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MODERN STATE AND PROSPECTS OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract. The sphere of innovation today is the sphere of formation of competitive advantages of any national economy. Kazakhstan as a whole has a fairly high competitive position in the global scale. However, innovations remain the weakest link in the number of factors that ensure the competitiveness of the country. Formation and implementation of innovative models of economic development in Kazakhstan require constant monitoring and analysis of the data process in order to purposefully develop innovation in the country.

In this article we will talk about the fact that in the conditions of globalization and the strengthening of competitive competition, effective development is not possible without the development and introduction of high-tech production, which is the basis for the achievement of innovation. In turn, many are determined by the level of the innovation system. Opportunities of the economy are revealed, which will become available as a result of the development of the innovation system.

The article uses official statistical data for 2017–2019. The dynamics of the main indicators of innovation activity of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 3 years and its innovation potential, data sources of financing the volume of innovative products for 2017–2019 are analyzed.

This article assesses the level of development of innovations and R&D, which positively affects the growth of the country's economy and reviews

the recommendations for achieving success in the sector. Trucks Togo to the economy of Kazakhstan, said konkurentosposobnoy swşçestvvet vozmojnost oswşçestvleniya innovacionnoy Security Activities, Volume Num way malix Enterprise proizvodstvennimi prostranstvami ASSISTANCE razvitiyu predprinimatelskix innovative centers, tehnologičeskix parkov, centers of technological Support, okazaniya pravovix, finansovix, marketingovix, ékonomičeskix and drwgix services.

Key words: innovation, innovative activity, industrial-innovative development, scientific-technical potential, НИОКР.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ ИННОВАЦИЯЛЫҚ ДАМУЫНЫҢ ҚАЗІРГІ ЖАҒДАЙЫ ЖӘНЕ БОЛАШАҒЫ

Аннотация. Инновация саласы бүгінгі таңда кез келген ұлттық экономиканың бәсекелестік артықшылықтарын қалыптастыру саласы болып табылады. Жалпы алғанда, Қазақстан жаһандық ауқымда айтарлықтай жоғары бәсекеге қабілетті позицияға ие. Дегенмен, инновация елдің бәсекеге қабілеттілігін қамтамасыз ететін факторлардың ішіндегі ең әлсіз буыны болып қала береді. Қазақстанда экономикалық дамудың инновациялық моделін қалыптастыру және енгізу елдегі инновацияларды мақсатты түрде дамыту үшін осы процеске тұрақты мониторинг пен талдауды қажет етеді.

Бұл мақалада жаһандану мен бәсекелестіктің күшеюі жағдайында ғылым мен технологияны, инновациялар, зияткерлік капитал сияқты факторларды пайдалануға негізделген жоғары технологиялық өндірістерді дамытпай және енгізбестен тиімді даму мүмкін еместігі айтылады. өз кезегінде, негізінен инновациялық жүйенің деңгейімен анықталады. Инновациялық жүйенің дамуы нәтижесінде қолжетімді болатын экономиканың мүмкіндіктері ашылды.

Мақалада 2017–2019 жылдарға арналған ресми статистика пайдаланылады. Қазақстан Республикасының 3 жылдағы инновациялық қызметінің негізгі көрсеткіштерінің серпіні және оның инновациялық

әлеуеті талданып, 2017–2019 жылдарға арналған инновациялық өнім көлемін қаржыландыру көздері келтірілген.

Бұл мақалада ел экономикасының өсуіне оң әсер ететін инновациялар мен ҒЗТҚЖ-ның даму деңгейіне баға беріліп, салада табысқа жету бойынша ұсыныстар қарастырылған.

Түйін сөздер: инновациялар, инновациялық қызмет, индустриялық-инновациялық даму, ғылыми-техникалық әлеует, ҒЗТҚЖ.

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СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ИННОВАЦИОННОГО РАЗВИТИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

Аннотация. Сфера инноваций сегодня является сферой формирования конкурентных преимуществ любой национальной экономики. В целом Казахстан имеет достаточно высокие конкурентные позиции в глобальном масштабе. Однако инновации остаются наиболее слабым звеном в числе факторов, обеспечивающих конкурентоспособность страны. Формирование и реализация инновационной модели развития экономики в Казахстане требуют постоянного мониторинга и анализа данного процесса с тем, чтобы целенаправленно развивать инновации в стране.

