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**REGIONAL ECONOMIC SYSTEM AS AN INSTITUTION
IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY**

Abstract. In line with global trends, changes are taking place in national economic systems, which differ, however, in their own trajectories. For example, large-scale transformations have taken place in post-socialist countries. As a result, their implementation has been a sharp change in the trajectory of the development of economic relations, accompanied by huge social costs, due to the lack of attention paid to the economic relations and the peculiarities of their previous development, deformities of the institution of private property, unjustified exclusion of property from the General population with excessive enrichment of the few layer, a mismatch formed by institutions prevailing real economic relations. Today it is becoming more and more obvious that the choice of ways to further develop post-socialist countries requires an analysis of their own practice of systemic economic transformations, a detailed study of the main directions of development of the world economy, and a generalization of the experience of adapting industrialized countries to the realities of the modern world market. Being an inevitable consequence of General laws of development, the processes of transformation of economic systems at the same time imply a theoretical understanding of not only General, but also specific in their implementation, taking into account current trends in economic dynamics and the challenges of rapidly developing globalization processes.

The system of the region, the effective and sustainable development of which is of particular importance in the vast space of the national economy of Kazakhstan, belongs to the meso-level of spatial organization of socio-economic relations. The current stage of economic development of the country is characterized by a rapid growth of the potential of this level and, accordingly, scientific interests in the study of a wide range of its problems. Regional economic system becomes one of the most popular objects of research in modern Kazakhstan and foreign economic literature that due to the changing nature and forms of socio-economic development of the regions of modern Kazakhstan, the emergence of new conditions of crisis development of some regions of Kazakhstan, changes in the role of regional socio-economic policy as the factor of development of national economic system.

Analyzing various approaches to the interpretation of the content of the regional economic system, the authors come to the conclusion that the system of the region is in the process of development. Its constituent structural elements are organically linked by stable integral connections. The system has subjectivity, that is, the ability to self-regulate its internal processes, coordination of external interactions and self-development. The system quality of the regional spatial system distinguishes it from all other territorial system formations, specifies it and sets the way and direction of its development.

Keywords: regional economy, regional system, system quality, globalization, development processes.

Introduction. Currently, the development of the economy is associated with globalization, which leads to the formation of a single economic space and the acceleration of innovative processes, in which the key role is played by the development of information and communication technologies, global networks for the transmission and processing of information. These circumstances contribute to the increased diffusion of innovation and greater integration of the border region into the world economy. Globalization exposes the export-oriented economy of the border region to great risks. The global crisis has clearly demonstrated both the impact of the unstable price environment, which has affected the

economic downturn of the border regions, and the lack of cross-border cooperation and domestic consumption, which together create increased economic risks in the regions.

Today, regional economies should be considered as specialized parts of the geo-economic system, and intra-regional space-as part of the common economic space [1, 2].

Therefore, in the context of globalization in regional studies, it is advisable to describe the region in an approximation different from the approximation of the enterprise (microeconomic approach) and the state (macroeconomic approach), namely in the approximation of the economic space (mesoeconomical approach) – as a system of processes or chains of value creation. Increasing the concentration of chains creates favorable conditions for the development of the region's economy as a whole.

Regions are integrated into the national and world economy to varying degrees through active markets and the introduction of available resources into the production process, and are involved in the management of global exchanges with varying degrees of competence and market power [3, 4, 5]. Due to the increasing differentiation of territories, which is manifested in different rates of economic development of regions, globalization is also manifested in the polarization of economic space: the formation of agglomerations and lagging of the periphery in innovative development. As a result, the connectivity of the economic space is weakened, and the contact function of the border is used to a lesser extent.

The concept of «periphery» in the context of the development of the knowledge economy goes beyond the exclusively geographical concept, and is determined primarily by the ability to generate and manage innovative processes [6, 7]. However, the peripheral regions, not competing with agglomerations in terms of value added, investment and household expenditure, are responsible for the development of the territory in the context of emerging global political, cultural and economic projects in the context of the country's strategy.

