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**SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ROLE OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY  
IN THE MODERN ECONOMY OF KAZAKHSTAN**

**Abstract.** Industry is an important development factor, but even more important is the achievement of competitiveness and the development of the potential of modern business services, which determine the face of a developed country in the world. Along with the high development of the extractive industry, other industries do not play a significant role in the economy. The structure of the economy of Kazakhstan confirms the thesis that countries with an average level of economic development are characterized by a large proportion of industry. If economic growth means quantitative changes — an increase in the production and consumption of the same goods and services, then economic development means positive qualitative changes, that is, innovations in production, in products, in services, in management, and in the economy as a whole. The effectiveness of development processes is largely determined by the effectiveness of state regulation of the economy.

**Key words:** industrial policy, macroeconomic stabilization, national economy, knowledge-based economy, technological modernization, labor market.

**Introduction.** The concept of "industrial policy" is derived from the tasks that confront it. The disadvantage of this definition is that industrial policy, among other things, is an instrument of intersectoral flow of capital, and is not limited to a subsidized function. The long-term strategy "Kazakhstan-2050" and plans for its development aimed at modernizing the socio-economic system should be built taking into account the existing potential of the country's regions. Therefore, we introduce the concept of "socio-economic potential of modernization", which includes not only the totality of resources, but also the qualitative characteristics of the regional systems themselves. At the same time, socio-economic modernization is a complex of interrelated areas covering industrial policy, development of scientific, technical and innovative potential, improvement of social infrastructure.

When modernizing the economic development of the regions, the following issues are the most acute: what is of primary importance - accelerating the pace of economic growth or curbing inflation; what modernization to start with - institutional (improving institutions) or technological (stimulating economic growth); what kind of demand is oriented - internal or external.

**Main part.** It is also fundamentally important to choose a path from two modernization alternatives: either from above or from below. If the first path is chosen, the role of the state is reduced to strict regulation, to redistribution of the gross domestic product in its favor, to the concentration of resources necessary for massive investments in reconstruction of the economy, to the choice of industry priorities and the strengthening of administration. The second way assumes the dominant role of the lower levels of the economy - enterprises and their corporate associations, market forces, private initiative. The state is given the task of creating the conditions for proactive management.

A characteristic feature of the options under consideration is the insufficient consideration of the spatial factor formed by a wide set of territorial features of the country, while long-term strategies should be based on the existing potential of the regions. Modernization of national economies can be carried out both by using own resources of the state and private business (creative type), and by attracting external

investment, new knowledge, developments and technologies (adaptive type). It seems to us that Kazakhstani regions are characterized by a mixed type of modernization, with the organic use of advanced foreign achievements and the capabilities of their own scientific and innovative potential. The choice of a specific type of modernization for a particular territory should be based on a detailed analysis of the state of the socio-economic potential of the region and cover such aspects as the production base, the level of technological development, the level of professional competence of various categories of labor resources, the available scientific and technical potential, and financial opportunities of the territories etc.

In this regard, it seems appropriate to use the concept of “socio-economic potential of modernization”, which includes the totality of structural elements of socio-economic potential that can be used to solve modernization problems.

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 its constant growth;
- processes of utilization and capacity building are continuous and complement each other.

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

Based on the socio-economic analysis, we revealed a rather low readiness of most regions of Kazakhstan to carry out modernization transformations. The main reasons for this situation are:

- insufficiently high level of GRP per capita in most regions of Kazakhstan; significant depreciation of fixed assets in Kazakhstan as a whole, as well as a significant differentiation of the regions of Kazakhstan in terms of capital-labor ratio;
- low level of investment in fixed assets;
- insufficient financial support for science and research, a low degree of innovative activity, which is the reason for the low science-intensive production;
- uneven distribution of labor resources, creating labor-surplus and labor-deficient regions;
- low level of life expectancy, population aging; high level of socio-economic differentiation of the population.

When carrying out 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 the regions.

The basis of ensuring integrated financial and credit regulation of an open economy should be based on the following areas:

- identification of leading sectors of the economy, the so-called growth drivers;
- ensuring the growth of efficiency of budget expenditures;
- improving the efficiency of the tax system;
- regulation of the money supply;
- further development of the securities market and the international financial center Astana;
- increasing the investment attractiveness of the economy;
- expansion of lending to the economy;
- Strengthening second-tier banks;
- ensuring financial security.

