

R. O. Sutbayeva¹, O. Y. Zhadigerova², G. D. Amaniyazova²,
A. I. Omarova², A. A. Tasbolatova², A. Zh. Asainov³, Zh. T. Kul'baeva⁴

¹University Turan-Astana, Kazakhstan,

²Yessenov University, Kazakhstan,

³Kazakh University of Technology and Business, Master of Economic Sciences, Kazakhstan,

⁴Varna Free University, Varna, Bulgaria.

E-mail: raikhan2008@yandex.ru, olia_kz@mail.ru, amaniyazova.gd@kguti.kz, omarova.ai@kguti.kz,
akjarkyn_tasbolatova@mail.ru, arhat_asainov@mail.ru, zhazira-museum@mail.ru

FORMATION OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY IN KAZAKHSTAN: THEORY, METHODOLOGY, MECHANISM OF FORMATION

Abstract. The article presents the global trends in the formation of the knowledge economy of today's reality, as well as qualitatively new requirements for human capital, not only as the main productive factor in creating new highly efficient technologies, but also an important element contributing to the active development of the social sphere, science, education, health, etc.

The change in the role of human capital in modern economic conditions is due to the transformation of knowledge into the main strategic resource, which causes the strengthening of scientific and practical progress as the main aspect of innovative, socio-economic development of Kazakhstan, due to the need to form a social mechanism in the context of political and social modernization of society. The aim is to improve the level and quality of life of the population, to mitigate the contradictions between the participants.

Keywords: formation, social economy, theory, methodology, mechanism, formation.

Introduction. Kazakhstan is building a new development strategy that takes into account the global context that has changed in recent years. In general, this strategy is formulated in the Address of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayeva Strategy "Kazakhstan - 2050": a new political course of an established state. "Solving the tasks set in the Message of the President N.Nazarbayev to the people of Kazakhstan "Nurly Zhol - The Path to the Future", overcoming global challenges, achieving sustainable development requires the development of scientifically based approaches to the formation of a new quality of human capital as a driving force of global development. The policy of modernization of Kazakhstan qualitatively changes the requirements for the functioning of the entire social system.

The social sphere of modern Kazakhstan is largely associated with the social policy of the state to solve social problems.

During the years of independent development of Kazakhstan, a good basis has been created for carrying out an active and effective social policy, which is the main element of the systemic transformation of society in Kazakhstan.

The social policy of the state is aimed at improving the level and quality of life of the population, at mitigating contradictions between participants in economic processes, and preventing social conflicts based on the polarization of the life of various groups of citizens.

Our country is among the fastest growing economies in the world and provides two thirds of the total income of all of Central Asia, representing only a quarter of its total population.

Main part. Since the state budget remains the main source of development of the social sphere, the budget expenditures should take into account the specifics of the Kazakhstani economy, the condition for effective growth of which is not only the priority development of knowledge-intensive and high-tech industries, but also industries contributing to the reproduction of human capital, and in particular health

care and education. The concept of socio-economic development is a fundamental strategic document that scientifically substantiates the promising socio-economic development of a territory by defining the mission, as well as strategic goals, functions and directions for the development of a region and the means of implementing the selected priorities. The concept is comprehensive in terms of the scope of problems, the nature and method of implementation of the document, built based on a systematic approach to the management and research of territorial development and an objective analysis of the current socio-economic situation. the strengthening of the role of the state budget in social processes is due to the growth of budgetary funds and extra budgetary funds that are the financial base of social transformations, the transition to a higher level of social services for the population of the country, as well as to equalize the economic development of the country's regions through budget financing. The main role of the budget is that it annually mobilizes and concentrates cash savings of enterprises, organizations and people in a centralized state fund to finance the national economy, social and cultural events, strengthen the country's defense, for the maintenance of state authorities and the formation of reserves.

The budget affects the economy through a budget mechanism. This shows the role of the budget as a tool to influence the economy as a whole.

In our opinion, the following principles should underlie the concept of managing the socio-economic potential of modernization:

- potential is a dynamic characteristic and is detected only in the process of its use;
- the use of the potential of the socio-economic system should be accompanied by a steady increase;
- Utilization and capacity building processes are continuous and complementary.

The determining feature of the modernization potential of the regions is the priority character of not only the achieved level of the most important volumetric parameters, but also the dynamics of the economic and social development of the respective territory, which fundamentally distinguishes the potential ability of a particular region to modernize from the general level of its economic development, characterized exclusively static (level) indicators, such as, for example, gross regional product.

The standard of living for 2013-2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Per capita nominal cash income of the population:					
Tenge	56453	62271	67321	76575	81529
US dollars	371,1	347,5	303,6	223,8	250,1
index of nominal cash income, as a percentage of the previous year	108,9	110,3	108,1	113,7	106,5
index of nominal cash income, as a percentage of 1995	3280,2	3618,3	3911,8	4449,4	4737,3
Money Income Index	102,9	103,4	101,4	99,3	99,1
as a percentage of the previous year	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,6	2,5
Percentage of the population with incomes below the subsistence minimum					
The size of the subsistence minimum	17 789	19 068	19 647	21 612	23 783
Tenge	116,93	106,41	88,61	63,16	72,95

Per capita nominal monetary incomes of the population have an annual growth dynamics of approximately 10%, so there is a decrease in the proportion of the population with incomes below the subsistence minimum by 0.1%. The size of the subsistence minimum also has a rapid growth rate of approximately 10%.

