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MODERNIZATION OF THE STATE MANAGEMENT OF THE ECONOMY

In light of the new challenges and conditions of the role and tasks of the formation of an effective public sector, able to become the main force of social and economic development of Kazakhstan. In most developed countries, this sector is an avant-garde element of the economy in the implementation of policies aimed at improving the competitiveness of innovation, technology and production, increasing purchasing power and overall well-being of these countries. In addition, each state has security needs and social problems (unemployment, welfare, regulation of prices, and so on. N.) That the market alone can not cope. Therefore, an important issue for every country, and Kazakhstan in particular, is an optimal state regulation of the economy, and above all - the public sector.

Prospects for the development of the public sector in each country bear the stamp of the state's history. Apparently, on the development of the public sector is greatly affected by the specific operating conditions of the fuel and energy sector of each country. In European countries where its own energy resources a little, governments are forced to take care of the electric power industry. The public sector in industrialized countries are increasingly covering the work of the social sphere and services. One of the trends of technical progress is the introduction of universal higher education. This idea is already being tested in Japan and Sweden. And because the state a lot of the cost of providing universal secondary education, more and more universities will be controlled by the state and financed from the budget. A similar situation exists in zdravoohranenii. Most of the medical institutions under the jurisdiction of municipalities can compete in volume and level of services provided to the private health care organizations.

Analysis of the experience of other countries shows that the unified approach in relation to the public sector of the economy is not. In some countries, it is very large (Greece, Italy, France), in the other - almost absent (Japan, Luxembourg); somewhere concentrated on a small number of economic sectors and industries (the Netherlands), and somewhere along the whole economy (France, Portugal). In some countries it is highly effective (Sweden, France), in other - less efficient (Belgium, USA); in a number of countries have adopted a unified management system by the public sector (Sweden), and somewhere in the system works "point" Management (USA). Thus, the overall action of specific "national model", and the main question is the success of its implementation. However, certain general principles and circuits of the national models do exist.

The main principle is that no government can tolerate a lot, but inefficient and burdensome financially by the public sector. Or is ineffective, then its size and

the amount of funding objective should be minimal, or effective, and then its share in the national economy can be quite large. Currently there are three models of the public sector: Western European (Portugal, France and some other countries), North American (US and Canada) and Asia (Japan and South Korea) [1]. For the Western European model is mainly characterized by a fairly large amount of highly efficient and generously funded by the public sector, which has a very diverse industrial structure; for the North American - specializing mainly on purely state functions, defense and social infrastructure on the basis of cost-efficient financing system.

Both models characterized by a clear distinction between private business and the state. For Asian models as this face is blurred, the intertwining interests of the state and the business goes through their representatives in the government and corporate structures. There is little formal public sector, which the state has enough tangible financial and organizational support. Analysis shows that the industry position of the public sector in different countries although different, but not as much as his total relative size. For example, Italy's largest state-owned companies control the ferrous metallurgy, electrical engineering and shipbuilding industries. In Spain, the public sector is gradually increasing in power, and in this area is set strict state control. In the UK, it dominates in the coal and nuclear power in France - in the electric power, aerospace, electronics, chemical industry, metallurgy, automobile industry.

If we talk about the general patterns, it can be stated that the public sector employs most postal services, rail transport, telecommunications and electricity. Even in the US, he completely dominates the postal services and is about the fourth part in the rail transport and power generation. Thus, energy, transport and communications industry are the priorities on which the public sector throughout concentrates most attention. Only with sufficient funding the public sector can become a high-performance segment and technological vanguard of the national economy, and if it short-change finance, it is quite fast and low efficiency becomes a burden for the population. In developed countries, it is understood, and the government deliberately go for the implementation of an approach.

References:

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