For the stable functioning of the national economy, it is necessary to strengthen the normal socio-economic conditions, and this means the need:

- further growth of investments in infrastructure development;
- Improving the tariff policy, more favorable for the population and small and medium-sized businesses;
- the introduction of a progressive income tax and tax on luxury;

- use of tax incentives (lower rates, tax holidays);
- Solving the problems of regulating VAT and customs duties for importers and exporters;
- credit stimulation.

The tasks of the industrial policy of the region are limited by the creation of a common regulatory and legal field, financial and credit, investment, innovative issues, and, in part, the problems of employment and industrial ecology.

In the Russian economy, it is acceptable to consider industrial policy as the main corporate or company policy of the enterprise. In the framework of industrial policy, under the influence of the external environment, emphasis can shift in one direction or another.

A distinctive feature of industrial policy at each of the three levels is its systemic nature. This character is manifested in the fact that any system, possessing the property of synergy, includes a certain set of elements called subsystems, and at the same time it itself is an integral part of another larger system. At the macro level, industrial policy is part of structural policy, which is in relation to it and determines the conditions for its implementation.

Structural policy is “a set of actions by the state in relation to the formation and change of the sectoral and regional structure of national production, the impact on the proportions, the relationship between the production of various types of industry products.

Economic policy is understood to be the state’s general line of economic actions, giving the desired direction to economic processes, embodied in the aggregate of measures taken by the state, through which the intended goals and objectives are achieved, and socio-economic problems are solved.

Competitive provides a level playing field for competition within the framework of industrial production policy. “Creates a situation of competition in the markets by establishing and enforcing rules prohibiting certain behaviors in the market”, creates incentives for investment and innovation.

Investment. Provides and stimulates investment in the development of industrial production policies and industrial infrastructure. Regulates the selection of the most effective investment projects, including in terms of social and budgetary effects. Defines the priority criteria for investment projects taking into account the objectives of industrial policy.

Innovative. Promotes the interaction of entrepreneurial and policy research and innovation structures. the formation of innovative motivations of economic activity, the establishment of state guidelines and incentives for an innovative development model.

Structural. Stimulates intersectoral. interbank and politics interregional “overflow” of capital for financial support for modifying the sectoral and territorial structure of industry in accordance with the long-term goals of industrial policy.

Quality Policy Provides control over compliance with the quality of industrial production. Includes certification, licensing of certain types of activities within the industry, metrology

Employment policy. It assumes social responsibility of the state for the consequences of the restructuring of industrial enterprises, the creation of safe working conditions in the workplace and guarantees of social protection of workers in industry.

Industrial policy is part of a structural policy, as a sub-system of state economic policy (state participation in the regulation of the production process is not limited only to the industry, but extends to all sectors of the economy, including agriculture, construction, transport, and other services).



Levels of industrial policy

Industrial policy is heterogeneous and includes constituent elements or subsystems in the form of innovative, investment, human resources, environmental and other policies that characterize industrial development.

1. Economic aspects. Consideration of economic factors in the future. Focus on economic benefits. Getting economic benefits.

2. Social aspects. Solving social problems. Accounting for social issues. Social aspects are not a priority.

3. Economic security. Ensuring economic national security. Ensuring the economic security of a particular region. Ensuring the economic security of a particular enterprise.

4. Investment attractiveness. Improving the investment attractiveness of individual industries and industries. Increasing the investment attractiveness of the region, while industry affiliation is not critical. Creating a favorable image of the enterprise.

5. Leadership in business. Leveling the starting conditions for business. Providing leadership in relation to other regions. Creation of concrete competitive advantages.

6. Employment and staff. Ensuring employment of the country's population. Providing employment to the population of the region. Further training and professional development of employees.

7. Crisis management. Development of depressed regions. Anti-crisis measures in relation to potentially insolvent enterprises and inefficient production. Diversification of production activities and improvement of industrial policy methods.

8. Efficiency and competitiveness. Improving the efficiency and competitiveness of industry. Improving the efficiency and competitiveness of the regional industrial sector. Improving the efficiency of the enterprise.

9. Attitude to environmental and economic factors. Parity of environmental and economic factors. Priorities are not expressed explicitly. The priority of economic factors over environmental ones.

