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Procedia Economics and Finance 24 (2015) 613 – 619

Procedia
Economics and Finance

www.elsevier.com/locate/procedia

International Conference on Applied Economics, ICOAE 2015, 2-4 July 2015, Kazan, Russia

Factors that Affect the Quality of Life in Tatarstan

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Selection and/or peer-review under responsibility of the Organizing Committee of ICOAE 2015.

Keywords: quality of life, economic development, socio-economic factors, economic systems, GDP

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

Discussion

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

Table 1. Basic Political Forces in RT

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

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

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

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

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

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

As experience confirms, making any quantitative estimation on each of this factors and in the whole almost impossible. These factors of life are directly dependent on available in the country general resources for consumption and accumulation that more completely determines by GDP. Not too high income level among population tightens growth of domestic consumption. To decide this issue it is necessary to rise to the new level whole social and economic sphere, by means of intensification of all sides of professional and personal life of territorial community. Also vulnerability of weaker parties: senior citizens, students, disabled. Underdeveloped social policy of RT.

To the socio-economic factors apply primarily real quality of life of different social classes in republic, contradiction in the system of distribution of wealth, real purchasing power of population, state policy in the field of employment of population etc. Raising the level of legal awareness of population, unless people's most demanding needs would be provided[9].

Therefore the transition to a market economy framework and resulting therefrom economic difficulties directly influence also on a social sector in Republic exacerbating social tensions in the country.

To solve the problems reorganization of social policy is needed, to correct state activity in social sector in recognition with present economic conditions, to provide at least minimal level of social safeguard, to develop cost-effective social protection system.

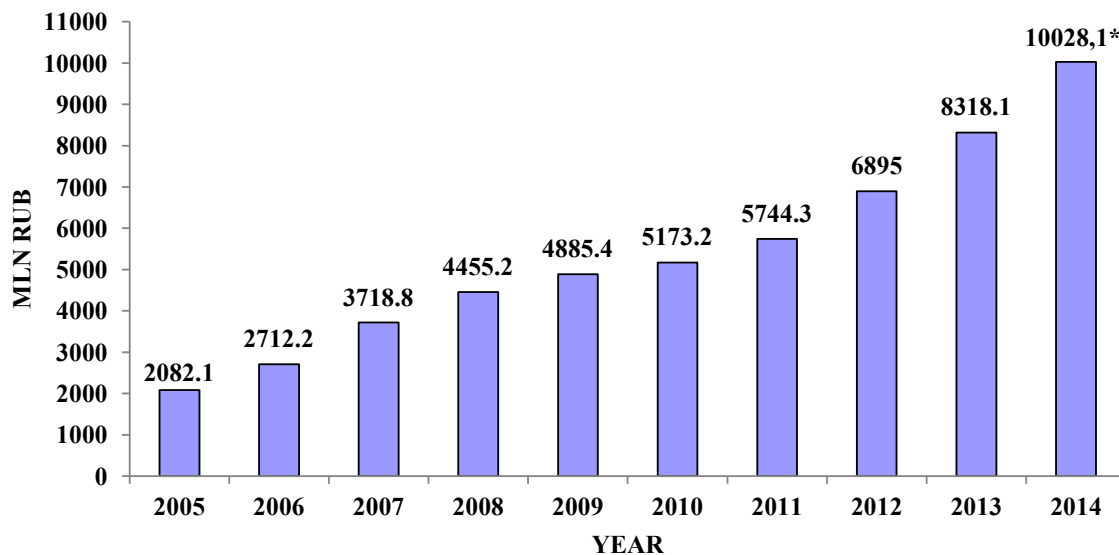
In order to improve the quality of life of the population Administration of the Republic of Tatarstan concentrates its efforts on three priority guidelines of social and economic policies: growth of economic potential; increase of the level and quality of life of people; development of infrastructure.

Implemented measures in republic on improvement of its social and economic development proceed from: carrying out the reorganizations focused on establishing of market institutes; development of effective and competitive manufacturing complexes; creation of advantageous investment and entrepreneurial climate. Republic of Tatarstan estimated the development of tourism as one of the priority areas, which shows persistent positive dynamics I main indexes. Annual increase of tourist flow to the republic is average 14.8%.

Positive trend in growth dynamics of indexes remained in 2014. Amount of services rendered in tourist sector excluding related sectors in 2014 was 10028.1 mln. rubles. Volume growth of rendered hotel services in 2014 amounted to 28.9 %, tourist services – 10.8 %, health-improving services – 2.6 % compared with similar indexes in 2013.