The word «new» in the category new economy symbolizes the formation of a new way of life, which is generally characterized as an information, high-tech and network society. In this sense, the new economy is an information economy related to the processing, transmission, and development of networks. In the context of globalization, the formation of a new economy is manifested in the outpacing growth of transaction costs (due to the introduction of information into circulation and an increase in the density of transactions in a unit of economic space) in comparison with the growth of transformation costs. Along with the growth of intangible costs, the new economy also provides mechanisms to reduce them: by reducing the time of transactions (e-Commerce), the development of the network economy (network infrastructure, communications, Internet), the development of the transactional economy (the effectiveness of the legal system, the coincidence of exogenous and endogenous rules of trade, the effectiveness of public spending and the public sector as a whole, e-government).

It is obvious that such a new role of border regions in the world and national economy is the basis and reason for the focus of Kazakhstan's regional policy on the socio-economic and spatial development of the border periphery and the strengthening of interregional, border and cross-border cooperation of the regions.

The current crisis has marked the onset of a period of instability, expressed in different rates and forms of economic development, a change in the paradigm of regional economic development management, and an increased strategic emphasis in determining the mechanisms of economic territory development.

Strengthening the integration of regions into the world economy through the formation of economic and spatial mechanisms of active integration of border regions in global exchanges and the creation of strategies that stimulate the diffusion of innovation, as a relatively new economic phenomenon that leads to a change in the role and functions of the border region in the world and national economy, is an interesting and important subject area of research of regional economy.

The economic crisis and the development of the new economy actualized the issue of mismatch of the applied management methods to new challenges and set the task of improving the management methodology. The emphasis is shifted to strategic management, to the formation of a unique position of the region in the system of exchanges, to innovative development and the creation of tools for the effective inclusion of regional economic components in the global turnover.

Methods. The initial theoretical and methodological basis of the study was the scientific and practical developments of Kazakh and foreign researchers in the field of territorial socio-economic systems

management, a comprehensive study of which allowed to develop the fundamental context of institutional, organizational and instrumental support of regional economic policy.

Mainpart. At the present stage of development of Kazakhstan's economy, the problem of ensuring economic growth in the region and solving social problems on this basis is one of the main regional problems.

The region as a basic socio-economic institution acts as a Central link that connects different subjects of economic relations within a certain territory.

In the conditions of development of market relations, the study of the region as a subject of economic relations is of particular importance. This direction of research of the region is realized in many works of both domestic and foreign authors [8].

Comparison of constructive ideas that reveal the economic basis of the concept of «region» allows us to identify the following conceptual approaches: reproductive, corporate, conjuncture (market), institutional. Thus, Korchagin Yu.A., considering the region as an economic territorial component of the country, defines it as an «economically unified territory». According to V.V. Mishchenko, the region is a separate territorial-industrial formation in its relationship within the framework of an integral economic complex.

Analysis of these definitions shows that the content of the concept of «region» is not disclosed. The region is considered either as a subsystem of the national economy, or as a separate territorial-industrial entity.

For the first time, the idea of a reproductive approach to the region as a subject of economic relations was proposed by R.I. Shniperov and B.P. Orlov in 1968 and dominated regional economic science until the beginning of the transition to market relations. It has not lost its significance and is currently being implemented in the works of O.S. Pchelintsev, G.V. Cherkashin, A.I. Dobrynin, P.N. Nekrasov, A.S. Marshalova, V.Ya. Feodoritov and others.

Thus, according to A.I. Dobrynin, the region is a geographically specialized part of the national economy of the country, characterized by unity and integrity of the reproduction process.

Noting the necessity and importance of the reproduction concept of the regional economy, the advantage of which is the justification of the integrity and independence of regional reproduction, it should be emphasized its limitations, since it does not take into account the market mechanism of the economic system of the region and the possibility of its regulation.