Based on the conducted socio-economic analysis, we identified a rather low readiness of most regions of Kazakhstan to implement modernization reforms. The main reasons for this are:

- insufficiently high level of GRP per capita in most regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan; substantial depreciation of fixed assets in the whole of Kazakhstan, as well as significant differentiation of the regions of Kazakhstan in terms of capital-labor ratio;
- low level of investment in fixed assets;

- insufficient financial support of science and scientific research, low degree of innovation activity, which is the reason for the low research intensity of production;

- uneven resettlement of labor resources, creating labor-surplus and labor-deficient regions;

- low level of life expectancy, population aging; high level of social and economic differentiation of the population.

In general, the structure of the Concept for the socio-economic development of the regions of the country, in our opinion, should look like this:

1. Assessment of the current state of affairs.
2. Mission.
3. General purpose.
4. SWOT analysis.
5. Priorities.
6. Strategy for their implementation.
7. Stages of implementation.
8. The detailed plan of events for 2018-2020.
9. A detailed plan of events for 2018.

According to the results of the study, the author of the work identified a set of main external and internal causes that impede the development of appropriate strategic documents of good quality: External causes (independent of the developers):

In carrying out the socio-economic modernization of the country, it is advisable to eliminate the shortcomings of the existing state regional policy and improve the methodological tools for managing the socio-economic development of regions

The essence of the innovation approach to management consists in the orientation of the economy of the republic towards the intensification of innovation activity, which is the engine of the economy and the management system itself. At the same time, the factors of production and investment should be the means of a scientifically based activity, and not its goal. The advantage of the above approach is that it assumes the recognition of the constant variability of the highly organized environment in which the economy operates. Therefore, it is necessary to reckon with the changes and adapt to them.

In the framework of the modernization of the regional economy, it is necessary to solve a number of problems, the most important of which, in terms of the modernization strategy, are:

- implementation of large target projects and programs; mobilization and rational use of financial, material, labor and other resources;
- the development of interregional integration of production, the formation of increasing the market maneuverability and sustainability of the systems of corporate production and commercial associations (corporations, concerns, associations, etc.), research and production complexes closely associated with small business, large and diversified territorial and economic complexes and regional (zonal) markets with significant commodity resources and market infrastructure;
- establishment of stable inter-district market relations;
- effective regulation of scientific and technical progress, the use and protection of natural resources, the establishment of leading directions for the intensification of production and resource conservation;
- determination of regional and sectoral priorities of structural adjustment, investment activity, organization of the system of state support for underdeveloped regions;
- establishment of rational and sustainable national economic proportions and relations, contributing to the stability of a single national economic space. A schematic diagram of these works is presented in Figure 3.

The peculiarity of the proposed scheme is its focus on general Kazakhstan tasks and parameters of modernization transformations.

Kazakhstan, as a sovereign state, to achieve its strategic goals should have a management system that takes into account the specifics of the republic to the maximum, due to centuries-old traditions, national, economic, political and other features. All this should be reflected in the new managerial paradigm and predetermine its specificity. Further reform of the Kazakhstani economy puts forward the requirement to create a reform management system in accordance with the principles of innovative creative management. Such management implies the ability to treat each problem being solved in the course of reforms in the

integrity. At the same time, the formulation of the question, the development of methods for solving managerial problems and the selection of the best available alternatives become a single dynamic process. For sustainable economic growth, the concept of creating a mechanism of management renewal is needed, which should motivate and give targeted organizational forms to innovations in management, and through it in production and social spheres.

The essence of continuous planning is to develop a single document - a comprehensive plan (program) for the development of the region for 5 years. At the same time, the first year is considered in terms of (program - program) in detail, with a monthly (quarterly) breakdown of activities and planned indicators, the second - more comprehensively, with a semi-annual breakdown of activities and indicators, the third and subsequent years - without quarterly breakdown, in annual parameters. During the preparation of the plan (program) for the next year, the measures for the following years are constantly refined and supplemented, thus ensuring continuity and continuity of planning the implementation of the strategy and its management.

To implement the tasks of modernization of regional socio-economic systems, the institution of public-private partnership (PPP) has a significant potential. One of the conditions for forming an effective economic policy, increasing investment and innovation activity, increasing the country's competitiveness, and developing industrial and social infrastructure is the development of effective institutions for interaction between the state and business, which will increase GDP growth rates compliance with the needs of economic development, reduce the costs of all levels in the implementation of infrastructure projects. At the same time, cooperation ensures the improvement of the quality and availability of socio-economic infrastructure and factors of production, capital, labor, technology, as well as the development of interfirm cooperation ties, promotes exports and attracting foreign investment.

