



ӘЛ-ФАРАБИ АТЫНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ
КАЗАХСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ АЛЬ-ФАРАБИ
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ВЫСШАЯ ШКОЛА ЭКОНОМИКИ И БИЗНЕСА
HIGHER SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS

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Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың
«ФАРАБИ ӘЛЕМІ»
атты халықаралық ғылыми конференциясы



Международная конференция студентов и молодых ученых

«ФАРАБИ ӘЛЕМІ»



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KAZAKHSTAN MODEL OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY

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Abstract: This article examines the essence and result of the system of development of the economy of Kazakhstan. The results of the works of famous authors are taken as a basis. The article mentions the programs of strategic development of the state. The indicators of GDP and production productivity are presented as statistical data. The main task of modern Kazakhstan was not just structural modernization, but structural modernization, considering the specifics of the country, with a priority to improve living standards.

Introduction. To date, a special place in the history of Kazakhstan is occupied by the scientific study of the key problems of the country's economic development related to independence, related to the formation of a market model of management.

At the initial stages of the construction of the new Kazakhstan, the most difficult tasks were the acquisition of economic independence, the institutionalization of the political system and the preservation of the continuity of the state. The collapse of the socialist system led to the rupture of industrial and economic ties between the former republics and the collapse of the unified financial system of the state: the gradual rupture of economic ties with neighboring republics in 1991, unprecedented unemployment, hyperinflation, and mass migration from the republics. Under these conditions, it was recognized that the reform of industrial relations and the transition to a full-fledged market is the only way out of the crisis, creating favorable conditions for the creation of a full-fledged independent state.

The financial sector of Kazakhstan's economy is small, which limits investment and business activity and hinders economic diversification. Limited funds are holding back bank lending. This problem is explained by temporary factors such as business cycles, unstable use of international loans and periods and unstable exchange rate appreciation. Structural factors, such as uncertainty about property rights and the judicial system, as well as the perception of low transparency of financial reporting, also hinder financial development.

Literary review. Modern researchers of entrepreneurship problems studied the prospects of a market economy and tried to show its decisive importance and relevance in comparison with the Soviet planning system based on excessive centralization of the economy. There are a number of works devoted to the history of markets and entrepreneurship. Some of them are of some value due to the introduction of new facts or the development of original conceptual approaches.

Monographs of the leading scientists of the republic, Doctor of Economics, Professor Ya.A. Aubakirov, N.K. Isingarina, A.K. Koshanova, O.S. Sabden, K.A. Sagadiyev, S.S. Satubaldina, A.E. Esentugelova; Doctors of Historical Sciences, professors: B.G. Ayagan, A.M. Auanasova, M.H. Asylbekov, H.M. Abzhanova, G.M. Karasaeva, Z.E. Kabuldinov, M.J. Tasheneva, S.N. Mamytova and others inclusive.

For example, the collection of works by Professor Ya.A. Aubakirov, published in 2009, consistently examines key issues related to the formation and development of the economy of independent Kazakhstan and socio-economic and political processes that swept the country from the

beginning of market restructuring to the mid-2000s, including the features of the Kazakh model of market economy. [1]

The monograph of the Institute of Economics of the National Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan "Kazakhstan in the New World: Strategies of economic transformation and ways to leadership" edited by Professor O. Sabden gives a detailed report on the economic and social transformation of Kazakhstan in the first two decades of independence. It demonstrates the success of the efforts of the first Elbasy Nazarbayev to solve the strategic tasks set out in his annual address to the people of Kazakhstan.