В данной статье говорится о том, что в условиях глобализации и усиления конкурентной борьбы эффективное развитие не представляется возможным без разработки и внедрения высокотехнологических производств, в основе которых лежит использование достижений науки и техники, таких факторов, как инновации, интеллектуальный капитал, которые, в свою очередь, во многом определяются уровнем инновационной системы. Раскрываются возможности экономики, которые становятся доступными в результате развития инновационной системы.

В статье использованы официальные статистические данные за 2017–2019 гг. Проанализирована динамика основных показателей инновационной активности Республики Казахстан за 3 года и ее инновационный потенциал, даны источники финансирования объема инновационной продукции за 2017–2019 гг.

В данной статье оценен уровень развития инноваций и НИОКР, которые положительно влияют на рост экономики страны и рассмотрены рекомендации по достижению успеха в отрасли.

Ключевые слова: *инновации, инновационная деятельность, индустриально-инновационное развитие, научно-технический потенциал, НИОКР.*

Introduction. The Republic of Kazakhstan has a powerful scientific and technical potential, formed as a result of the fusion of the scientific heritage of previous generations of scientists and the development of domestic scientific research in the era of independence.

Implementation of the most important strategic documents, such as the Strategy “Kazakhstan-2050”, “Strategic Plan for the Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025”, the Plan of the Nation “100 Concrete Steps to Carry out Five Institutional Reforms”, the Third Modernization of Kazakhstan and the Modernization of Public Conscience, tasks for entry among the 30 developed countries of the world, accelerated and high-quality economic growth, innovative and science-intensive development requires:

- mobilization of the research potential of the country, the implementation of research at the international level and their wide practical implementation;
- orientation of the scientific research system towards active support of technological modernization.

Materials and methods. Proposals for the further development of the national scientific sphere. It is necessary to achieve an increase in the share of commercialized results of scientific activity, the involvement of business structures, especially large industrial enterprises, in the financing of scientific research.

Scientific achievements a priori cannot be unclaimed. However, their application in practice may be hindered by a number of objective and subjective reasons (“Constructive public dialogue is the basis of stability and prosperity of Kazakhstan” 2021).

In addition, the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan proposes to divide higher education institutions into categories in the same way: taking into account the presence of non-state joint-stock and private universities, create 5 categories. And only universities of the last 5th category can be classified as a risk group, in which, in case of repeated gross violations, the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan can suspend or revoke their licenses. If the norms of the State Educational Standards are correct, the leading national universities should not fall into the risk group. The division into categories would give universities confidence, as well as a spirit of competitiveness and competition.

It is necessary to recreate a triune system: science - education - production, to provide appropriate tax benefits and state support measures. The work of the Science Foundation also requires a substantial restructuring (Isabek, 2021).

Results. In Kazakhstan, systemic measures are being taken at the state level to solve the problems of creating a knowledge-intensive economy. Further implementation of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Science” is underway, which defines a model for managing science, adapted to international best practice (Kenzhaliev,2019).

According to state statistics in the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2021, 386 organizations were engaged in the implementation of scientific research and development. (Table 1).

Table 1- Number of R&D organizations units

Regions	2019	2020	2021	Growth/reduction (-)
The Republic of Kazakhstan	386	384	386	2
Akmola	11	11	13	2
Aktobe	16	16	15	-1
Almaty	11	9	9	0
Atyrau	10	10	10	0
East Kazakhstan	34	35	31	-4
Zhambyl	11	9	10	1
West Kazakhstan	8	10	12	2
Karaganda	29	28	30	2
Kostanay	14	12	12	0
Kyzylorda	8	7	6	-1
Mangistau	6	6	6	0
Pavlodar	11	14	12	-2
North Kazakhstan	5	5	5	0
Turkestan	6	6	7	1
Nur-Sultan	62	60	56	-4
Almaty city	131	135	138	3
Shymkent	13	11	14	3

The expansion of the network of scientific organizations was noted in seven regions, such as Akmola, Zhambyl, West Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Turkestan regions, Almaty and Shymkent, while the reduction occurred in five regions of the country, such as Aktobe, East Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda, Pavlodar regions and Nur-Sultan (“Key indicators of the industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan”, 2021).