10. Information policy. Open Information Policy. Open Information Policy. Closed Information Policy.

11. Objects of discrimination in the implementation of industrial policy. Discrimination of some industries in relation to others. Discrimination of some enterprises, types of activities in relation to others. Discrimination of some elements of the enterprise's production system in relation to other system elements of various significance and target orientation.

The diversification of the economy and the development of non-resource sectors were facilitated by the implementation of the State Program of Forced Industrial and Innovative Development of the Country's Economy for 2010–2014, the new State Program for Industrial and Innovative Development, designed for 2015–2019. Sustainable economic growth should be ensured by accelerating diversification through industrialization and infrastructure development, and above all, increasing the competitiveness of human capital. In the course of diversification, a transition is made from an extensive, raw-material development path to industrial-innovative development.

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#### **ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ҚАЗІРГІ ЭКОНОМИКАСЫНДАҒЫ ӨНДІРІСТІК САЯСАТТЫҢ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ РӨЛІ**

**Аннотация.** Өнеркәсіп – дамудың маңызды факторы. Бәсекеге қабілеттілік пен әлемдегі дамыған елдің беделін анықтайтын заманауи бизнес-қызметтердің әлеуетін дамыту одан да маңызды саналады. Өндіруші саланың қарқынды дамуымен қатар, экономиканың басқа салалары маңызды рөл атқармайды. Қазақстан экономикасының құрылымы экономикалық дамудың орташа деңгейіндегі елдердің ішінде өнеркәсіп бойынша ірі үлесі бар деген тезис расқа шығады. Экономикалық өсу сандық өзгерісті – тауар және қызметті өндіру мен тұтынудың арту жағдайын білдірсе, онда экономикалық даму – өндіріс, өнім, қызмет көрсету, басқару және тұтас алғанда, экономикадағы оңтайлы сапалық өзгерісті айқындайды. Даму үдерісінің тиімділігі, көбінесе, экономиканы мемлекеттік реттеудің тиімділігі негізінде анықталады.

Өңірлік әлеуметтік-экономикалық жүйелерді жаңғырту міндетін іске асыруда мемлекеттік-жекеменшік әріптестік институтының (МЖӨ) әлеуеті зор. Тиімді экономикалық саясатты қалыптастыру, инвестициялық

және инновациялық белсенділікті арттыру, елдің бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыру, сондай-ақ индустриялық және әлеуметтік инфрақұрылымды дамыту мемлекет пен бизнестің өзара қатынасының тиімді институттарын дамыту болып саналады, бұл жағдай ЖІӨ-нің өсу қарқыны мен мемлекеттік сектордың тиімділігін арттырады, экономикалық даму қажеттілігін қанағаттандыру тұрғысынан мемлекеттік сектордың тиімділігін ұлғайтып, инфрақұрылымдық жобаларды іске асырудың барлық деңгейіндегі шығындарды азайтады. Сонымен қатар, ынтымақтастық әлеуметтік-экономикалық инфрақұрылым мен өндіріс факторларының, капиталдың, еңбек ресурстарының, технологияның сапасын жақсартып, қолжетімділік жағдайын тиімді етеді. Сондай-ақ фирмааралық кооперативті байланыстарды дамытуды қамтамасыз етумен қатар, экспортты және шетелдік инвестицияларды тартуды жеңілдетеді.

Алайда, Қазақстанда МЖӨ тетіктерін құру және қолдану үдерісі алғашқы бастапқыда қалды. Бизнес ортаны дамыту үшін қолайлы жағдай жасау арқылы бизнес пен үкімет серіктестігін кеңейтуге болады. Бизнесті тиімді инвестициялауға ынталандыратын шаралармен қатар, мемлекеттік-жекеменшік кеңес беру институттарын дамыту, серіктестік жоспарын құру, қазақстандық, салалық және өңірлік бизнес-қауымдастықтардың қызметін кеңейту бойынша тәжірибелік қадамдар аса маңызды саналады. Осыған сүйене отырып, мемлекет пен бизнес арасындағы серіктестік аумақтық (аймақтық) және салалық деңгейде дамуы қажет.

Өңірлерді әлеуметтік-экономикалық жаңғыртуды жүзеге асыруда жана индустрияландыру шешуші маңызға ие және оны жүзеге асырудың оңтайлы ұйымдастырушылық-экономикалық нысаны индустриалды саясат болып саналады.

