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A.T. Kokenova ¹, A.A. Turlybekova ²,
A.B. Mukhamedkhanova ², A.B. Orazbayeva ², A.U. Satybaldina ²

¹ International Humanitarian and Technical University, city of Shymkent, Republic of Kazakhstan;

² Regional social innovation university, city of Shymkent, Republic of Kazakhstan.

E-mail: akmira777@mail.ru

MODERN PROBLEMS AND CONTRADICTIONS OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

Abstract. The implementation of social policy is carried out through the formation of a system of social values and social standards that are generally significant for the majority of the population. It should be based on the solidarity of society, reducing the level of destitution of the population, overcoming the selfishness of its individual strata. It is based on observance of the criteria of social security: the decrease of population, life expectancy, health, infant mortality, the extent of polarization of income, proportion unemployed, etc. The system is based on social guarantees of the state, which ensure minimum living standards for all members of society under any conditions. The implementation of the strategy for social development of territories involves the development and implementation of operational and strategic management of the social sphere, which includes a set of technologies for tracking and diagnosing the social situation, as well as regulations for responding to them by management bodies at various levels. The implementation of regional social policy is reduced to the most complete consideration of the social needs of a specific territory and their most clear expression in specific management actions.

The problem of balanced regional socio-economic development remains extremely urgent, as its solution will undoubtedly contribute to economic growth and improve the quality of life of the population.

The search for an optimal model of regional policy, both in Kazakhstan and in foreign countries, was carried out under the influence of regional economic theories with a shift from a resource-distributing model to an innovative and stimulating one.

The article is devoted to one of the actual problems of modern science – regional policy. The purpose of this article is to confirm the connection between regional development within the country and world geopolitics with the modern period of history. The authors analyze the interpretation of the term "region" in modern political science, sociology, and Economics and emphasize the need to apply regional development theories to the world situation, consider a number of theories that started the development of the concepts of growth poles, and analyze regional concepts in various States. At present, new poles of power have appeared in world geopolitics. At the same time, each state carefully studies its foreign and domestic policy actions. Political scientists, sociologists, and economists have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to take a stable position in the world without clear and definite concepts of internal development.

Keywords: regional management, regional economy, development, efficiency, foreign experience, modernization.

Introduction. The macro and meso-level economic systems are effective to the extent that they are able to achieve the basic goals of society: a high level and quality of life, harmonization of social relations, and stable dynamics of economic development. In the light of the formation of a new model of Kazakhstani governance, regionalization should occur gradually, which means a transition to a new level of complexity of social relations, due to changes in the rules and norms of social and political life. The objective prerequisites for the regionalization of socio-economic development are largely related to the formation of developed regional self-awareness, growing independence and the accumulation of experience in rational arrangement of territories.

At the same time, as a result of market transformation, the economic structure was stratified at the macro level, which negatively affected the formation of a subsystem of intersectoral complexes at the mesoscale and entailed an increase, firstly, fragmented management of the regional socio-economic system, and secondly, the level of entropy of the components its elements, including public administration [1, 2].

The economy of the region must be consciously shaped, it should be the result of the implementation of the strategy, within the framework of which it is necessary to coordinate and harmonize the goals in the areas of market transformations, crisis management, structural and technological restructuring, effective specialization, and equal inclusion in the global economy.

Features of the regional allocation of resources require adequate institutional and organizational design of a resonant regional economic policy as a necessary form of rational reflection of the objective needs of the sustainable development of the territorial economic complex on the basis of intensive realization of its competitive advantages, profiling of the production and technological potential taking into account the natural, economic and social specifics.

The main task of managing the region in modern conditions is to determine imperatives and medium- and long-term priorities, to carefully study complex programs and systemic measures for their implementation. This, in turn, requires the promotion of principles and the application of substantiation methods and the conscious formation of an adequate mechanism for implementing the adopted strategy.

An effective mechanism for implementing state regional policy should be aimed at achieving a two – fold goal – ensuring the effective use of public and private resources in space and the harmonious implementation of non-economic goals of social development (social, military-political, geostrategic, environmental) [3, 4, 5]. In the functional aspect, regional economic policy should be aimed at forming an optimal mechanism for using the resource potential of the territory, its multiplication.

However, the actual formation of a regional economic policy Institute for providing efficient functioning of the territory, took a protracted problematic, largely due to, firstly, the underestimation of its role in the organizational design of a qualitatively new economic growth strategies and programs, secondly, the difficulty of leveling the inevitable differences of exogenous and endogenous imbalances and contradictions.