In 2014 2.5 million of tourists and excursionist visited republic of Tatarstan. The growth of this indicator compared with 2013 was 16.3%.

Pic. 1. The amount of Service Implementation in Tourist Sector



Pic. 2. Dynamics of the Number of People that House in Collective Accommodation Facilities in Republic of Tatarstan

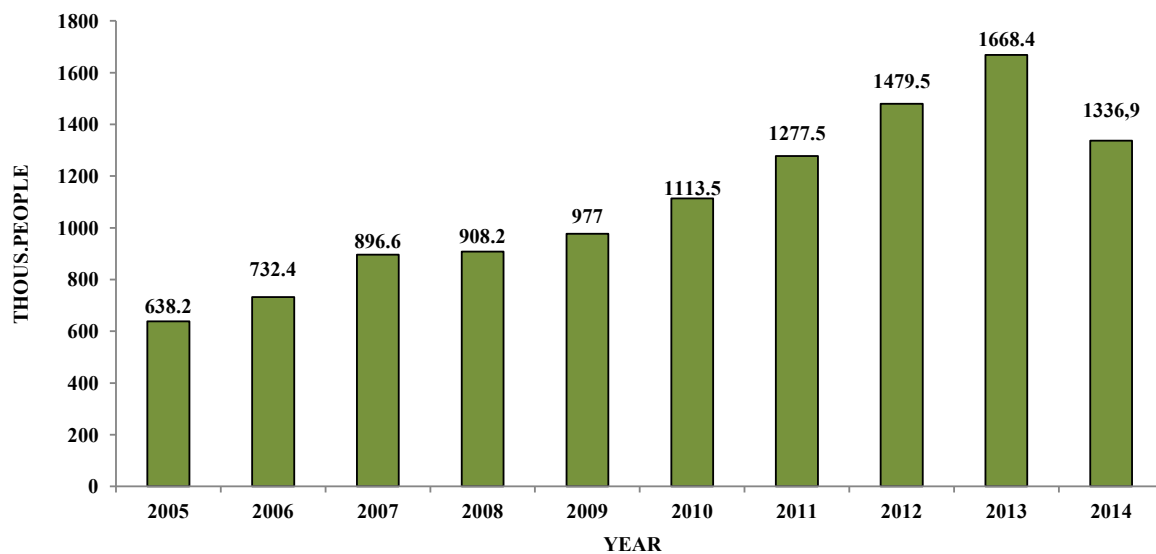
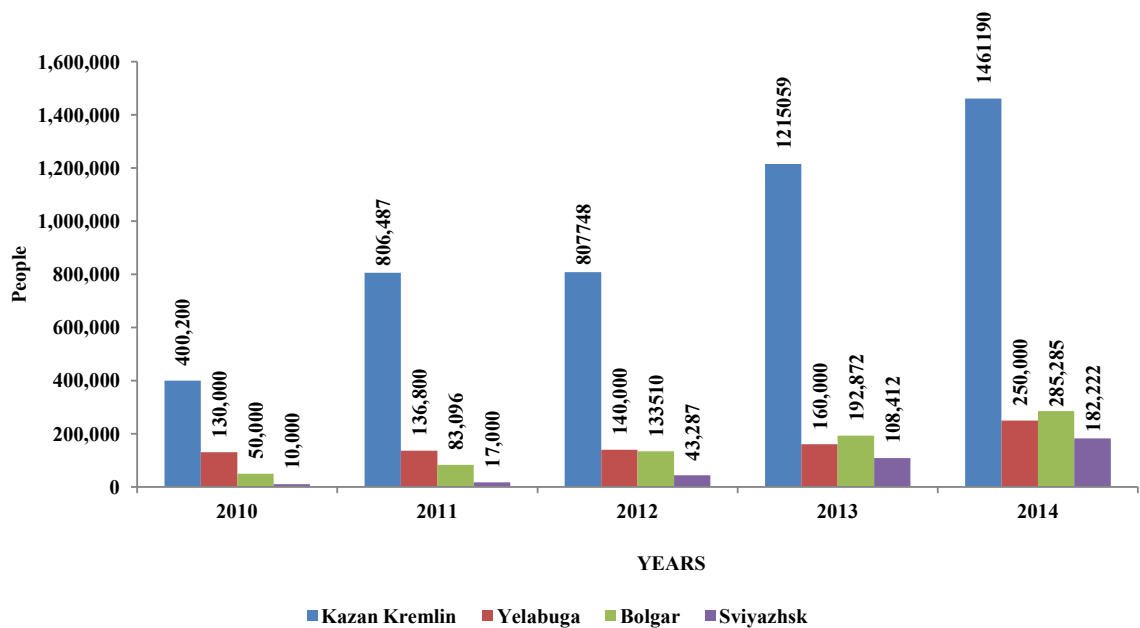