The largest number of organizations performing R&D in the reporting year is represented by the business sector - 158 units. (Table 2).

Table 2 - Number of R&D organizations by sector of activity units

Name	2019	2020	2021	Growth/ reduction (-)	Structure of organizations, %
Total	386	384	386	2	100
including					
government sector	101	103	100	-3	26
higher vocational education	99	95	92	-3	24
business sector	146	149	158	9	41
non-profit sector	40	37	36	-1	9

In accordance with Table 2, against the background of the reduction of other sectors in the e-business sector, there is an expansion of the network by 9 units.

When evaluating the network of scientific organizations by the form of ownership, there is a decrease in state and an increase in private and foreign organizations, and this trend has continued over the past three years (Table 3).

Table 3 - Organizations by form of ownership units

Name	2019	2020	2021	Growth/abbreviation (-), units	Structure, in %
Total	386	384	386	2	100
State	104	96	88	-8	23
Private	269	275	283	8	73
foreign	13	13	15	2	4

In accordance with the table, the number of private organizations in 2021 increased by 14 units compared to 2019.

In 2021, the number of science workers as a whole totaled 21,843 people (Table 4). The average occupancy of organizations in the reporting year was 57 people per organization (Bizhanov, 2021).

Of the total number of scientific personnel, 17.1 thousand were research specialists, i.e. employees directly involved in R&D. Compared to last year, their number decreased by 330 people, and in general the number of staff decreased by 535 people.

Table 4 - Number of staff involved in research and development Human

Regions	Number of staff, total				Research Specialists			
	2019	2020	2021	growth /redu- ction (-)	2019	2020	2021	growth /redu- ction (-)
Republic Kazakhstan	22 081	22 378	21 843	-535	17 205	17 454	17 124	-330
Akmola	678	739	789	50	427	451	489	38
Aktobe	362	351	420	69	286	290	360	70

Almaty	968	970	935	-35	688	706	660	-46
Atyrau	474	466	471	5	340	417	422	5
Eastern Kazakh	2325	2 295	2 161	-134	1 642	1 672	1 565	-107
Zhambyl	377	280	308	28	252	233	267	34
Western Kazakh	323	442	534	92	282	404	488	84
Karaganda	1 360	1 349	1 259	-90	1 058	1 075	1 001	-74
Kostanay	569	590	592	2	432	407	435	28
Kyzylorda	229	222	183	-39	136	128	107	-21
Mangistau	696	694	689	-5	579	583	590	7
Pavlodar	654	533	621	88	509	478	507	29
North- Kazakh	93	90	92	2	64	68	71	3
Turkestan	174	202	182	-20	-	182	163	-19
Nur-Sultan	3062	3 081	3 027	-54	2 545	2 342	2 366	24
Almaty city	8821	9 407	8 859	-548	6 969	7 394	6 963	-431
Shymkent	916	667	721	54	-	624	670	46

The increase in the number of organizations in a number of regions led to an increase in the number of personnel in Akmola (by 50 people), in Zhambyl (by 28), in West Kazakhstan (by 92) and Shymkent (by 54 people). At the same time, in such regions as Karaganda, Turkestan regions and Almaty, despite the expansion of the network, the number of personnel, on the contrary, decreased (Tulembaev, 2020).

In regions such as Aktobe and Pavlodar regions, with a reduction in the number of organizations, the number of personnel, including research specialists, has grown.

The city of Almaty remains the leader in terms of the number of researchers; on average, over the five years, its share was within 40%. But in general, for regions with a number of specialists exceeding 1 thousand people, such as the years. Almaty, Nur-Sultan, East Kazakhstan and Karaganda regions accounted for about 70%.

Kazakhstan shows a steady upward trend in R&D spending from 69 billion tenge in 2015 to 82 billion in 2021, with the share of domestic spending in GDP on research and development (or the share of disbursements for R&D) is 0.12%.

The volume of domestic R&D expenditures by source of funding is shown in Table 5.