Индустриялық саясатты жүзеге асырудағы шетелдік тәжірибені зерттеу түрлі уақытта мемлекеттік ынталандыру құралдары индустриялық дамудың қозғаушы күші болғандығын көрсетеді. Елдің бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыру бағытындағы мемлекеттік міндеттерді іске асырудың нақты тетік тобын таңдау оның әлеуметтік-экономикалық жағдайына байланысты болып келеді.

Өңірлерді әлеуметтік-экономикалық жаңғыртудың маңызды шарты – Қазақстандағы аймақ экономикасының нақты жағдайын, инновациялық идеяларды қалыптастыру үдерісін және оларды алға жылжыту тәжірибесін үйлестіруді ескере отырып, инновациялық жүйені басқарудың аймақтық моделін енгізу.

**Түйін сөздер:** индустриялық саясат, макроэкономикалық тұрақтандыру, ұлттық экономика, білімге негізделген экономика, технологиялық жаңғырту, еңбек нарығы.

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## **СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ РОЛЬ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ЭКОНОМИКЕ КАЗАХСТАНА**

**Аннотация.** Промышленность – важный фактор развития, но еще более важным является завоевание конкурентоспособности и развитие потенциала современных бизнес-услуг, которое определяют лицо развитой страны мира. Наряду с высоким развитием добывающей отрасли, остальные отрасли не играют существенной роли в экономике. Структура экономики Казахстана подтверждает тезис о том, что страны со средним уровнем экономического развития характеризуются большим удельным весом промышленности. Если экономический рост означает количественные изменения – увеличение производства и потребления одних и тех же товаров и услуг, то экономическое развитие – это положительные качественные изменения, то есть инновации в производстве, в продукции, в услугах, в управлении и в экономике в целом. Эффективность процессов развития во многом определяется эффективностью государственного регулирования экономики.

Для реализации задач модернизации региональных социально-экономических систем значительным потенциалом обладает институт государственно-частного партнерства (ГЧП). Одним из условий формирования эффективной экономической политики, повышения инвестиционной и инновационной активности, роста конкурентоспособности страны, а также развития производственной и социальной инфраструктуры выступает развитие эффективных институтов взаимодействия государства и бизнеса, что позволит увеличить темпы роста ВВП, повысить эффективность бюджетного сектора с точки зрения соответствия потребностям развития экономики, снизить издержки всех уровней при реализации инфраструктурных проектов. Наряду с этим сотрудничество обеспечивает повышение качества и рост доступности социально-экономической инфраструктуры и факторов производства, капитала, рабочей силы, технологий, а также развитие межфирменных кооперационных связей, содействует экспорту и привлечению иностранных инвестиций.

Однако процесс создания и использования механизмов ГЧП в Казахстане находится только в начальной стадии. Расширить партнерство бизнеса и власти возможно путем создания комфортных условий для развития предпринимательской среды. Наряду с реализуемыми мерами, стимулирующими бизнес к эффективному инвестированию, очень важны и практические шаги по развитию институтов государственно-частных консультаций, формированию планов партнерства, расширению активности общеказахстанских, отраслевых и региональных объединений предпринимателей. Исходя из этого, партнерские отношения между государством и бизнесом следует развивать на территориальном (региональном) и отраслевом уровнях.

Определяющее значение в осуществлении социально-экономической модернизации регионов имеет неоиндустриализация, наиболее оптимальной организационно-экономической формой реализации которой является целенаправленная промышленная политика.

Исследование зарубежного опыта реализации промышленной политики показывает, что локомотивом индустриального развития в разное время становились различные инструменты государственного стимулирования. Выбор конкретной группы механизмов осуществления государственных задач в направлении повышения конкурентоспособности страны зависит от ее стартового социально-экономического положения.

Важнейшим условием социально-экономической модернизации регионов является реализация модели управления региональной инновационной системой, учитывающей особенности современного состояния экономики казахстанских регионов, слабую координацию в них процесса генерации инновационных идей и опыта их продвижения.

**Ключевые слова:** промышленная политика, макроэкономическая стабилизация, национальная экономика, наукоемкая экономика, технологическая модернизация, рынок труда.

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