Table 2. Dynamics of the Number of People that House in Collective Accommodation Facilities in Terms of Task Groups, thous. people.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people that were	638,2	732,4	896,6	908,2	977,0	1113,5	1277,5	1479,5	1668,4	1336,9

serviced in collective accommodation facilities, people including:										
- business, educational and professional intentions	314,9	320,8	412,1	503,5	532,4	459,9	582,4	553,0	529,3	-
- for the purpose of leisure, recreation and relaxation	151,8	165,8	181,9	198,1	225,2	385,2	401,9	611,0	731,6	-
- for the purpose of medication and prophylaxis	145,2	147,9	144,3	140,7	148,5	113,2	148,5	133,5	131,4	-
- other	26,3	97,9	81,9	65,9	70,9	155,2	144,7	182,0	276,1	-

Significant importance for the development of tourist infrastructure has not only building of new accommodation facilities, but also creation and renewal of exhibition objects – reconstruction and restoration of historical and cultural monuments in Kazan, Ancient City of Bulgar, Island city of Sviyazhsk and other tourist centers in our republic, and also creation of new museum exhibitions and objects of tourism industry (Materials of Reporting Back Meeting of State Committee on Tourism of RT, 2015).



Pic.3. Dynamics of Visits to a Museums and Open-air Museums in RT

Therefore positive dynamics of estimation of efficiency of tourist development indexes suggests that there is growth in population's prosperity, creation of new working places. Famous multiplicative role of tourism in

economical system and service industries has influence on postindustrial changes and competitive recovery of regional economics.

Ecological factors. Since 2001 in Tatarstan is successfully realizing the principles of the most important international document - Earth Charter, which is designed to improve the quality of life. To achieve this aim considerable influence has environmental factor. Republic of Tatarstan characterizes by high pollution level of environment that is attributed to the heighten man-caused impact of industrial enterprises, agricultural industry and transport facilities.

In the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Tatarstan register that, eventually, in terms of the level of negative impact on the environment Tatarstan is among 15 most successful regions in Russia, and is in 78th place. Please note that according to this index Tatarstan is far ahead of the nearest neighbors: Republic of Udmurtia (46th place), the Nizhni Novgorod Region (52th place), Chuvash Republic (57th place), the Ulyanovsk Region (63th place), Bashkiria (706th place), the Samara Region (77th place).

According to the index of region's activity in the field of environmental protection Republic of Tatarstan is also among the leaders in federal subjects of the Russian Federation, is in 9th place, and well ahead of the neighboring regions: the Samara Region – 13th place, the Nizhni Novgorod Region – 18th, Bashkiria – 23rd, the Ulyanovsk Region – 26th, the Republic of Mordovia – 36th, Republic of Udmurtia – 46th, Chuvash Republic – 48th, the Orenburg Region – 79th, and the Kirov Region – 84th place. The main objective of environmental factor is the organization and realization of oriented fundamental and applied researches that are focused on speed up of socio-economic development of Republic of Tatarstan. However issues of environmental security and rational use of natural resources always fall in the category with highest priority [17].

Conclusions

There are a lot of ecological problems both in republic and its regions, and today discussion on the issue of ecological problems rises on all levels. To make an effective managerial decision the information on the hazard and threat level according to different factors is needed. For Tatarstan is challenging the seismic intensity of south-east, development of whole specter of dangerous exogenic processes, prone to landslides of right stiff slope of Volga Valley, displaying of karst erosion on the territory of Kazan, saturation, overflowing, risk of extraordinary situation, abnormal climatic factors etc.

Anthropogenous type of factors is most important for Tatarstan – oil production, oil-refining and chemical process industries, oil and gas transportation, transport. In addition to progressive everyday pollution of atmosphere and hydrosphere, and soils, development of technosphere is accompanied also by technogenic accidents and disasters – on the objects of major pipeline transport, in oil- production enterprises, rupture of sewage collectors of housing services and utilities. As for ramifications – it is major pollution of natural constituent, degradation of ecosystems, violation of socio-environmental systems. Environmental safety and compliance as an integrated part of national security is an indispensable condition of society's sustainability, and appears to be the foundation of natural systems preservation and maintenance of environment. Securing the environmental safety and compliance of the Republic of Tatarstan depends on the condition and level of environmental security of its separate regions, where one or another ecological situation is forming, from ecological safety in all sectors of the national economy.

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