Table 5 - The volume of domestic expenditures on R&D by sources of financing

Sources of financing	2019		2020		2021	
	млрд тенге	%	млрд тенге	%	млрд тенге	%
General costs	68,9	100	72,2	100	82,3	100

budget funds	36	52	32,1	44	36,7	45
own funds of scientific organizations	28,2	41	34,3	48	37,7	46
foreign investment	1,3	2	1,9	3	3,3	4
bank loans	0	0	0,2	0	0,2	0
other sources of funding	3,4	5	3,7	5	4,4	5

In accordance with Table 5, an analysis of domestic R&D spending in terms of funding sources for 2021 shows that the dominant share in financing falls on the own funds of organizations (46% or 37.7 billion tenge) and state budget funds (45% or 36.7 billion tenge). The share of other sources of financing, including foreign ones, is 9%

In 2021, in Akmola, Kostanay, Kyzylorda, Mangistau and Turkestan regions, there was a decrease in R&D costs. Most of all, this process affected the Kostanay region, where costs decreased by almost 140 million tenge or 16.9% (Tulembaev, 2020). In other regions, the share of decline ranged from 31% in Turkestan to 1.4% in Mangistau region (Table 6).

Table 6 - Domestic expenditures on R&D by regions mln tenge

Regions	2019	2020	2021
The Republic of Kazakhstan	68 884,2	72 224,6	82333,1
Akmola	898,2	1 694,3	1608,8
Aktobe	839,1	974,6	1060,6
Almaty	871,1	1 121,1	1521,3
Atyrau	3 637,7	4 494,5	5134,6
East Kazakhstan	5 000,5	5 319,1	7082,3
Zhambyl	1 024,3	731,6	759,0
West Kazakhstan	298,5	878,2	1045,3
Karaganda	3 488,1	3 508,3	4543,6
Kostanay	1 176,5	827,4	687,7
Kyzylorda	506,3	301,9	273,0
Mangistau	8 043,5	9 848,7	9713,8
Pavlodar	335,7	290,2	1258,2
North Kazakhstan	185,2	226,3	241,3
Turkestan	–	273,6	188,5
Nur-Sultan	16 297,5	14 094,2	17965,1
Almaty city	25 357,8	26 586,5	28095,4
Shymkent	–	1 054,0	1154,5
For reference: South Kazakhstan	924,2		

The share of expenses of the city of Almaty decreased by 2.7 percentage points and amounted to 34.1% of the nationwide volume of scientific research. At the same time, science is developing at a high pace in Nur-Sultan. In 2021,

the contribution of the capital's science increased by 2.3 percentage points and amounted to 21.8% of domestic R&D spending (Tulembaev, 2020).

The Mangistau region is in 3rd place in terms of the volume of annually increasing scientific research. It should be noted here that 99% of R&D in this area was financed at the expense of the organizations' own funds, and 1.0% of the total costs in the region were spent on the implementation of programs and projects of program-targeted and grant funding. The independence of scientific organizations of the region from third-party funding made it possible to increase the monthly salary of their employees to 480 thousand tenge, which is more than three times higher than the average republican level of salaries.

Atyrau Oblast also uses its own funds for more than 98% and only about 2% is financed from the state budget. The average monthly salary of science workers in this area is 458 thousand tenge, which also significantly exceeds the national average.

Internal costs for research and development by forms of financing (Table 7).

Table 7 - Internal costs for research and development by form of financing

Indicators	Costs, million tenge			Cost structure, %		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Total from Republican budget	35338,3	31 635,5	35 966,2	100	100	100
of them:						
basic	2720,6	2773,4	2370,5	8	9	7
grant	13370,9	11081,7	11127,8	38	35	31
program-targeted	19246,8	17780,4	22467,9	54	56	62

An analysis of financing science from the state budget in the context of the basic, grant and program-targeted form of financing for 2021 shows that the dominant share falls on program-targeted financing (PTF) - 62% or 22467.9 million tenge. The share of grant financing (GF) in the total cost structure for the analyzed period decreased to 31%. The share of basic financing for the observed period did not exceed 9% of the amount of republican financing.

Discussion. The statistical analysis data presented above is a platform for the SWOT analysis of Kazakhstani science (Table 8). When using this method, an assessment was made of the strengths and weaknesses of scientific organizations, the possibilities and potential threats of the external environment were considered.