Sagadiyev's monograph "Reforms: An Analytical View" consists of three volumes and is an analytical review of the most important issues of Kazakhstan's development during the period of independence. The books are devoted to an in-depth understanding of the "Kazakhstan way" preached by the head of state, which has become a textbook for the whole world. If the first two books were devoted to the characterization and analysis of the initial stages of reforms and their intellectual support, then the third book contains the author's reflections on a qualitatively new stage of the country's development. [1]

Methodology and the main part. The methodology of the study included the collection, description, and induction of statistical data. For example, individual elements of Kazakhstan's economic development can be considered to paint a complete picture. Since gaining independence, Kazakhstan has experienced an important shift in the economic structure - from agriculture to resource exploitation. The share of extractive industries in value added increased from 20% in 1990 to a peak of 33% in 2010, mainly due to the rapid growth of the oil and gas and mining industries. On the contrary, at the beginning of the decade, its share in GDP declined significantly, reflecting weak prices, slow production growth and slow implementation of new projects. According to preliminary data of the Statistical Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the share of the extractive industry in GDP in 2016 decreased to 12.9%, while the share of services increased to 57.8%, but still falls short of the OECD countries, where the services sector accounts for 65-70%. Meanwhile, the relative weight of the manufacturing sector has remained unchanged at 10-11% for almost a decade.

The formation of the Republic of Kazakhstan as an independent sovereign state is associated with two periods of development. The first period is associated with the early 1990s, when Kazakhstan became an independent sovereign state after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. At that time, programs for the formation of a new state and anti-crisis programs for overcoming systemic crises played an important role. Subsequent development programs were aimed at measures to restructure and lay the foundations of a market economy, stabilize the economic situation, and carry out major structural reforms. The main goal of the government's economic policy was to carry out reforms and create the basic foundations of a socially oriented national economy. [2]

The first stage of economic reform was the period between the proclamation of Kazakhstan's sovereignty and the introduction of the national currency. The marketization of Kazakhstan's economy and fundamental changes in socio-economic relations required, mainly, the abandonment of the administrative command system and centralized planning. The state has begun to create a social market economy based on private property, attracting foreign investment and international experience in economic management. The initial investment funds were directed to the construction of life-support facilities, such as energy, transport, communications, and processing of agricultural products.

The message of the first President Nursultan Nazarbayev to the people of Kazakhstan "Improving welfare, security and prosperity for all Kazakhstanis "Strategy Kazakhstan-2030"", the first strategic program for the development of Kazakh society, set rather ambitious goals, the achievement of which seemed a distant reality. This program was also the first strategic program for the development of Kazakh society. According to the Kazakhstan 2030 plan, the priority of adapted

modernization was recognized as the restructuring of industries related to the economic independence of the country. An integral part of the "adapted modernization" was the presence in the economic structure of knowledge-intensive industries in the relevant specialized sectors of the Kazakh economy. According to the Strategy "Kazakhstan-2030", the main task of modern Kazakhstan was not just structural modernization, but structural modernization, considering the specifics of the country, with a priority to improve living standards. With such an informal approach to modern development, the very idea of adapted economic modernization is multidimensional, and its in-depth and systematic development can be fruitful for identifying and developing a real national program of transition to markets, market relations, i.e. the choice of modernization strategies.

The peculiarity of Kazakhstan's development model is that it does not include a fixed "dogma of development" or "modernization at any cost". It is important for Kazakhstan's strategy to choose a position of multipolar openness and broad involvement in transnational processes, which generally helps to convince the world business of the seriousness of intentions to modernize the national economy. [3]

The essence of the strategy "Kazakhstan-2030" is to ensure the modernization transition from a raw industrial economy to industrial and innovative development with subsequent post-industrial development. At the same time, the strategy, being strictly targeted, takes into account all modern realities in the tactics of its implementation and promptly makes amendments to the interim 10-year development strategy. The strategy adopted an adaptive, anti-crisis development program, which corrects the trajectory of development and timely introduces the necessary solutions to new challenges and new situations arising during global processes.

The study of the modernization model of Kazakhstan shows that, in general, the development model of the national economy of Kazakhstan is built on the principle of an S-shaped evolutionary development trajectory based on the sequential unfolding of the stages of the life cycle of modernization of the country for the period 1997-2030. The strategy "Kazakhstan-2030" has become the main strategic document defining the long-term path of economic development of Kazakhstan based on the best aspects of market and state regulation and the formula "the state determines the general rules for investing and playing in strategically important objects and at the same time contributes to the development of market conditions as much as possible." It is built in accordance with the Traditionally it is divided into ten-year strategic development plans. The goals of national development for the next ten years are set and, taking into account the achieved level of economic growth, the external and internal conditions and tasks that need to be solved during this period are clarified.