The development of market relations in Kazakhstan has led to the formation of two new conceptual approaches to the definition of the economic system of the region-corporate and conjunctural (market) [9]. The essence of the corporate approach is still at the stage of understanding [10], but most supporters of this approach believe that it is in the consistent development and development of the properties of territorial corporatism that the process of turning territorial entities into a solid Foundation of statehood will consist.

The possibility and legitimacy of considering the region as a business entity of the corporate type follows from the legal independence of the regions, which consists in the decentralization of state power, property and management.

The result of the corporate approach to the definition of the economic system of the region are numerous works of domestic economists on the competitiveness of regions, which is associated with the increasing process of globalization of economic development.

Appreciating the importance of the corporate approach to the study of the economic system of the region, it should be emphasized that its basis is still a market mechanism, so the regional economic theory can be identified as a whole direction, which we consider as a conjunctural approach.

In our opinion, the market system of the region can be represented much more broadly as:

- a system of markets related to the exchange and distribution of consumer goods (goods) and goods that are factors of production [11];

- corresponding to the level of division, specialization and cooperation of labor system of industry, inter-industry and intra-industry markets, differentiated by production and genetic characteristics;

- a system of markets for goods of mass, serial and individual production, which is divided into a set of relatively local commodity markets that differ in scale, volume and methods of forming;

- a system of infrastructure markets (services) that serve the process of direct production and consumption;

- an interconnected system of markets for simple and complex goods of various consumer and industrial purposes, which circulate between the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the national economy;
- a system of markets for seasonal and cyclical circulation, functioning in accordance with changes in economic and social conditions (objective, for example, seasonal) within the production and consumer cycles for various purposes;
- a multi-level system of retail and wholesale markets that differ in the ways and methods of supply and demand of goods and forms of their organization;
- a system of regional (district) markets, localized in accordance with the established traditions of territorial division [12];
- a system of markets formed within and outside state borders-internal and external markets;
- a system of sectoral markets that differ in the degree of diversification (division) of the process of economic exchange between direct production and direct consumption;
- a system of markets that differ in the way prices are regulated between sellers and buyers;
- a system of markets that differ in socio-economic forms of coordination of economic exchange (decentralized and centralized).

However, the limitation of the conjunctural approach is that the effective functioning of the regional economy can not be carried out only on the basis of market self-regulation. The presence of «failures» of the market caused by monopoly, asymmetry of information and other factors does not allow to effectively solve social, environmental problems, problems of formation of fair competition, issues of development of science and technology.

Market processes do not appear in their pure form, they are implemented in a specific institutional context that contributes to or inhibits the operation of market mechanisms in the region.

In our opinion, the regional economic system as an institution should perform the functions of developing mechanisms for regional regulation, forms of coordination of business interests and the region.

Analysis of each of these approaches to determining the content of the economic system of the region shows, on the one hand, its necessity and validity, on the other hand – its limitations, which is an objective basis for their synthesis.

It is well known that the dominant factor, which is clearly or implicitly present in the process of evolution of any economic knowledge, is the need for a synthesis, multidimensional approach.

The validity of the synthetic approach is due, first, to the need to overcome the one-sided approach to determining the essence of the economic system of the region, and secondly, to the inadmissibility of the expansion of one conceptual approach by replacing it with another.

In the regional economic literature, attempts have been made to synthesize different conceptual approaches to the definition of the economic system of the region.

Naturally, the initial prerequisites for the development of a synthetic approach are focused on different methodological tasks and pursue different socio-economic goals [13, 14]. For example, the initial motive of reproduction-market synthesis is to consider the regional economy as a constant process of renewal of its market mechanism.

In contrast to the previous authors, the synthetic approach to the study of regional economic systems is based on a broader methodological basis, since it involves the synthesis of reproductive, corporate, conjunctural and institutional approaches.

The advantage of such a synthesis is, on the one hand, the possibility of using a wider range of tools in the study of regional economic systems, on the other hand, in the construction of a holistic theory of regional economy, organically linking its elements with a single conceptual core.

