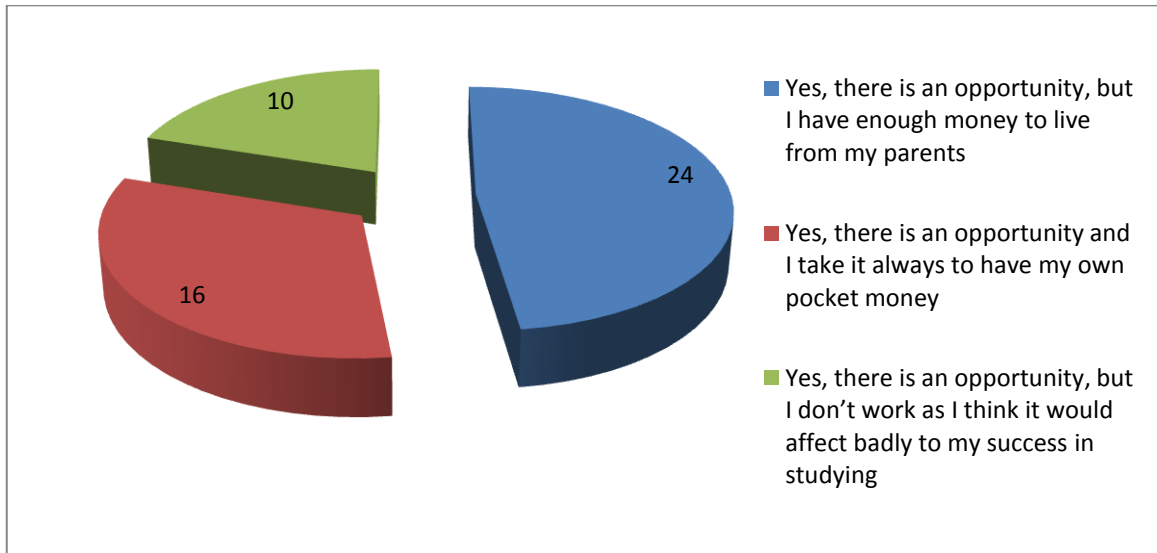
**Figure 16. Which university do you study at?**



Source: own creation

**CZU is the absolute unique leader, including the English and Czech department**

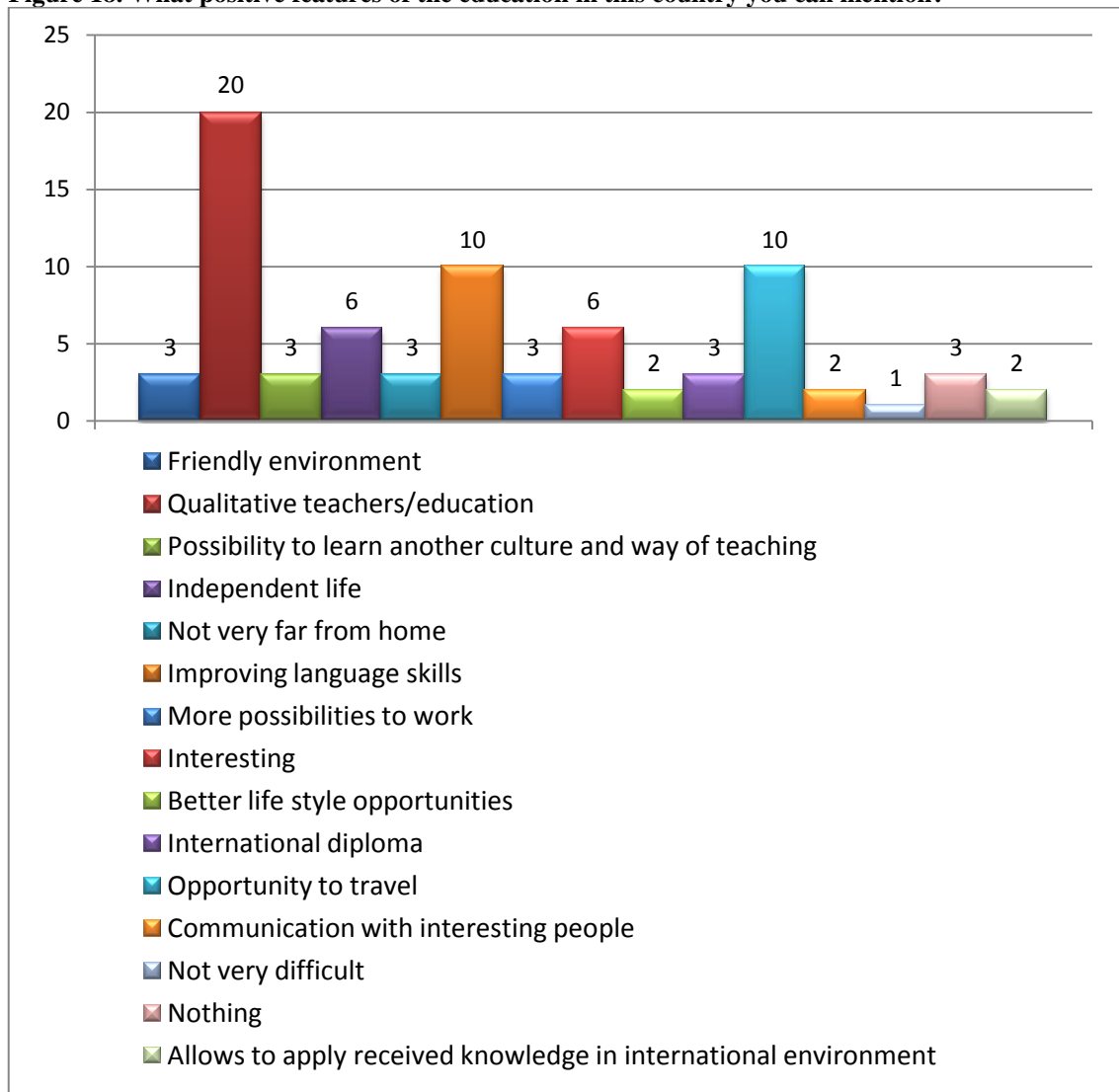
**Figure 17. Is there a possibility of job in spare time to earn your own money and do you take this opportunity?**