In 2022, compared with 2021, the index of industrial production (hereinafter IPI) amounted to 101.1%. An increase in production volumes was recorded in 13 regions of the republic, a decrease is observed in Atyrau, West Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Kostanay, Kyzylorda, Pavlodar and Turkestan regions.

As for the index of industrial production by type of activity, in the mining industry and quarrying in 2022, the PPI was 99%, due to a decrease in crude oil production (98.1%), natural gas (99%), iron ores (79.4%).

In the manufacturing industry, production increased by 3.4%. The production of beverages (111.2%), tobacco products (107.9%), refined petroleum products (101.8%), chemical industry products (110.2%), rubber and plastic products (102.1%), basic precious and non-ferrous metals (105.5%), motor vehicles (119.1%) increased.

In the supply of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and conditioned air, the IPP was 99.5% due to the reduction of the steam supply and air conditioning system by 3.5%.

In water supply, waste collection, treatment and disposal, pollution elimination activities, the IPP in 2022 amounted to 98.2%. [5]

At the beginning of 2023, the number of operating SMEs increased by 27.0% compared to the corresponding date of the previous year. In the total number of SMEs, the share of individual entrepreneurs was 67.9%, small business entities – 18.7%, peasant or farm enterprises – 13.2%, medium-sized business entities - 0.2%.

The number of unemployed (persons aged 15 years and older who did not have a profitable occupation, were actively looking for it and were ready to start it) in the fourth quarter of 2022 amounted to 456 thousand people. The unemployment rate was 4.8%. The number of potential labor force (unemployed persons who are interested in getting a job for pay or profit, but are not actively looking for or are not ready to start work) amounted to 39.5 thousand people.

The number of the workforce aged 15 years and older in the fourth quarter of 2022, according to the results of a sample survey of employment, amounted to 9.4 million people, of which 9.0 million were employed. The employment rate of the population aged 15 years and older was 65.5%.

9.42 million people were employed in the republic's economy. The employment rate for the population aged 15 and over was 68.8%.

The number of potential labor force (unemployed persons who are interested in getting a job for pay or profit but are not actively looking for or are not ready to start work) amounted to 39.5 thousand people. [5]

Result. Since the critical period of the early 1990s, Kazakhstan has made exceptional progress in almost all areas. However, much remains to be done. To diversify the structure of economic activity and maintain growth, Kazakhstan needs to improve governance, create conditions for an open and competitive economy, adopt an environmentally sound growth model and focus on social integration and equal access to education and employment. The quality of public administration in Kazakhstan has significantly improved due to budgeting reforms, public service reforms, as well as the introduction and development of the e-government portal. However, certain governance shortcomings, including excessive centralization of governance, political decision-making, limited powers of local authorities, lack of transparency and corruption, continue to hinder long-term sustainable economic growth. The administrative system of Kazakhstan clearly preserves the legacy of the administrative practices of the Soviet period and is characterized by lengthy and highly formalized bureaucratic procedures.

Conclusion. Kazakhstan has embarked on an ambitious reform program to realize its desire to become one of the 30 leading countries of the world by 2050. Gross domestic product (GDP) grew 2.8 times from 2000 to 2014, the standard of living of most Kazakhstanis increased, and the share of the population living on an income below the subsistence minimum decreased from 32% to 2.5%. [4]

In our opinion, we can bet on the development of the services sector: the share of the services sector in the GDP structure is currently significantly lower than in the developed OECD countries, and most industries are poorly developed, especially services with high added value, such as financial services. However, the growth of the services sector in recent years has been concentrated in non-foreign trade sectors, such as wholesale and retail trade, which are heavily dependent on the export of goods and are often characterized by low productivity, so there is a risk here. The Government should create conditions for the emergence of new types of economic activities with high productivity, including in sectors related to foreign trade. This task is closely linked to the development of the private sector. Currently, state-funded enterprises contribute to the economy of Kazakhstan. The Government applies price controls in some markets, and arbitrary interference by State representatives is common. Competition restrictions also distort price signals in many important sectors.

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