This, on the one hand, allows a broader look at the economy of the region in terms of its potential for renewal, on the other hand, based on the three basic concepts of institutionalism used for the study of economic phenomena-institutions, markets, organizations, consider the region as an institution that determines the conditions and restrictions for the formation and development of institutional entities (organizations) and regional markets, that is, the region is both a set of institutional entities and a system of interconnected regional markets.

The institutional subjects of the regional economic system, performing certain functions, realize their specific goals that Express their economic interests. However, these goals or interests should not contradict the goals and interests of the reproduction process in the region.

The equilibrium state of the regional economic system is the result of the coordination of a common goal with the goals of its constituent elements, provided that all interrelated institutional entities of the region function effectively [15, 16]. The reproduction process of the region is based on the market mechanism, so the market is the main form of communication between the institutional subjects of the region in the process of realization of their economic interests [17, 18].

Thus, on the basis of the synthesis of reproductive, corporate, conjuncture and institutional approaches, the following definition of the economic system of the region can be given.

The economic system of the region is understood as a complex of forms, methods, institutions, mechanisms and parameters of economic exchange that seeks to balance the reproduction cycle, ensuring the efficiency, competitiveness of the region and a high standard of well-being of its population.

Results and discussion. It is legitimate to conclude that the regional economic system as a special integral subject of the evolutionary process independently provides for its needs, produces products, exchanges, distributes and consumes them and has the ability to regulate its development. The status of an integral subject implies that the regional economic system has the following potential.

- The ability to manage their own development. Self-development increases the responsibility of regional governments for the results of their activities. In the development of any complex regional economic system, we can distinguish two components-self-development and the consequences of management. In periods of stable development, the latter play a decisive role, but the cost of management errors is usually small, since management is performed mainly in the traditional framework, and too sharp oscillations are easily extinguished by the General inertia of the system movement. In crisis periods, manageability falls sharply due to the weakening of the links between the elements of the system, while the processes of self-regulation, although weakened, but to a much lesser extent. Advanced reduction of controllability relative to self-regulation is an adaptive mechanism for protecting complex systems from errors that can lead to self-destruction.

- Adequate response to changes in the external market environment. In the context of the liquidity crisis, regional systems were faced with the task of independently determining the direction of their activities within the framework of the Federal development strategy of the country.

There was a particularly urgent need to develop strategies and ensure effective governance to enable regional systems to develop successfully in the short and long term in an environment subject to rapid, radical and often unpredictable changes.

Being exposed to high uncertainty and risk will force regional systems to change their operating strategies in the direction of developing management systems that would provide them with high adaptive capacity to respond to various external disturbances.

- Effective mechanisms of interaction with other actors. Since the period of General crisis, are sorely lacking resources development, mainly for regional systems is becoming proper disposal of what we have – variety and specific regions of the country, the mutual complementarity of the resource potential, energy producers, business and social conservatism in different population groups. Forms of interaction should be created on the basis of coordination of interests of the parties, in the process of which the possibilities of combining and intertwining elements of regional systems are realized in order to extract a synergistic effect.

- The ability to create development institutions. Development institutions have many examples of positive influence in world practice, thanks to which available resources are effectively distributed in favor of projects that provide economic growth, giving them an initial impetus.

Institutional changes should affect such key elements as the production of scientific knowledge and innovations, their commercialization and use, information support for innovative development, public management of this development at different levels, education, retraining and advanced training of personnel, and the formation of an innovative culture of society.

The analysis of the characteristics of the regional economic system leads us to the conclusion that it is necessary to assess the structural interaction of various spatial systems of the modern state [19]. The multi-level scheme of the global system of relations from macro to mini-levels provides a unique opportunity to display and explore the vertical interactions that develop in the process of formation of the global world economy and, above all, the interaction between the relevant institutions of power at various levels.