Source: own creation

The biggest part of the student prefer not to work

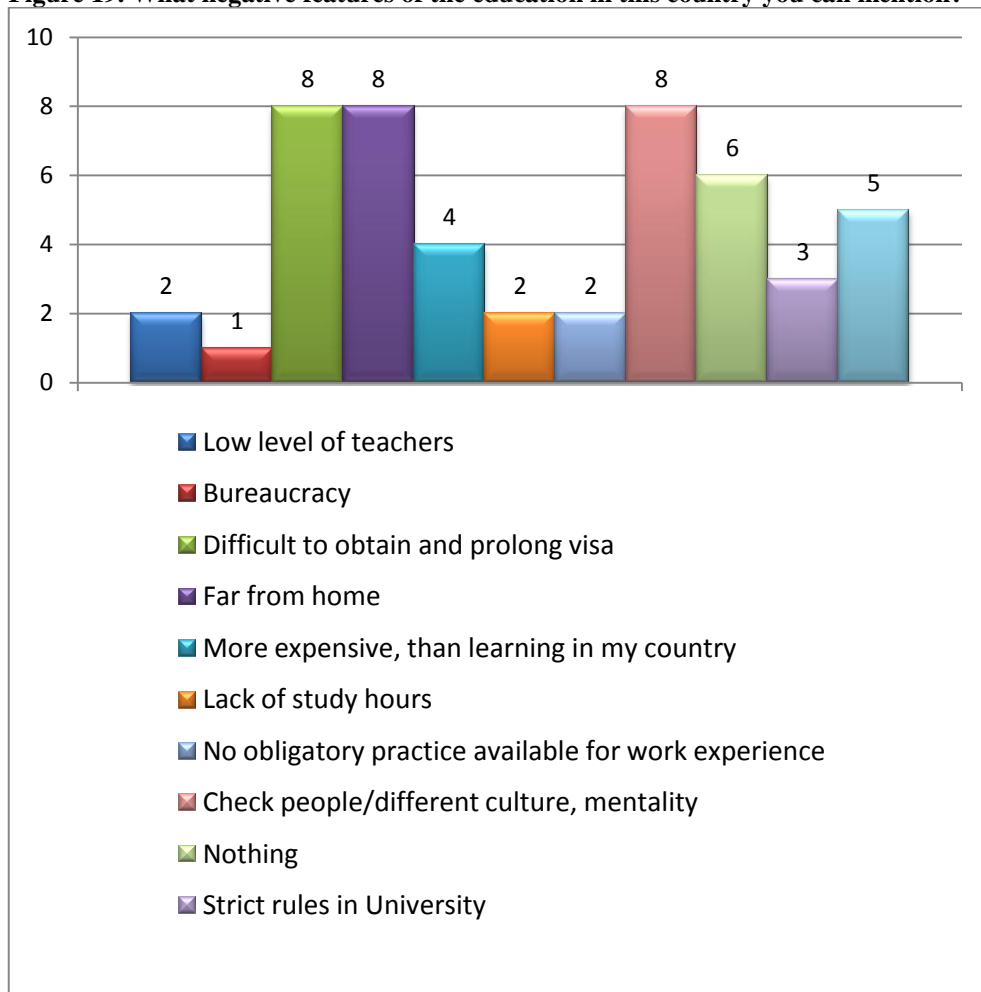
**Figure 18. What positive features of the education in this country you can mention?**