The strength of the scientific and technical activities of the republic's organizations are the annually increasing costs of research and development. Over the five years, they increased by 19%, reaching the highest value in 2021 - 82.3 billion tenge.

Table 8 - SWOT-analysis of Kazakhstan science

Strengths	Weak sides
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NIOCR costs - government funding sources - self-financing - personnel training - cooperation between education and science in universities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - financing of NIOCR by the external business sector - slowdown in the material re-equipment of scientific organizations, inaccessibility of expensive scientific equipment - staff reduction - age composition of scientific personnel - staff turnover - personnel renewal - formation of NIOCR topics in accordance with the demand in the foreign market - lack of real partnership in the field of scientific research and innovation - there is not enough information on the developments of domestic NIOCR in the innovation market - use of cloud IT services
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Science Law - State Program for the Development of Science - approval of priority areas for the development of science - by-laws regulating the formation of a list of research topics - political sphere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - economic sphere, reduction in the share of the manufacturing sector in the formation of GDP, which mainly uses the results of NIOCR - - inflation - - events, trends and forces in the social sphere - - rejection of scientific knowledge in society, separation of science from society - - high competition with foreign countries in the field of scientific developments - - lack of real interest among organizations involved in the commercialization of scientific projects in promoting the NIOCR into production - - lack of financial resources from manufacturers for the commercialization of R&D - - lack of financial resources from external sources of financing for the introduction of RNTD into production; innovation costs are too high - - lack of competent personnel at enterprises to use the proposed scientific developments - - lack of information about product markets - - lack of exploratory and / or marketing research

At the same time, the main means of financing come from the internal funds of the organization (42% on average) and the state budget (51% on average).

The education system is designed, first of all, to perform the functions of training qualified scientific personnel. And at the same time, the scientific achievements of universities increase the educational level and the content of the learning process, so the success and quality of training of specialists directly depend on its interaction with science.

The strengths of the activities of scientific organizations identified as a result of the SWOT analysis should be further developed and the opportunities presented by the external environment should be used to the maximum. The state should become the most important consumer of scientific achievements, both in terms of the formation of a science-based policy, and in the creation of new management technologies. And the transfer of innovative technologies to the sphere of production can be carried out both in a materialized form and in the form of scientific and technical knowledge (Tulembaev, 2020).

Weak sides. When assessing the internal environment of organizations in Kazakhstan, it was revealed that its weakest side is the possibility of attracting financial resources from the business sector of various forms of ownership. Statistics show that all external sources of funding (except government) account for less than 10% of total R&D spending, including bank loans, which will need to be repaid with interest.

Also, a significant threat to scientific research is the depreciation of approved funding, which, as a rule, is determined at the initial stage of a project lasting 3-5 years. Thus, for the period from 2015 to 2021, the increase in core inflation amounted to 31%.

The current financing structure limits the possibility of increasing the cost of fixed assets, including their active part. Capital expenditures do not exceed 12% of funds included in NIOCR costs. Moreover, the available funds are scattered over a significant number of organizations, making it impossible to purchase expensive equipment, devices or tools, including precision ones. Undoubtedly, the possibility of using more advanced scientific equipment will significantly improve the quality and competitiveness of scientific work.

The number of scientific workers of all categories has been declining over the past five years, despite the high social status of the profession of a scientist, its significance and prestige, as well as the prospects for professional growth.

There can be a number of reasons for this phenomenon. First of all, the low level of wages in the field of science in comparison with other types of activity. In 2021, on average in the republic, it was 150 thousand tenge with an average republican salary of 200 thousand tenge.

The next reason is the natural departure of age specialists; the number of specialists aged 55-65 and older.

It is also important that there is no influx of young specialists. Scientific organizations do not create an attractive environment for young scientists.

Opportunities. political factors. The political factors influencing scientific development can be mainly attributed to the section of opportunities. The development of science as a whole is supported by the existence of the Law "On Science", the State Program for the Development of Science, the

activities of the Higher Scientific and Technical Commission and a number of by-laws that regulate the formation of topics for projects and programs financed from the state budget. These are the main and most important opportunities that the external environment presents.