Levels of organization of economic relations differ in the composition of subjects and objects of the economic process, functional characteristics, the scale of localization of space. To study the regional system as an integrated entity significant functional characteristics and scale of the localization space of the meso-level, providing transitions, metabolism, transit technologies and forms of governance between the base levels of the global economic system.

Let us generalize the above provisions from the point of view of the economic system of the region. Such a system embodies an organized set of property relations, develops in the process of combining, combining and intertwining local economic systems, turns the latter into elements of its own subject structure, creates a system for managing its functioning and development, and therefore represents a complex form of an integral subject.

In our opinion, the specific differences in the socio-economic system of the region as a special integral subject are related to the presence of the following features:

- first, the multinational nature and interweaving of elements that have arisen within the framework of various forms of ownership, economic structures, methods and spheres of management, and the institutional environment;

- secondly, the scale of economic space, positioned on one of the meso-levels of the global economic system;

- third, the functional content determined by the strategic objectives of creating competitive advantages that determine the role functions of the region in the economic space of higher-level economic systems.

In the result of connection, combining and intertwining elements arising under different forms of ownership, economic structures, methods and areas of management, develop the institutional environment as a condition for economic synergies and contradictions of functioning and development of obshchestvennosti system of the region – subject of the RK as an integral entity. The main criterion for the adequacy of such an integral subject is its ability to manage the development of the region.

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АЙМАҚТЫҚ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ЖҮЙЕ – ЖАҒАНДЫҚ ЭКОНОМИКАДАҒЫ ИНСТИТУТ

Аннотация. Жаһандық үрдістер арнасында ұлттық экономикалық жүйелерде өз траекторияларымен ерекшеленетін өзгерістер орын алады. Осылайша, ауқымды трансформациялар постсоциалистік елдерді қамтыды. Оларды жүзеге асыру нәтижесінде экономикалық қатынастардың жай-күйіне және олардың алдыңғы даму ерекшеліктеріне назар аударудың жеткіліксіздігіне, жеке меншік институтының деформациялануына, оның саны аз қабатты шамадан тыс байытқан кезде, меншік объектілерін халықтың негізгі массасынан негізсіз иеліктен шығаруға, қалыптасатын институттардың нақты қалыптасқан экономикалық қатынастарға сәйкес келмеуіне байланысты орасан зор әлеуметтік шығындарға ілесе жүретін экономикалық қатынастардың даму траекториясының күрт өзгеруі болды. Бүгінгі таңда постсоциалистік елдердің одан әрі даму жолдарын таңдау үшін жүйелік экономикалық трансформациялардың өзіндік тәжірибесін талдау, әлемдік шаруашылықты дамытудың мағистральдық бағыттарын егжей-тегжейлі зерделеу, индустриялық дамыған елдердің қазіргі заманғы әлемдік нарықтың шынайылығына бейімделу тәжірибесін қорыту талап етілетіні неғұрлым айқын болып отыр. Дамудың жалпы заңдылықтарының салдары бола отырып, экономикалық жүйелердің трансформация процестері тек жалпы ғана емес, сонымен қатар оларды жүзеге асыруда өзіндік ерекшелікті теориялық тұрғыдан ұғынуды, экономикалық динамиканың қазіргі заманғы үрдістерін және қарқынды дамып келе жатқан глобализациялық процестердің сын-қатерлерін есепке алуды болжайды.

Қазақстанның ұлттық экономикасының орасан зор кеңістігінде тиімді және тұрақты дамуы ерекше маңызға ие аймақ жүйесі әлеуметтік-экономикалық қатынастарды кеңістіктік ұйымдастырудың мезо деңгейіне жатады. Елдің экономикалық дамуының қазіргі заманғы кезеңі осы деңгейдегі әлеуметтік тез өсуімен және оның проблемаларының кең кешенін зерттеуге тиіс ғылыми мүдделермен сипатталады. Өңірлік экономикалық жүйе қазіргі заманғы қазақстандық және шетелдік экономикалық әдебиетте ғылыми

зерттеудің неғұрлым сұранысқа ие объектілерінің біріне айналды, бұл қазіргі Қазақстан өңірлерінің әлеуметтік-экономикалық даму сипаты мен нысандарының өзгеруіне, ҚР бірқатар өңірлерінің дағдарысқа қарсы дамуының жаңа шарттарының пайда болуына, ұлттық шаруашылық жүйесін дамыту факторы ретінде өңірлік әлеуметтік-экономикалық саясат рөлінің өзгеруіне негізделген.