Source: own creation

In general the main features are: quality of education and level of teachers, opportunity to travel and possibility to learn new languages or improve language skills.

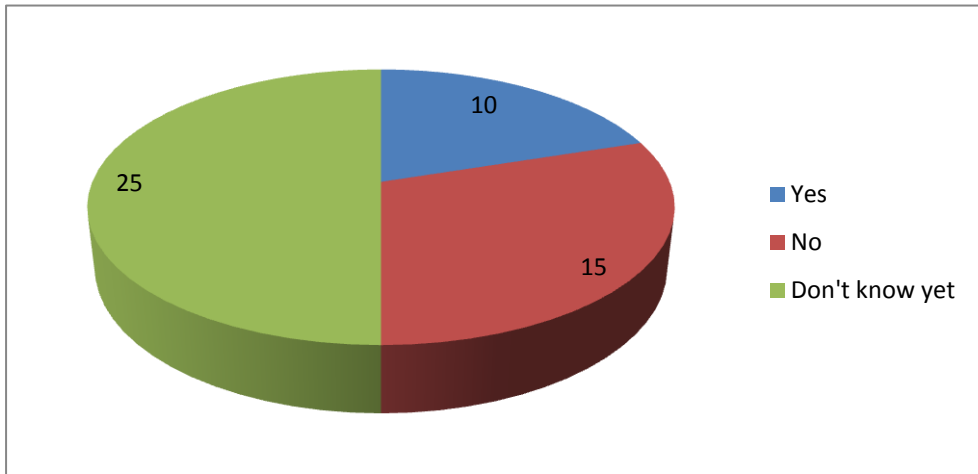
**Figure 19. What negative features of the education in this country you can mention?**



**Source: own creation**

The main problems for students are – to obtain and prolong the visa, large distance from home, difficulty to adapt in new environment of culture and mentality.

**Figure 20. Are you going to come back to your country after graduation?**



Source: own creation

Most students haven't decided yet whether to come back to Motherland or not.

### **3.3 Evaluation and interpretation of the questionnaire**

As we have presented the results of the conducted investigation, we can evaluate them and make some conclusions.

We see, that most students are of the age of 21 (26 respondents). Also the numbers of age of 20 and 22 are considerable (6 and 8). Older students are in minority, as of age 24, 23, 27 (3, 3, 1 - respectively). Young boys and girls of 19 are also present (3).

The age is closely connected with the level of education, with which the students entered the Educational Institutions of Czech Republic and indicates, that most of them graduated from the Secondary General Schools (that is also shown by the 5<sup>th</sup> diagram). Taking into consideration the more adult students, we can say, that they obtain the Second Higher education as well as education after Colleges. The distribution here falls as:

- Secondary General Schools – 30,
- Colleges – 12,
- University/Institution – 8.

It means, that the majority of the students prefers to obtain in Czech Republic their first higher education and entered the University/Institute directly after graduating from the Secondary school in Kazakhstan.

As for the gender of the young people (male/female) we don't see a considerable difference (21/29), that demonstrate approximately equal number of boys and girls.

The answer for the question: "Who covers the costs of education" has been expected by us to be the way, as it is: the absolute majority is covered by parents (38 out of 50). But, still it is interesting, some students have specified, that they cover the costs by themselves. Of course, it is in the situation with more adult students (age of 23, 24, 27).