It should be recognized that the actions of the state on the formation of regional economic policy have not yet taken a systemic nature, and the practice of unification of management goals and means in relation to subjects of different levels, adherence to the traditions of rigid centralism have led to a prolonged state of incompleteness and inconsistency of the regulatory framework for regulating the economic and social life of territories.

This gives special relevance and practical significance to the complex study of problems related to the strategic justification and instrumental support of effective regional economic policy, as a special phenomenon in the system of values and institutions of modern civilization.

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. The term «regional science» was coined by Walter Izard. The American economist believed that the concept of «regional science» is much broader than regional Economics, its study should include areas, regions, locations and their systems. Izard noted the great connection between regional science and applied geography.

However, the lack of a clear definition of the subject of this science is the reason for the diversity of directions and concepts of modern regional research around the world.

There are a number of concepts within regional studies with different objectives and levels of research: city; region; country; group of countries; country-region; system of regions. Each concept can have one level of research, but be guided by different tasks.

For example, «location» or «accommodation» direction (authors: I. Tunet; A. Weber; V. Launhardt; A. Predel; A. Lesh, S. Dennison; R. grotz; T. Hagerstrand; T. Pallander; H. Hotelling; R. Vernom; M. Storper; R. Walker) and «infrastructure concept» (authors: P. Rosenstein-Rosan; R. Nurkse; A. Hirsimag; P. Samuelson, E. Haxen; W. Rostow; A. youngson) have the same level of research, but their tasks are colonially different from each other [6,7,8,9,10].

The task of the «location direction» is to determine the most favorable location for the enterprise, and the main task of the “concept of infrastructures” is to determine the necessary level of infrastructure development.

When studying issues related to regions, regional development, and regional politics, it is necessary to clearly and precisely define the boundaries of the research area, separating the social, political, geographical aspects of the consideration.

Today, the problems of regions and regional development have occupied an important position in modern science. Aspects of the implementation of regional policy have gained relevance, began to be examined from different sides of the study, and made their definite contribution to the political and geopolitical development of the world.

The theory of economic development and the formation of regional poles (N.N. Kolosovsky), the theory of growth poles (F. Perrou, J. Bodville), the theory of the formation of territorial agro-industrial complexes in the regions (M. Banjan), the theory of diffusion of innovation (T. Heggerstaand) – all this has acquired a new meaning, given the changing trends of time.

A number of theories on the topic of regional development have received a new interpretation and have found their application in shaping the internal policies of states to improve the economic condition of regions [11]. The problem of regions has become a discussed and important topic in connection with the need for integrated development of the state. Until the 21st century, many states developed only the capital and its adjacent territories (center), while regions (periphery) lagged behind in development by several levels.

In modern society, this situation is unacceptable for a state that is competitive on the world stage. From the point of view of geopolitics and the formation of macro-regions, the new era also dictated its conditions. A new picture of the global forces of influence has developed. Significance has acquired not only military power, but also economic, geographical. That is why the theme of the «region» both within the country and on the world stage has become popular and discussed for modern science.

In recent years, the theory of regional development and the concept of growth poles have gained particular popularity as part of the domestic policy of states. Further, A.D. Sapozhnikov in his work «Bourgeois regional theory and state-monopoly regulation of the distribution of productive forces» emphasizes: «The region is a means of selecting and studying spatial combinations of complex complexes of phenomena encountered on the globe». Any site or part of the earth's surface can be considered a region if they are homogeneous in terms of the conditions of this spatial combination. In this interpretation, the region is not an object neither independently existing nor data from nature.

This is an intellectual concept created by thinking, using certain signs characteristic of a given territory, and discarding all those signs that are considered to be irrelevant to the analyzed issue [12].

It should be borne in mind that the homogeneity of the region is determined on the basis of indicators selected to distinguish from the whole mass of those terrestrial phenomena that are necessary to characterize or illuminate this combination of them within the allocated geographical unit.

Regional policy – a set of methods and tools for regional development, regions, local communities. The regionalization process is managed and regulated by the center. In the system of our state, all regions are part of a single whole, fulfilling common goals and objectives. Federal programs are designed to maintain and develop the economy, politics, culture of the country by strengthening the strength of the regions. Regional policy is a key part of the country's domestic policy.

