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**INNOVATIVE ECONOMY OF THE COUNTRY:
PROBLEMS AND THE WAYS OF THEIR SOLUTIONS**

Abstract. In the opinion of the authors, the landmark of modern politics has been chosen correctly, the processes of industrialization based on a high technological base are, today, an objective necessity. As we are talking about the activation of the most important factor of increasing competitiveness - innovative industrialization. The modern transformation of the national system of management is a complex and phased process. Therefore, in order to improve the efficiency of the state's economic policy in this area, a systematic, balanced approach to the transformational processes is needed. An innovative economy for Kazakhstan is a way of responding to systemic constraints on the path of economic growth through the creation, implementation and commercialization of new technologies at all decision-making levels. To ensure high rates of annual growth in the indicators of innovative development in modern conditions, a purposeful state policy in the innovation, scientific, technical and socio-economic spheres is needed.

Keywords: innovation policy, economy, science, security, problems, landmark.

Introduction. The Concept of Kazakhstan's entry into the list of the 30 most developed countries of the world indicates the long-term priorities of the country's socio-economic development. The President in his Message "Kazakhstan way - 2050: common goal, common interests, common future" The activation and activation of the innovative and industrial component in the overall system of reform programs is an actual problem for today. Over the past decades, the state has actively pursued a policy of industrialization, diversification, and increasing the competitiveness of the national economy. The goal of almost all state programs was to ensure a stable and balanced growth of the economy through diversification and increase of its competitiveness.

Methods of research. The study of this topic was based on modern materials of domestic and foreign sources recognized by world-wide scientists in the field of economic security. The main methods of research are a method of deduction and induction, as well as a comprehensive approach and a method of scientific abstraction.

The discussion of the results. The main leitmotif of adopted strategies is a benchmark for industrialization and activation of the country's innovative potential. Therefore, the implementation of the State Program on Forced Industrial-Innovative Development for 2010-2014 (GPFIR) is of interest. Accelerated diversification of the country's economy is the main objective of this program document. The state's efforts are focused on the development of the following priority sectors of the economy:

1. Traditional: the oil and gas sector, the mining and metallurgical complex, the nuclear and chemical industries, followed by the transition of raw materials industries to higher redistributions;
2. Demand-based subsoil users, national companies and the state: machine building, construction industry, pharmaceuticals;
3. Production not related to the primary sector and oriented mainly to exports: agro-industrial complex, light industry, tourism;

Sectors of the "future economy" that will play a dominant role in the world economy in the next 15-20 years: information and communication technologies, biotechnologies, alternative energy, space activity. According to the experience of foreign countries, the Council on Technological Policy under the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Specialized Development Institute on innovations, National Innovation Fund (NIF). NIF and the investment fund did not have a significant impact on the development of the innovation sector. Since the beginning of the 2000s, when these development institutes were

established, the innovation performance of the Kazakh economy was declining - the share of manufacturing industry and the share of innovative products in GDP. Therefore, on the basis of the NIF, the National Agency for Technological Development (NATR) was created, with the creation of which the concept of project support was laid at all stages of implementation from the idea to the developing large-scale production. The main tools of the NATR are innovative grants, technological business incubation, assistance in the transfer of technology, as well as project and venture financing.

State support for innovation activities is carried out in the following main areas:

- 1) stimulation of innovation through the creation of organizational and economic conditions, including ensuring the attraction of investments for the implementation of state innovation policy;
- 2) identification of priorities for innovative development;
- 3) formation and development of innovative infrastructure;
- 4) state participation in the creation and implementation of innovations;
- 5) promotion of domestic innovations to foreign markets;
- 6) international cooperation in the field of innovation, including the transfer of technology.

State support for innovative activities is carried out in the following main forms: participation in the creation of specialized subjects of innovation; creation, coordination of activities and further development of existing state development institutions; implementation of innovative projects at the expense of budgetary funds; granting of innovative grants; organization of personnel support of innovation activities.

In general, innovative development in Kazakhstan is still underdeveloped and has low activity. The functional capabilities of technology parks over the past few years have been narrowed to the functions of technological business incubators and business centers due to the lack of financial security in technoparks for the commercialization of technologies and the lack of an experimental industrial base.

Rigid competitive environment in the world market, weak level of industry management, as well as limited time-frames for commercialization, conditions of implementation have led to the fact that venture funds of the country can not yet invest innovative technologies.