In its turn this question is in relation with the one about the monthly income of the family. Students, who covers their costs by themselves, usually indicate the income of 500, 500-1000 Euro per month (one girl even wrote – "no stable salary"). And students, that say their costs are covered by parents, normally specify the income of the family of 2000-3000, 3000-5000 Euro per month. It is worthy of note that at this point we have faced some kind of discrepancy. For example, in some cases, when student wrote that the costs are covered by his parents, he/she indicates, that the income of the family is 500 Euro per month. It is obvious, that with such income is impossible to send a child abroad for education. It possibly can be explained by the unwillingness of the student to demonstrate the real income of his/her parents, considering this information to be confidential. But whatever the case, the majority of the respondents indicate the income of the family to be of 2000-3000 (12) and 3000-5000 (19), and some of them even over 5000 (3).

It is not a secret, that the biggest money in Kazakhstan are concentrated in the two cities – Astana and Almaty (so called - two capitals – Southern and Northern), that show the highest rates of population income. And in connection with it, the most students came from Astana and Almaty (33). The second place in this rating is occupied by Kostanay (12). It is interesting to analyze, as Kostanay doesn't traditionally represent the city with high level of population income under Republic (usually Astana and Almaty are followed by Atyrau and Aktau). But it can illustrate the active work of the agencies at place, that make good PR and arrange the visa procedures and enrollment of the students to Czech Republic. Aktau in our investigation is presented only by 2 students, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Petropavlovsk, Kyzylorda - per 1 student each.

The most students state, that it was their own decision to go to study abroad – 33, and only 17 indicate, that it was the wish of their parents.

So, we came to the most interesting question of our research: "Why did you decide to go abroad for study". The most popular reason for this was - "The quality of the



education is higher” (33), then was mentioned “Absence of the perspective to obtain good education and good job in home country” (12) and “Possibility to obtain the education at international language” (5).

Czech Republic, in particular was chosen as a country for study as students consider it to be “Possibility to obtain free or budget-friendly education” (35) and this choice was made on the basis of the recommendations of the students, who are already studying in Czech Republic (15). We see, that Czech Republic is attractive for the Kazakh people by moderate costs of the education, in comparison with Great Britain, Canada, Switzerland, USA and others.

100% of our respondents indicate that they are trained for obtaining the academic degree of Bachelor of Science.

As for distribution under educational institutions we see, that the biggest part of our respondents study at ČZU (38), including Czech department (28), English department (10). The private institutions are presented by Anglo-American University (3) and Metropolitan University (3). We can make a conclusion, that Kazakh people trust to state institutions more.

Some optional question touches the opportunity of the students to work in Czech Republic. Some of them said, that such opportunity exists, but they have enough money to live from their parents (24), some stated that they always take such opportunity to have their own pocket money (16) and many students prefer only to study, as think it would affect badly to their success in studying (10).

Speaking about the positive features of studying in Czech Republic, students indicated as the most popular “Qualitative teachers/education” (20). Also such answers were frequent: “Opportunity to travel” (10), “Improving language skills” (10), simply “Interesting” (6), some students are attracted by “Independent life” (6). Some other features, indicated by the students: “Better life style opportunities” (2), possibility to get “International diploma” (3), “More possibilities for work” (3), “Communication with interesting people” (3), “Friendly environment” (3) and others.

Interesting, as the most important reason of positive attitude the high quality of teaching/qualitative teachers were mentioned, the same position was observed in the negative features: “Low level of teachers” (2). The most frequent negative feature, mentioned by the Kazakh students is “Difficulty to obtain and prolong the visa” (8), “Far

from home” (8) and “Different culture and mentality of the Czech people” (8). 4 students specify the “Language problems” (4), “The costs of education is higher than in native country” (4) and 6 students don’t see any negative features in studying abroad. Some more interesting reasons, set as negative: “Strict rules in the University” (2), “Lack of study hours” (2), “Bureaucracy” (1), “No obligatory practice available for work experience” (1).

One more very important question for research: if the students are going to stay in Czech Republic or they want to come back to Kazakhstan. 25 students said that they haven’t decided yet, 15 don’t want to come back to Kazakhstan and only 10 are ready to come back to Kazakhstan.

## 4 Conclusion

Having conducted the research, we can make the following conclusions.

Now Kazakhstan has a well-grounded position in the world according its economic situation and income of the population. In our opinion, among the republics of the former USSR it occupies the second position after Russia. The economics has a stable growth, the major part of the population is involved in economic activities and the level of unemployment is very low.