Threats. Economic forces. Among the main threats, such as the low share of the manufacturing sector of the economy in the formation of GDP (in 2021 - 38%) and, first of all, science-intensive industries stand out. Science-intensive industries include industries that produce industrial products of the fifth and higher technological orders, such as electronic products, computing, fiber optic and telecommunications products, robotics, etc.

Despite the active participation of the state (42.3 billion tenge out of 535.9 billion tenge of total costs were spent on innovation in 2021 from the state budget), there is no effective innovation process based on domestic developments in the country's economy, which is a deterrent to scientific development and negatively affects the socio-economic development of the country.

Social factors. A questionnaire survey of innovative processes at enterprises, annually conducted by the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, suggests a rejection of scientific knowledge in the manufacturing sector, distrust of domestic research and development, and a significant gap between science and the needs of manufacturers. Thus, according to statistics, for the period from 2019 to 2021, the number of enterprises that had Kazakh universities, research institutes or just their consultants as partners in the field of innovation was only 781 out of 28.4 thousand surveyed. At the same time, 1.4 thousand enterprises had partnerships in the field of innovation with suppliers of equipment, materials, components, software, customers or consumers, and even with competitors.

The heads of more than 6 thousand enterprises stated the lack of funds for innovation. The problem in the innovation process is the lack of competent personnel in the enterprise, which is noted by 406 heads of enterprises, the lack of information about markets - 279, the difficulty in finding partners for innovation - 236, the dominance of existing enterprises in the market - 241, the uncertainty of demand for innovative goods or services - 1606, no need due to earlier innovations - 2332 and no need due to lack of demand for innovations - 7855.

Another problem is the lack of managers with experience in a market economy, specialized in the transfer of technology for use in the production process.

To develop an effective strategy for the development of science and the use of its achievements, it is necessary:

- initiate the introduction of amendments and additions to the regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan regarding the development of science, in particular to the Law on Public Procurement, in terms of organizing and conducting public procurement by requesting quotations;

- coordinate with the needs of production and integrate into the structure of the country's market economy, taking into account its needs and the susceptibility of the results of scientific and technical activities;

- to train entrepreneurs in the methods of developing innovative strategies in the enterprise;

- to create research and production workshops, lines, factories, i.e. integrate science and the business sector;

- to promote science, its activities and effectiveness not only in the media, but also through direct contact of interested parties - representatives of entrepreneurial business, filmmaking, the formation of scientific and educational television programs.

- attract financial resources from external sources through preferential taxation of funds of enterprises spent on innovation, including research;

- develop effective forms of financing and financial management of science, which should minimize the impact of inflation;

- to create centers for the collective use of scientific objects, in which unique scientific and technical equipment, devices, instruments will be concentrated. At the same time, the purchase of new equipment should be associated with specific projects in order to ensure its use;

- contribute to the identification of NIOCR opportunities for use at the regional level;

- to raise the social status of scientists through programs of their support at the state level of programs;

- create a system of direct participation of scientists in the commercialization of their developments;

- to create technopolises that carry out research in the field of experimental design and experimental, small-scale production of high-tech products. It is this system that allows the economically developed countries of the world to occupy a leading position.

There is no structure in Kazakhstan authorized to plan scientific research. Kazakhstani researchers focus on what they know best - research that interests them, rather than solving problems that are of interest to potential clients. The lack of effective integration of research activities reduces the effectiveness of ongoing research.

To overcome them, it is necessary to find effective forms of interaction between science and the real sector of the economy and a mechanism for

commercializing the results of scientific activity that is mutually beneficial for both parties:

- create specialized research and production centers for integrated laboratory testing and design work;
- to strengthen the material and technical base and instrumentation of research institutes and universities for scientific research at a high theoretical and experimental level and for the training of scientific personnel.
- to establish scientific support for production, the so-called scientific support, in order to keep technologies up to date. It is necessary to organize work on the introduction of scientific developments in large industrial enterprises and in other metallurgical and oil and gas plants on a contractual (paid) basis. At these plants, it is also necessary to create technological sections (workshops) for conducting semi-industrial tests for introduction into production.
- eliminate monopoly and create the necessary conditions for competition of manufacturing enterprises. This is one of the basic principles for progress in the industry. At the same time, enterprises that, using scientific achievements, will create the most advanced technologies, can become leaders.