The problem of Kazakhstan's innovation policy is a weak domestic demand for innovation. Low level of competition and specialization at low rates of technical progress explains the lack of interest of companies to innovation. In addition, most innovations in the country occur in the market of machinery, and the share of innovations in the production of consumer goods is insignificant for reasons of unsophisticated consumer demand, a limited market size and dependence on imports. Such a low demand is also exacerbated by inadequate production capacities within the country, developing industries meet their technological needs abroad, as the underdeveloped Kazakhstan research sector is not yet able to meet their requirements.

At present, Kazakhstan is only at the initial stage of transition of the economy from a resource-oriented to an innovative type of development, while the innovation market is being formed through the creation of state development institutions, technological business incubation, technology transfer. To achieve the set goals on the path of innovative development of the country, there is a need for managerial flexibility and adaptability, the ability to rapidly introduce scientific and engineering resources into production, system interaction. The most important trend in the development of innovative activity is its globalization. Kazakhstan so far in the world markets of high technology is mainly represented only as their recipient. Therefore, an important task is to enter these markets and pursue a niche. The geographical position of the country allows developing high-tech production oriented to the regional market, where Kazakhstan in the future should become the service and technology center of the region. The President of the country set the task of participating in the international business of high technologies. Kazakhstan plans to become a shareholder of some of the world's leading high-tech companies.

Conclusions. Successful solution of these problems requires the availability of qualitative human capital in the field of science. Therefore, state policy includes such areas as the preservation and development of human resources, training and certification of highly qualified specialists, their internship in the best scientific centers of the world, and the support of young talented scientists.

It is necessary to start training specialists in new professions, which were not in Kazakhstan before. In particular, this concerns the production of stainless steel, which must necessarily appear in the country, aluminum, various types of rolled products, profile, foil, etc., as well as to intensify the training of specialists in engineering, chemistry and other fields.

The main advantage of the proposed approach is that through such a development of the higher education system it is possible to effectively integrate the results of the university, academic and branch science of Kazakhstan, as well as the advanced results of the world community's science in the creation,

implementation of innovative projects and the development of innovative activities, which is the prerequisite for the creation country of effective innovative economy.

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ЕЛДІҢ ИННОВАЦИЯЛЫҚ ЭКОНОМИКАСЫ: ПРОБЛЕМАЛАРЫ ЖӘНЕ ОЛАРДЫҢ ШЕШІМДЕРІНІҢ ЖОЛДАРЫ

Аннотация. Авторлардың пікірі бойынша қазіргі заманғы саясаттың маңызды бағыты дұрыс тандап алынды, жоғары технологиялық базаға негізделген индустриаландыру процестері бүгінгі күні объективті қажеттілік болып табылады. Біз бәсекеге қабілеттілікті арттырудың маңызды факторы - инновациялық индустриализацияны белсендендіру туралы. Ұлттық экономикалық жүйенің қазіргі заманғы трансформациясы күрделі және кезеңді процесс болып табылады. Сондықтан осы саладағы мемлекеттің экономикалық саясатының тиімділігін арттыру үшін трансформациялық үдерістерге жүйелі, теңдестірілген көзқарас қажет. Қазақстан үшін инновациялық экономика - шешім қабылдаудың барлық деңгейлерінде жаңа технология-ларды құру, енгізу және коммерциаландыру арқылы экономикалық өсу жолында жүйелік шектеулерге жауап беру тәсілі. Қазіргі жағдайдағы инновациялық даму көрсеткіштерінің жылдық өсуінің жоғары қарқынын қамтамасыз ету үшін инновациялық, ғылыми, техникалық және әлеуметтік-экономикалық салаларда мақсатты мемлекеттік саясат қажет.

Түйін сөздер: инновациялық саясат, экономика, ғылым, қауіпсіздік, проблемалар, маңызды

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ИННОВАЦИОННАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА СТРАНЫ: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПУТИ ИХ РЕШЕНИЯ

Аннотация. По мнению авторов, ориентир современной политики выбран правильно, процессы индустриализации, основанные на высокой технологической базе, являются на сегодняшний день объективной необходимостью. Так как речь идет об активизации важнейшего фактора повышения конкурентоспособности – инновационной индустриализации. Современное трансформирование национальной системы хозяйствования является процессом сложным и поэтапным. Поэтому для повышения эффективности экономической политики государства в данной области необходим системный, взвешенный подход к преобразовательным процессам. Инновационная экономика для Казахстана – это способ реагирования на системные ограничения на пути экономического роста за счет создания, внедрения и коммерциализации новых технологий на всех уровнях принятия решений. Чтобы обеспечить высокие темпы ежегодного роста показателей инновационного развития в современных условиях, необходима целенаправленная государственная политика в инновационной, научно- технической и социально-экономической сферах.

Ключевые слова: инновационная политика, экономика, наука, безопасность, проблемы, ориентир

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