The demographic analyzes shows, that young people of a student's age makes a considerable part of the population. Also, we carried out a review of some Government and donation programs in Kazakhstan in the sphere of education, showing that there are many interesting opportunities for young people, who want to continue their education abroad.

For the purpose of our research we have conducted a polling of Kazakh students, studying in Czech Republic. We designed questioner and distributed it among the young people of target group in total amount of 50 persons.

The results showed, that the most students in Czech Republic, who came from Kazakhstan are in an age of 20-22, normally - Secondary General School gradulators, equal number of girls and boys, the costs of education are covered by the parents.

The biggest part of the students came from Astana and Almaty, which is explained by the high rates of population income, accumulated in these cities. Big number of students from Kostanay is accounted for good PR and activity of the agencies, working with Czech Republic at this city.

The decision of the students (and their parents also) to study abroad is based mainly on the reasons of "Absence of the perspective to obtain good education and good job in home country" and the fact, that "The quality of the education is higher, than in Kazakhstan".

Czech Republic in particular is chosen for its friendly-budget cost of education and good recommendations of the students, who already study there.

Positive features, that students find in studying in Czech Republic are: High level of teachers/education, opportunity to travel, independent life, improving language skills.

As for negative features, they were the following: far from home, difficulties with visa procedures, problem with the language, strict rules in the University.

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## Appendix A

### Occupied population under basic fields of economic activity (thousand people)

	2013 год					2014 год		
	I quarter	II quarter	III quarter	IV quarter	Year	I quarter	II quarter	
<b>Occupied in economy, totally</b>	<b>8546,1</b>	<b>8590,7</b>	<b>8607,7</b>	<b>8576,0</b>	<b>8570,6</b>	<b>8587,1</b>	<b>8650,8</b>	
Agriculture, forest and fish industry	2051,3	2082,7	2126,4	2048,8	2073,6	1914,5	1970,1	
Industry	1041,4	1048,4	1043,2	1029,4	1039,1	1020,5	1018,7	
Mining industry and quarry development	245,5	251,3	253,7	240,7	249,3	251,9	253,8	
Materials processing industry	541,7	552,5	546,6	552,4	548,0	535,2	530,0	
Electricity supply, gas and steam supply, air conditioning	174,0	165,9	165,0	152,4	161,7	154,4	155,4	
Water supply system; sewage network, control in collection and distribution of wastes	80,3	78,6	77,9	83,9	80,1	79,1	79,5	
Building	666,1	678,5	645,2	645,2	660,0	662,0	670,1	
Wholesale and retail trade; auto repairs	1253,5	1250,3	1249,9	1272,8	1256,5	1274,6	1267,6	
Transport and warehousing	566,9	561,1	570,0	582,8	569,1	626,4	623,4	
Accommodation and food services	135,6	137,2	137,7	144,1	139,0	167,9	168,4	
Information and connection	130,0	131,8	133,3	136,7	132,9	130,0	128,9	
Financial and insurance	143,5	139,6	139,7	136,2	138,3	155,5	156,9	
Real estate transactions	103,7	103,6	102,7	110,0	105,2	104,1	101,4	
Professional, scientific and technical activity	178,1	181,9	180,4	187,3	182,2	187,6	193,9	
Administration activity and supportive service	172,3	176,6	174,2	176,0	174,5	201,7	199,6	
State administration and military defense; social security	396,0	401,5	402,2	408,4	402,4	408,9	409,8	

Education	921,5	925,0	927,7	929,2	923,2	938,8	940,1	
Health care and social services	432,3	422,3	421,3	427,2	424,8	427,6	434,8	
Arts, entertainment and recreation	104,1	106,3	108,7	109,3	107,4	106,8	105,8	
Other services	234,3	229,4	229,8	217,1	227,4	247,6	249,7	
Household activity, that involves employment of household servants and producing goods and services of self-consumption	14,9	14,1	14,9	15,0	14,6	12,2	11,0	
Activity of extraterritorial institutions and bodies	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	
Unemployed citizens, thousand people	474,5	469,3	468,3	466,4	470,7	464,0	461,0	
Unemployment level, %	5,3	5,2	5,2	5,2	5,2	5,1	5,1	