For the successful development of regions in the modern world, one cannot consider the problem from only one side. Solutions require tasks of various fields and levels of complexity, in connection with this there is a need for a comprehensive solution to all problems of regional development. The main ones are: the ratio between the rates of regional development, the equalization of development levels of individual regions, the inconsistency in the location of industries and the population, the creation of new efficient production complexes, the solution of regional development issues at the expense of our own internal resources and reserves.

The problem has become multilateral, popular and has taken a more important position than before [13, 14]. The tasks of regional development of various fields and levels of complexity require a comprehensive solution, scientific development and development of new methods of analysis, integrated use of existing technologies.

Increasingly, scientists and developers began to use the matrix of «input-output» V. Leontiev. It helps in compiling various kinds of regional balances and accounts, which can reflect a variety of indicators. This method has several advantages and disadvantages. One of the main disadvantages of the matrix is the closedness of the system, which is determined by the closedness of the area. In this regard, attempts to improve the method are constantly being made.

World experience shows us the successful use of all these concepts and their application in their regional policy. The regional policy of the countries of Western Europe took as its basis the «Theory of Poles of Growth», whose main goal is the activation and development of economic activity in backward regions.

It is understood that the development of the periphery will lead to the development of the state as a whole. Later, the concept expanded to include the development of integrated centers.

In the context of the enlargement of the European Union at the expense of countries with different levels of development, it was necessary to improve regional policy, its tasks, directions and goals. Regions with a low level of per capita production (compared with Western Europe) needed the need for economic development, which became the goal of regional policy.

S. Illers believes that the regional policy of Western Europe should meet the requirements and signs of a post-industrial society [16, 17]. The level of production, training, production techniques, high technology, the development of transport networks, rules for the protection of labor and the environment – all this should meet the new requirements of the development of society. All theories of regional policy are aimed at regulating the level of economic development of the regions.

For this, it is simply necessary to identify the reasons on the basis of which differences between regions appeared in terms of economic growth rates. Two main approaches have been developed for constructing theories of regional growth. The first is based on an analysis of the work of individual firms and enterprises, because it is the activities of regional firms that determine the development of the region. The second is the application for the regions of economic growth models developed for the country as a whole (development economics). Different countries give priority to different regional theories.

Germany pays special attention to location theories (JG von Thünen, V. Patsichardt, A. Weber, A. Predel, A. Lösch, R. Groz and others), the study of the problems of growth regions (H. Sieberg) and the regulation of territorial development (V. Kristler and A. Loesch). In Sweden, in the first half of the 20th century, as part of the Stockholm school of economic thought, the most popular were the works of T. Pallender, G. Myrdal, T. Hagerstrand, who made a significant contribution to the development of theories of location and regulation of territorial development.

The French have always paid more attention to social issues in regional theories; they have contributed to the development of areas related to the urban concept of «growth poles» and «development axes» (Perroux, J. Budville, P. Potier). The British school used all the directions of regional theory (D. Spey, H. Rigaardson, S. Denison, E. Robinson, T. Cameron), as well as the American school (H. Hotellin, R. Vernon, M. Storper, R. Walker, E. Hoover).

All theories of regional growth prevailing in the West were based on the patriotic activities of the state, in connection with this they considered as an object of study (region) an administrative-territorial unit of a different hierarchical level. Among all theories of regional growth, two groups can be distinguished: neoclassical theories that are based on the production function, and cumulative growth theories, which are a synthesis of neoclassical, institutional, and economic-geographical ideas. In addition to these theories, there are other theories of regional growth.

However, H. Richardson in his work «Theory of Regional Growth» believes that they are unlikely to be complete and meet all the requirements of regional development. The government of each state pursues a regional policy at its discretion. State concepts, decrees, programs are created to reduce the gap between the level of development of regions.

Many countries of the former USSR have already created a number of programs and began their implementation.

The Republic of Kazakhstan has created the «Strategic Course of the Country», which includes three programs:

1. «Strategy Kazakhstan – 2050».
2. «The concept of Kazakhstan becoming one of the 30 developed countries of the world» (Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 13.14.2014).

3. «The forecast scheme of the spatial development of the country until 2020» (Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 06/21/2011).

A number of programs have been created and developed for the successful implementation of strategies. Successful implementation of regional policies within the country entails an increase in the image of the state at the international level.

World globalization requires the world to develop regionally, not only within the state, but also on the world stage. Real geographical boundaries have acquired new meanings and limitations; the world has become multidimensional. International regions, as well as state ones, concentrate their economic and political potential, and on this basis a regional center and adjacent territories appear.