The volume of science funding in 2021 amounted to 0.12% of GDP. Only more than 0.5% of GDP financing of science would make it possible for our republic to preserve the leading scientific schools and set a course for further development. At present, there is an increase in the volume of financing, the State Program has been adopted, according to which, by 2025, the volume of financing equal to 1.0% of GDP is provided.

Based on the experience of the leading Western European countries, it is necessary to conduct ratings and categories of scientific organizations (research institutes, open laboratories of universities, etc.), taking into account their scientific potential: the provision of laboratories with modern equipment, electronic and digital technology, the degree of scientific personnel, the presence of a separate specialized building equipped with necessary communication, etc. This is necessary to preserve the leading scientific schools, which, as a rule, are well integrated into the world scientific community. NAS RK recommends creating 4 categories, taking into account the growth in the number of scientific organizations, despite a significant decrease in the number of scientists and research workers.

Conclusion. In his Address to the people of Kazakhstan on September 1, 2020, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Tokayev K.K. focused on the development of science and set the following urgent tasks for the Government and the scientific community:

- attract funds from the largest enterprises, especially from the raw materials sector, to finance science;

– ensure the centralization of the collection and distribution of deductions of 1% of capital investments for the development of science and technology through the budget, based on national scientific priorities;

- accepting “patronage” from big business over regional universities in terms of their scientific activities;

– development of a separate policy document on the scientific and technological development of the country, designed to attract science to solve applied problems at the national level.

The implementation of these tasks will undoubtedly serve to increase the effectiveness of science and its investment attractiveness.

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ПАМЯТИ

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БАЙМАХАНОВА МУРАТА ТАДЖИ-МУРАТОВИЧА



01.11.1933 – 04.06.2022 гг.

4 июня 2022 года ушел из жизни крупный казахстанский ученый, доктор юридических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК Баймаханов Мурат Таджи-Муратович.

Мурат Таджи-Муратович родился 1 ноября 1933 года в г. Алматы. После окончания школы поступил на юридический факультет Московского государственного университета им. М. В. Ломоносова, который с отличием окончил в 1957 году. В 1973 году защитил диссертацию на тему «Противоречия в развитии правовой надстройки социалистического общества и пути их разрешения».

Мурат Таджи-Муратович работал в Министерстве юстиции Казахстана, а после окончания аспирантуры полностью посвятил свою жизнь науке, пройдя путь от научного сотрудника, научного секретаря, заведу-

ющего отделом, заместителя директора до директора одного из ведущих научных организаций Казахстана – Института философии и права.

Основные направления научных исследований ученого были вопросы конституционного права, теории государства и права, политологии.

Учитывая его глубокие знания в области государственного права, большой опыт, он был назначен председателем Конституционного Суда Республики Казахстан, проработав на этой должности с 1992 по 1995 годы.

С 1995 года – проректор университета «Кайнар» и Высшей школы права «Әділет». Принимал участие в создании Конституции Казахстана и законопроекта об органах государственного управления.

В 1978-1993 годах выступал с докладом на международных конгрессах в США, Франции, Бразилии и других странах.

Мурат Таджи-Муратович внес большой вклад в развитие и становление юриспруденции независимого Казахстана. Ему принадлежат разработки общей теории и методологии права, теории государства, основ конституционного права (сочетание Конституции и текущего законодательства, влияние Основного закона на закрепление, защиты и обеспечения приоритетности прав и свобод человека и гражданина), концепции правового государства и гражданского общества.

Наиболее крупными научными достижениями ученого являются: комплексная разработка проблем противоречий в развитии правовой надстройки при социализме, а также исследование вопроса о становлении правового государства и конституционном процессе в Республики Казахстан.

Мурат Таджи-Муратович оставил бесценное научное наследие: он автор более 300 научных работ, в том числе монографий «Становление суверенитета Республики Казахстан»; Взаимодействие правового сознания с моралью и нравственностью в обществе переходного периода, которые служат неисчерпаемым источником знаний для студентов, магистрантов, преподавателей-юристов.