**Source:** *Committee of Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic Kazakhstan. (2014)*

## Appendix B

### Average monthly salary

	January 2014	February 2014	March 2014	April 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	August 2014	September 2014
<b>Total in the Republic of Kazakhstan</b>	<b>104 654</b>	<b>104 949</b>	<b>116 768</b>	<b>116 927</b>	<b>120 479</b>	<b>124 780</b>	<b>125 936</b>	<b>121 763</b>	<b>118 730</b>
Agriculture, forest and fish industry	52 534	51 828	53 933	55 009	72 068	69 191	63 560	64 872	82 305
Industry	135 405	130 410	155 076	155 788	158 275	157 754	163 550	166 364	160 222
Mining industry and quarry development	207 325	194 368	246 933	254 945	249 358	243 286	253 874	264 795	254 626
Materials processing industry	108 730	108 127	122 233	119 714	126 144	128 042	132 055	131 932	126 313
Electricity supply, gas and steam supply, air conditioning	105 660	101 508	112 887	111 303	115 761	116 263	119 505	116 166	114 572
Water supply system; sewage network, control in collection and distribution of wastes	72 541	69 423	79 398	74 962	78 750	78 657	79 712	81 904	79 203
Building	118 534	116 378	127 521	132 674	139 861	142 846	147 780	147 111	149 556
Wholesale and retail trade; auto repairs	105 752	108 594	112 241	112 770	111 735	115 318	118 204	114 058	120 757
Transport and warehousing	135 013	141 874	151 797	152 080	154 239	156 006	175 819	174 637	151 094
Accommodation and food services	94 989	92 536	103 604	98 400	103 735	100 614	104 591	103 766	104 061
Information and connection	144 341	141 809	160 806	165 734	175 115	211 155	177 612	162 700	160 383
Financial and insurance	179 164	194 802	211 461	244 755	205 471	201 361	215 568	204 935	193 243
Real estate transactions	89 009	88 158	110 291	100 305	102 140	102 832	114 473	106 727	106 484
Professional, scientific and technical activity	197 847	202 050	224 487	218 973	234 122	223 985	245 213	229 333	214 733
Administration activity and supportive service	100 090	100 548	110 811	107 897	113 003	111 260	115 010	115 767	114 284
State administration and military defense; social security	96 599	97 700	107 819	101 689	105 415	110 309	110 221	108 711	102 345
Education	66 016	67 051	71 048	71 820	75 913	87 867	79 126	68 448	72 224
Health care and social services	76 691	76 419	84 343	81 388	93 324	97 960	92 483	88 197	83 963
Arts, entertainment and recreation	77 991	77 054	89 950	86 482	82 939	83 043	95 074	93 411	91 696
Other services	161 630	164 136	184 734	174 847	170 962	169 909	177 312	164 655	160 948

Activity of extraterritorial institutions and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Real change, in % to previous month</b>									
<b>Total in the Republic of Kazakhstan</b>	<b>75,9</b>	<b>98,6</b>	<b>110,2</b>	<b>99,5</b>	<b>102,4</b>	<b>103,3</b>	<b>100,8</b>	<b>96,3</b>	97,0
Agriculture, forest and fish industry	82,3	97,0	103,0	101,4	130,2	95,7	91,8	101,7	126,2
Industry	74,6	94,7	117,7	99,9	101,0	99,4	103,6	101,3	95,8
Mining industry and quarry development	75,1	92,2	125,8	102,6	97,2	97,3	104,2	103,9	95,7
Materials processing industry	73,7	97,8	111,9	97,4	104,7	101,2	103,0	99,5	95,3
Electricity supply, gas and steam supply, air conditioning	73,2	94,5	110,1	98,0	103,4	100,1	102,7	96,8	98,1
Water supply system; sewage network, control in collection and distribution of wastes	93,5	94,1	113,2	93,8	104,4	99,6	101,2	102,3	96,2
Building	83,9	96,5	108,5	103,4	104,8	101,8	103,4	99,2	101,2
Wholesale and retail trade; auto repairs	87,1	101,0	102,3	99,9	98,5	102,9	102,4	96,1	105,3
Transport and warehousing	61,6	103,3	105,9	99,6	100,8	100,8	112,6	98,9	86,1
Accommodation and food services	88,1	95,8	110,9	94,4	104,8	96,7	103,8	98,8	99,8
Information and connection	64,7	96,6	112,3	102,4	105,0	120,2	84,0	91,2	98,1
Financial and insurance	64,7	106,9	107,5	115,1	83,4	97,7	106,9	94,7	93,8
Real estate transactions	64,6	97,4	123,9	90,4	101,2	100,4	111,2	92,9	99,3
Professional, scientific and technical activity	72,0	100,4	110,0	97,0	106,3	95,4	109,4	93,2	93,2
Administration activity and supportive service	85,0	98,8	109,1	96,8	104,1	98,2	103,3	100,3	98,2
State administration and military defense; social security	75,9	99,4	109,3	93,8	103,0	104,3	99,8	98,2	93,7
Education	84,3	99,9	104,9	100,5	105,1	115,4	90,0	86,2	105,0
Health care and social services	78,8	98,0	109,3	95,9	114,0	104,7	94,3	95	94,7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	81,3	97,1	115,6	95,6	95,3	99,8	114,4	97,9	97,7
Other services	98,7	99,9	111,4	94,1	97,2	99,1	104,3	92,5	97,3
Activity of extraterritorial institutions and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Source: Committee of Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic Kazakhstan. (2014)*