Conclusion. The study of the dynamics of the development of industries at the republican level shows their significance for the formation of indicators of the development of production and social spheres of the regions, since the achievement of the overall Kazakhstani macroeconomic indicators for the strategic outlook will be formed as a result of the functioning of regional socio-economic systems of the country.

Thus, summing up, we can say that in the modern concept of the budget should be a reliable tool for implementing the economic and social policy of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Moreover, the most important task at this stage is to ensure its transparency for all members of society. It is necessary to ensure that the state budget becomes a means of stabilizing public finances. It must be turned into a reliable support and guarantor for all beneficiaries defined by law.

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**Р. О. Сутбаева¹, О. Ж. Жадигерова², Г. Д. Аманиязова²,
А. И. Омарова², А. А. Тасболатова², А. Ж. Асаинов³, Ж. Т. Кульбаева⁴**

¹«Тұран-Астана» университеті, Қазақстан,

²Есенов атындағы университет, Қазақстан,

³Қазақ технология және бизнес университеті, Қазақстан,

⁴Варна еркін университеті, Варна, Болгария

ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК ЭКОНОМИКАНЫ ҚҰРУ: ТЕОРИЯ, МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ, ФОРМАЦИЯЛЫҚ МЕХАНИЗМ

Аннотация. Мақалада қазіргі заманғы білімнің экономикасының қалыптасуындағы жаһандық үрдістер, сондай-ақ жаңа жоғары тиімді технологияларды құрудағы басты өндірістік фактор ретінде емес, сондай-ақ әлеуметтік саланың, ғылымның, білімнің, денсаулық сақтаудың белсенді дамуына ықпал ететін маңызды элемент ретінде адам капиталы үшін сапалы жаңа талаптарды ұсынады.

Қазіргі заманғы экономикалық жағдайлардағы адами капиталдың рөлін өзгерту білімнің ғылымның негізгі стратегиялық ресурсына айналуымен байланысты, ол қоғамның саяси және әлеуметтік жаңғыру контекстінде әлеуметтік механизмді қалыптастыру қажеттілігіне байланысты Қазақстанның инновациялық, әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуының негізгі аспектісі ретінде ғылыми және практикалық прогрестің нығайуына себепші болады оның мақсаты халықтың өмір сүру деңгейі мен сапасын жақсарту, экономикалық процестерге қатысушылардың арасында қарама-қайшылықтарды жұмсарту.

Түйін сөздер: қалыптастыру, әлеуметтік экономика, теория, әдіснама, механизм, қалыптастыру

**Р. О. Сутбаева¹, О. Ж. Жадигерова², Г. Д. Аманиязова²,
А. И. Омарова², А. А. Тасболатова², А. Ж. Асаинов³, Ж. Т. Кульбаева⁴**

¹Университет «Туран-Астана», Казахстан,

²Университет Есенова, Казахстан,

³Казахский университет технологий и бизнеса, Казахстан,

⁴Варненский свободный университет, Варна, Болгария

СТАНОВЛЕНИЕ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ: ТЕОРИЯ, МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ, МЕХАНИЗМ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. В статье представлены глобальные тенденции формирования экономики знаний сегодняшнего реалитя, а так же качественно новые требования к человеческому капиталу не только как к основному производительному фактору в создании новейших высокоэффективных технологий, но и важному элементу способствующему активному развитию социальной сферы, науки, образования, здравоохранения и др.

Изменение роли человеческого капитала в современных экономических условиях, обусловлено превращением знаний в главный стратегический ресурс, что вызывает усиление научно-практического прогресса, как главного аспекта инновационного, социально-экономического развития Казахстана, в силу необходимости формирования социального механизма в условиях политической и социальной модернизации общества с целью улучшения уровня и качества жизни населения, для смягчения противоречий между участниками экономических процессов.

Ключевые слова: становление, социальная экономика, теория, методология, механизм, формирование.

Сведения об авторах:

Сутбаева Райхан Отеубаевна – докторант университета Туран-Астана, Казахстан; raikhan2008@yandex.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5913-1038>

Жадигерова Онайхан Жадигеровна – кандидат экономических наук, доцент, Университет Есенова, Казахстан; olia_kz@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2208-0913>

Аманиязова Гулимай Демегеновна – кандидат экономических наук, профессор, Университет Есенова, Казахстан; amaniyazova.gd@kguti.kz; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8605-0372>

Омарова Айжан Игиликовна – кандидат экономических наук, доцент, Университет Есенова, Казахстан; omarova.ai@kguti.kz; <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2045-3683>

Тасболатова Акжаркын Абаевна – старший преподаватель, Университет Есенова, Казахстан; akjarkyn_tasbolatova@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3102-7519>

Асаинов Архат Жоламанович – магистр экономических наук, старший преподаватель, Казахский университет технологий и бизнеса, Казахстан; arhat_asainov@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3816-8039>

Кульбаева Жазира Тайтолеуовна – докторант, Варненский свободный университет им. Храбра, Варна, Болгария; zhazira-museum@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9706-1875>