Өңірлік экономикалық жүйенің мазмұнын түсіндірудің әртүрлі тәсілдерін талдай отырып, авторлар өңір жүйесі даму процесінде болады деген қорытындыға келеді. Оның құрамына кіретін құрылымдық элементтер органикалық өзара тұрақты интегралдық байланыстарға қатысты. Жүйе субъективтілікке, яғни өзінің ішкі процестерін өзін-өзі реттеуге, сыртқы өзара іс-қимылдарды келісуге және өзін-өзі дамыту қабілетіне ие. Өңірлік кеңістіктік жүйенің жүйелік сапасы оны барлық басқа аумақтық жүйелік құрылымдардан ажыратады, оны спецификациялайды және оның даму тәсілі мен бағытын көрсетеді.

Түйін сөздер: өңірлік экономика, өңірлік жүйе, жүйелік сапа, жаһандану, даму процестері.

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РЕГИОНАЛЬНАЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ СИСТЕМА КАК ИНСТИТУТ В ГЛОБАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКЕ

Аннотация. В русле глобальных тенденций происходят изменения в национальных экономических системах, отличающихся, однако, собственными траекториями. Так, масштабные трансформации охватили постсоциалистические страны. В результате их осуществления произошло резкое изменение траектории развития экономических отношений, сопровождающееся огромными социальными издержками, обусловленными недостаточностью внимания к состоянию экономических отношений и особенностям их предшествующего развития, деформациями института частной собственности, неоправданным отчуждением объектов собственности от основной массы населения при чрезмерном обогащении его немногочисленного слоя, несоответствием формируемых институтов реально складывающимся экономическим отношениям. Сегодня становится все более очевидным, что для выбора путей дальнейшего развития постсоциалистических стран требуется анализ собственной практики системных экономических трансформаций, детальное изучение магистральных направлений развития мирового хозяйства, обобщение опыта адаптации индустриально развитых стран к реалиям современного мирового рынка. Являясь неизбежным следствием общих закономерностей развития, процессы трансформации экономических систем в то же время предполагают теоретическое осмысление не только общего, но и специфического в их осуществлении, учет современных тенденций экономической динамики и вызовов стремительно развивающихся глобализационных процессов.

Система региона, эффективное и устойчивое развитие которой имеет особое значение в огромном пространстве национальной экономики Казахстана относится к мезоуровню пространственной организации социально-экономических отношений. Современный этап экономического развития страны характеризуется быстрым ростом потенциала данного уровня и соответственно научных интересов к исследованию обширного комплекса его проблем. Региональная экономическая система становится одним из наиболее востребованных объектов научного исследования в современной казахстанской и зарубежной экономической литературе, что обусловлено изменением характера и форм социально-экономического развития регионов современного Казахстана, появлением новых условий антикризисного развития ряда регионов РК, изменением роли региональной социально-экономической политики как фактора развития национальной хозяйственной системы.

Анализируя различные подходы к трактовке содержания региональной экономической системы, авторы приходят к заключению, что система региона пребывает в процессе развития. Входящие в ее состав структурные элементы органически связаны между собой устойчивыми интегральными связями. Система обладает субъектностью, то есть способностью к саморегулированию своих внутренних процессов, согласованию внешних взаимодействий и саморазвитию. Системное качество региональной пространственной системы отличает ее от всех иных территориальных системных образований, специфицирует ее и задает способ и направление ее развития.

Ключевые слова: региональная экономика, региональная система, системное качество, глобализация, процессы развития.

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