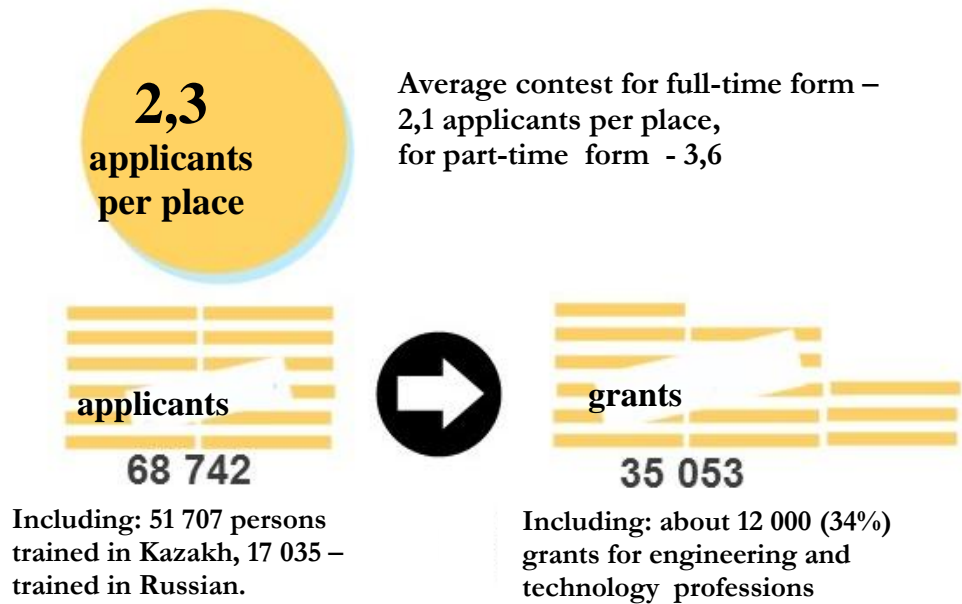
*Real change, in % to related month of the previous year*

<b>Total in the Republic of Kazakhstan</b>	<b>101,0</b>	<b>100,8</b>	<b>101,0</b>	<b>104,3</b>	<b>106,0</b>	<b>106,0</b>	<b>104,4</b>	<b>103,3</b>	103,8
Agriculture, forest and fish industry	106,1	104,4	104,6	107,6	114,5	105,2	105,1	108,3	108,3
Industry	106,3	101,7	104,5	107,6	109,6	111,1	108,8	109,3	107,6
Mining industry and quarry development	111,3	102,3	105,2	113,9	113,9	115,0	113,9	113,6	111,0
Materials processing industry	100,6	100,4	104,5	101,8	106,8	107,9	104,8	105,1	104,3
Electricity supply, gas and steam supply, air conditioning	112,2	105,6	104,0	106,1	105,6	109,7	105,7	107,1	106,5
Water supply system; sewage network, control in collection and distribution of wastes	110,0	104,9	107,6	104,9	106,3	107,9	104,4	107,9	106,8
Building	110,2	105,6	109,0	114,0	116,1	110,4	114,3	109,9	109,2
Wholesale and retail trade; auto repairs	104,6	107,2	98,1	105,1	105,1	105,4	105,5	101,9	105,2
Transport and warehousing	98,0	113,5	104,8	106,2	111,1	114,5	104,5	110,5	107,2
Accommodation and food services	103,5	105,4	106,2	106,3	108,5	100,9	109,0	105,6	106,0
Information and connection	103,3	98,2	92,1	106,0	112,9	119,5	102,3	99,3	103,4
Financial and insurance	96,1	91,6	105,7	115,1	90,8	101,3	101,8	98,1	100,7
Real estate transactions	99,8	94,7	101,6	97,3	100,0	104,7	96,7	97,6	102,0
Professional, scientific and technical activity	95,7	100,4	102,7	103,4	111,6	105,0	108,5	99,8	104,6
Administration activity and supportive service	96,7	100,2	101,5	100,7	103,5	105,2	106,1	106,4	105,0
State administration and military defense; social security	95,8	97,5	90,9	94,7	95,6	95,9	96,5	95,3	96,9
Education	97,5	96,9	98,3	100,6	103,0	102,2	98,9	96,4	99,4
Health care and social services	98,1	99,0	97,3	97,3	107,3	103,7	103,2	102,4	101,3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	105,6	96,9	108,5	104,9	106,7	103,1	107,3	112,6	107,6
Other services	91,8	92,2	106,7	103,3	100,9	100,7	105,3	99,4	99,3
Activity of extraterritorial institutions and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Source:** *Committee of Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic Kazakhstan. (2014)*