Regionalization is often considered one of the tools of globalization. The term «globalization» appears in the 1980s. at Harvard Business School and is associated with the global activities of transnational corporations (TNCs). The economic basis for the birth of the term «globalization» is not accidental. The formation of a global community, indeed, begins with dynamic changes in the economic sphere [18]. Activity in this area is so superior to all others that often globalization is identified with the formation of the global economy. This approach is especially characteristic of economists [19].

Thus, the economist V. Obolensky, although he admits that the phenomenon of globalization goes beyond a purely economic framework and affects all spheres of public life, nevertheless notes that the rate of growth in the international exchange of goods, services, capital, outstripping the dynamics of production, is a quantitative indicator of globalization. and a qualitative indicator is the strengthening of the interconnectedness and interdependence between national economies.

As mentioned earlier, the modern era is informational or postindustrial, in connection with its novelty, it requires the search for new approaches in regional development.

The process of world globalization arose during the crisis of industrialism. The modern world has lost the old standards of the political economic division of the world into capitalist, socialist and developing countries.

The bipolar system has gained new twists and new entrants, becoming monopolar. The political axes North – South, West – East began their development and movement. World economic crises have shifted the center of production from the North Atlantic to the Asia-Pacific region. The USA has partially lost its economic attractiveness and world leadership.

The information age has allowed many regions of the world to overcome geographical barriers and limitations. Four types of macro-regionalism are conventionally distinguished: Atlantic (Western), European, American, and Eastern. There is no universal model of regionalism.

According to V. Dergachev, a Russian geopolitician, geographer and economist, the important role in the science of «Geopolitics» belongs to the genomic communication poles of passionarity – «the largest energy-saturated localizations at the borders of the multidimensional space of the Earth, creating zones (fields) of high energy-saturated voltage with a productive or destructive force of communication».

Traditional geopolitics distinguishes the poles of military-political power, the new geopolitics (geoeconomics) – economic and technological, and the latest geopolitics - "poles of the strength of the spirit, the boundaries of which pass through the souls of people and cannot be extrapolated to the geographical space".

In the period of different eras and civilizations, the poles of power concentrated in different places, based on different criteria. At the end of the 20th century, the «bipolar system» of the world was replaced by a «multipolar» one, three world poles of economic and technological development were formed: North American (NAFTA), West European (EU), Asia-Pacific (APR) [4].

An example of American macro-regionalism is NAFTA – the economic community of North America, the North American Free Trade Association. It was created after the collapse of the Soviet Union in connection with the transformation of geopolitics in Eurasia. In 1988, the United States and Canada signed a free trade agreement. In 1992, the USA, Canada, Mexico signed an agreement on the North American Free Trade Association.

The main task set by NAFTA is the creation of a single market for goods, services, capital and labor. Each country of the agreement has its own specific benefit. The United States will increase job growth due to increased exports, Mexico receives from the United States the creation of new industries, which may

entail the country's economic growth due to investments from other countries. Canada hopes to benefit from close cooperation with the United States, to master the production of high-tech products.

For the US, NAFTA is creating a path for entry into Latin American countries. The long-term geopolitical goal is to create a single continental market in the New World on a partnership basis.

The EU is an international organization that has created a trade, customs, economic and monetary union, uniting the countries of Europe. The most effective grouping of countries pursuing not only economic, but also political goals within the borders of Western European territory.

All processes of European integration are based on four principles: freedom of movement of goods, services, capital and labor. It should be noted that 2016 was a crisis year for the EU due to the migration crisis.

The regional policy of European countries was based on tolerance for refugees from countries in which real hostilities take place. The border areas of Europe opened their doors and agreed to help, accepting all those in need. German Vice-Chancellor advocated the arrival of refugees and a policy of tolerance in Germany.

None of the EU members expected such a huge flow of visitors. Over time, in the EU regions bordering «problem countries», the situation got out of control, the authorities tried to revise the regional policy for these areas, but it was too late to take any drastic measures.

The EU has lost its global appeal and has lost several positions in the list of world leaders. In turn, the Asia-Pacific region is an emerging global pole of economic power.

This includes most of the countries in the world that developed most dynamically before the global financial crisis of the late 90s. This includes Japan, Hong Kong, South Korea, China, Australia, Taiwan, Singapore, New Zealand. The share of APR in the total GNP increased from 4 % in 1950 to 25 % in 1995.

A number of organizations created in the Asia-Pacific region serve as the core of integration. These are ASEAN, AFTO, APEC, SCO.

Regional policy has become an important and popular topic of the 21st century.

Results and discussion. New poles of power have appeared in world geopolitics, the picture of the world has changed and adopted new boundaries. After this study, the connection between regional development within the country and world geopolitics in modern history is clear.

Theories of regional development make a significant contribution to the situation of world geopolitics.

The result of this work is a clear demonstration of the obvious connection between the rules, requirements of modern time and geopolitics, as well as a direct link between world-class geopolitics and regional politics within the state. All countries take measures to develop regional policies for various reasons. Some pursue economic goals, others – political, others – social. Often, a set of methods for achieving all of the above goals becomes popular.

Thus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, pursuing an active regional policy, after leaving the USSR, was able to take a strong position in the world, competing with other more developed countries, and became a part of many international organizations, such as the UN, IAEA, UNESCO, ADB and others. In turn, the EU, due to the wrong regional policy, has lost its global leadership and attractiveness, and has acquired a global migration crisis.

The current leaders of the EU countries that made this decision have lost their credibility and a large number of voters. The world political situation of the 21st century has changed significantly since the establishment of «regional science». Geopolitics has acquired new dimensions and significance. The modern era of globalization is based on global development. It became impossible to develop a country and create a political image for it without a proper internal structure.

Countries with regional conflicts, as well as countries with a developed center and weak periphery, occupy the last steps in the ladder of world leaders. Scientists and researchers of various fields of study give particular preference to the problems of regional development.

Making a general conclusion, we can say that now, in our period of modern history, the terms «region», «regional policy» are acquiring a new world meaning, are strengthening their position of importance for science and creating a «new field» for research and development.

**А.Т. Кокенова¹, А.А. Турлыбекова²,
А.Б. Мухамедханова², А.Б. Оразбаева², А.У. Сатыбалдина²**

¹ Халықаралық гуманитарлық-техникалық университеті, Шымкент қаласы, Қазақстан Республикасы;

² Аймақтық әлеуметтік-инновациялық университеті, Шымкент қаласы, Қазақстан Республикасы

АЙМАҚТЫҚ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ САЯСАТТЫҢ ҚАЗІРГІ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ МЕН ҚАЙШЫЛЫҚТАРЫ

Аннотация. Әлеуметтік саясатты іске асыру халықтың көпшілігі үшін жалпыға ортақ әлеуметтік құндылықтар мен әлеуметтік стандарттар жүйесін қалыптастыру арқылы жүзеге асырылады. Ол қоғамның ынтымағына, халықтың жекелеген қабаттарының өзіншілдігін жеңуге, халықтың бөліну деңгейін төмендетуге негізделуі керек. Ол қоғамның әлеуметтік қауіпсіздігі критерийлерін сақтауға құрылады: халықтың табиғи кемуі, өмір сүру ұзақтығы, халықтың денсаулығы, балалар өлімі, кірістерді поляризациялау ауқымы, жұмыссыздар үлесі және т.б. Жүйе кез келген жағдайда қоғамның барлық мүшелеріне ең төменгі өмірлік стандарттарды қамтамасыз ететін мемлекеттің әлеуметтік кенілдіктеріне негізделеді. Аумақтарды әлеуметтік дамыту стратегиясын іске асыру әлеуметтік ахуалды қадағалау мен диагностикалаудың технологиялар кешенін, сондай-ақ әртүрлі деңгейдегі басқару органдарының оларға ден қою регламентін қамтитын әлеуметтік саланы жедел және стратегиялық басқару тәжірибесін әзірлеуді және енгізуді көздейді. Өңірлік әлеуметтік саясатты жүргізу нақты аумақтың қоғамдық қажеттіліктерін барынша толық есепке алуға және оларды нақты басқару іс-әрекеттерінде айқын көрсетуге негізделеді.

Теңгерімді өңірлік әлеуметтік-экономикалық даму мәселесі өте өзекті болып отыр, өйткені оның шешімі экономикалық өсуге және халықтың өмір сүру сапасын арттыруға ықпал ететін болады.

Қазақстанда да, шетелдерде де өңірлік саясаттың оңтайлы моделін іздеу ресурстық тарату моделінен инновациялық-ынталандырушы модельге ауысып, өңірлік экономика теорияларының ықпалымен жүзеге асырылды.