## Appendix C

### Main facts about grants of year 2013



### What fields are given the greatest number of grants?

**Government order 2013**  
For profession “Teacher of Foreign Language” government order was increased to 1000 grants. In 2012 the same profession was given only 210

19% - pedagogical professions

7,5% - agriculture

34% - technical professions

### Most difficult and easiest contest

applicants per place



0.7

“Culturology”  
the lowest  
contest



> 5

“Biology”  
“Geography”  
“History”



2.6

“Information  
systems”



3-10

Contest for  
economic  
professions

6,8 - contest for “Fruit-and-vegetable growing”

Source: Committee of Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic Kazakhstan. (2014)

## Appendix D

### Questionnaire

1. You age	
2. You gender	<input type="checkbox"/> male <input type="checkbox"/> female
3. Where did you live in Kazakhstan (graduated from school/college/institution) before coming to Czech Republic for study?	<input type="checkbox"/> Astana, Almaty <input type="checkbox"/> Regional centers (please, specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Small towns (please, specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Villages, settlements (please, specify)
4. Education level	<input type="checkbox"/> Basic school <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary general school <input type="checkbox"/> College <input type="checkbox"/> University/Institute
5. Who covers the costs of education in Czech Republic?	<input type="checkbox"/> My parents <input type="checkbox"/> Myself <input type="checkbox"/> Educational grant <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please, indicate)
6. What is the income of your family per month (in Euro)?	<input type="checkbox"/> 500 <input type="checkbox"/> 500-1000 <input type="checkbox"/> 1000-2000 <input type="checkbox"/> 2000-3000 <input type="checkbox"/> 3000-5000 <input type="checkbox"/> over 5000
7. Who made a decision for your education abroad?	<input type="checkbox"/> My parents <input type="checkbox"/> Myself
8. Why did you decide to study abroad?	<input type="checkbox"/> The quality of the education is higher <input type="checkbox"/> Possibility to obtain the education at international language <input type="checkbox"/> Absence of the perspective to obtain good education and good job in home country <input type="checkbox"/> My wish to live independently <input type="checkbox"/> Family circumstances
9. Why did you choose Czech Republic in particular?	<input type="checkbox"/> Possibility to obtain free or budget-friendly education <input type="checkbox"/> I like this culture, mentality is much alike of ours <input type="checkbox"/> Not very far from the home, not many problems with visa procedures <input type="checkbox"/> Recommendations of the students, who are already studying in Czech Republic <input type="checkbox"/> Getting PR in EU
10. What do you study?	<input type="checkbox"/> BSc <input type="checkbox"/> MSc <input type="checkbox"/> PHD <input type="checkbox"/> High school
11. Which university do you study	

<p>12. Is there a possibility of job in spare time to earn your own money and do you take this opportunity?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, there is an opportunity, but I have enough money to live from my parents</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, there is an opportunity, but I don't work as I think it would affect badly to my success in studying</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, there is an opportunity and I take it always to have my own pocket money</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, there is no such opportunity</p>
<p>13. What positive features of the education in this country you can mention?</p>	
<p>14. What negative features of the education in this country you can mention?</p>	
<p>15. Are you going to come back to your country after graduation?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I don't know yet</p>

**Source: own creation**