Мақала қазіргі ғылымның өзекті мәселелерінің бірі – аймақтық саясатқа арналған. Бұл мақаланың мақсаты – ел ішіндегі аймақтық даму мен әлемдік геосаясаттың қазіргі заман дәуірімен байланысын растау. Авторлар қазіргі саясаттану, әлеуметтану, экономикадағы «регион» терминінің түсіндірмесін талдайды және әлемдік жағдай үшін Өңірлік даму теорияларын қолдану қажеттілігі атап көрсетіледі, өсу полостерінің тұжырымдамаларының дамуы басталған бірқатар теорияларды қарастырады, әртүрлі мемлекеттердегі өңірлік тұжырымдамаларға талдау жүргізіледі. Қазіргі уақытта әлемдік геосаясатта жаңа күш полюсі пайда болды. Бұл ретте әрбір мемлекет өзінің сыртқы және ішкі саясатының іс-қимылдарын мұқият пысықтайды. Саясаттанушылар, әлеуметтанушылар, экономистер ішкі дамудың айқын және белгілі бір тұжырымдамалары болмаса, әлемде тұрақты позицияны алу мүмкін емес деген қорытындыға келді.

Түйін сөздер: өңірлік басқару, өңірлік экономика, даму, тиімділік, шетелдік тәжірибе, жаңғырту.

**А.Т. Кокенова¹, А. А. Турлыбекова²,
А. Б. Мухамедханова², А. Б. Оразбаева², А.У. Сатыбалдина²**

¹ Международный гуманитарно-технический университет, город Шымкент, Республика Казахстан;

² Региональный социально-инновационный университет, город Шымкент, Республика Казахстан

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПРОТИВОРЕЧИЯ РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ

Аннотация. Реализация социальной политики осуществляется через формирование системы общезначимых для большинства населения социальных ценностей и социальных стандартов. Основу ее должны составлять солидарность общества, сокращение уровня обездоленности населения, преодоление эгоизма отдельных его слоев. Она строится на соблюдении критериев социальной безопасности общества: масштабов естественной убыли населения, продолжительности жизни, здоровья населения, детской смертности, масштабов поляризации доходов, доли безработных и т. п. Система базируется на социальных гарантиях государства, обеспечивающих при любых условиях минимальные жизненные стандарты всем членам общества. Реализация стратегии социального развития территорий предполагает разработку и внедрение в практику оперативного и стратегического управления социальной сферой, включающих в себя комплекс технологий отслеживания и диагностики социальной ситуации, а также регламент реагирования на них органов управления различного уровня. Проведение региональной социальной политики сводится к наиболее полному учету общественных потребностей конкретной территории и наиболее четкому их выражению в конкретных управленческих действиях.

Проблема сбалансированного регионального социально-экономического развития остается крайне актуальной, так как ее решение, несомненно, будет способствовать экономическому росту и повышению качества жизни населения.

Поиск оптимальной модели региональной политики как в Казахстане, так и в зарубежных странах осуществляется под воздействием теорий региональной экономики со смещением от ресурсораспределительной модели к инновационно-стимулирующей.

Статья посвящена одной из актуальных проблем современной науки – региональной политике. Целью данной статьи является подтверждение связи между региональным развитием внутри страны и мировой геополитики с современным периодом истории. Авторы анализируют трактовку термина «регион» в современной политологии, социологии, экономике и подчеркивает необходимость применения теорий регионального развития для мировой ситуации, рассматривает ряд теорий, с которых началось развитие концепций полюсов роста, проводится анализ региональных концепций в различных государствах. В настоящее время в мировой геополитике появились новые полюса силы. При этом каждое государство тщательно прорабатывает свои действия внешней и внутренней политики. Политологи, социологи, экономисты пришли к выводу, что невозможно занять устойчивую позицию в мире, не имея четких и определенных концепций внутреннего развития.

Ключевые слова: региональное управление, региональная экономика, развитие, эффективность, зарубежный опыт, модернизация.

Information about authors:

Kokenova A.T. – candidate of economic Sciences, docent, International Humanitarian and Technical University, Shymkent, Republic of Kazakhstan, aiganymk7676@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8805-5924>;

Turlybekova A.A. – candidate of social Sciences, Senior Lecturer, Regional social innovation university, city of Shymkent, Republic of Kazakhstan;

Mukhamedkhanova A.B. – master's degree in «Economics», Regional social innovation university, city of Shymkent, Republic of Kazakhstan, mukhamed_ainur@mail.ru;

Orazbayeva A.B. – master's degree in «Economics», Regional social innovation university, city of Shymkent, Republic of Kazakhstan,;

Satybaldina A.U. – master's degree in «Economics», Regional social innovation university, city of Shymkent, Republic of Kazakhstan, catybalдина606@mail.ru

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