Вся жизнь Мурат Таджи-Муратович, его научно-педагогическая, организаторская и общественная деятельность служит прекрасным примером умелого сочетания теории и практики, глубоких научных изысканий с активным участием в решении как фундаментальных, так и практических задач.

За большие заслуги перед страной ему было присвоено звание Лауреата премии имени *Чокана Валиханова*, имеет медали и Почетные

грамоты РК, а в 2020 году Указом Президента РК награждён *орденом «Парасат»*.

Президиум НАН РК скорбит о невосполнимой утрате, выражает глубокое соболезнование родным и близким Мурата Таджи-Муратовича.

В нашей памяти Мурат Таджи-Муратович навсегда останется талантливым организатором науки, выдающимся ученым-юристом, безгранично преданным своей профессии и избранному пути, соратником, патриотом Казахстана, оставившим яркий и незабываемый след в истории отечественной науки!

Светлая память о Баймаханове Мурате Таджи-Муратовиче навсегда сохранится в наших сердцах!

Президиум НАН РК

МАЗМҰНЫ

ПЕДАГОГИКА

Г.У. Азимова, А.А. Сатбекова

ЗАМАНАУИ МОБИЛЬДІ ҚОСЫМШАЛАРДЫ ҚАЗАҚ ТІЛІН ОҚЫТУ
ӘДІСТЕМЕСІНДЕ ҚОЛДАНУДЫҢ ТИІМДІ ЖОЛДАРЫ.....5

Н. Арыстанбекұлы

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДА ДІНТАНУЛЫҚ САРАПТАМА
ЖҮРГІЗУДІҢ ТАҒЫЛЫМДЫҚ МӘН-МАҢЫЗЫ.....20

Н.А. Ахметова, Г.А. Кажигалиева, М.М. Шайжанова

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДА МЕКТЕПТЕ БІЛІМ БЕРУДІҢ
ЖАҒАРТЫЛҒАН МАЗМҰНЫ КОНТЕКСІНДЕ ОРЫС ТІЛІН
ИНТЕГРАТИВТІ ОҚЫТУ.....28

А.Е. Әбілқасымова, М.Р. Кушербаева, С. Тамаев, Д.А. Демисенова

СТУДЕНТТЕРДІҢ ӨЗІНДІК ЖҰМЫСЫН ФИЗИКА МЕН
МАТЕМАТИКАНЫҢ ПӘНАРАЛЫҚ БАЙЛАНЫСЫ НЕГІЗІНДЕ
ҰЙЫМДАСТЫРУ.....42

І.Н. Ерсари, Э.А. Бакирова

ЦИФРЛЫҚ БІЛІМ БЕРУ РЕСУРСТАРЫН ОҚЫТУ КЕЗІНДЕ ҚОЛДАНУ
МҮМКІНДІКТЕРІ.....56

Қ. Жаңабаев, А. Ш. Тұрғанбаева, Б. Б. Ешметова

XV-XVIII ҒАСЫРЛАРДАҒЫ ЖЫРАУЛАР ҚОЛДАНЫСЫНДАҒЫ ТҰРАҚТЫ
ТОПОНИМИКАЛЫҚ БІРЛІКТЕРІНІҢ СЕМАНТИКАСЫ-ПАТРИОТТЫҚ
ТӘРБИЕ ОБЪЕКТІСІ РЕТІНДЕ.....69

А.А. Куралбаева, Н. Әмірбек, Д.Е. Бауыржановна

БІРІНШІ СЫНЫП ОҚУШЫЛАРЫНА ОҚУ МЕН ЖАЗУДЫ ҮЙРЕТУ
ӘДІСТЕРІ.....83

Б.С. Қапалбек, Н.Н. Оразхан

ҰЛТ ҰСТАЗЫНЫҢ БАСТАУЫШ МЕКТЕПКЕ ҚАТЫСТЫ ҒЫЛЫМИ-
ПЕДАГОГИКАЛЫҚ ҰСТАНЫМДАРЫ (Ахмет Байтұрсынұлының
150 жылдығына арналған).....99

Д.Е. Муратбекова, А.Ж. Сапарғалиева

БОЛАШАҚ МҰҒАЛІМДЕРДІ БАСТАУЫШ СЫНЫП ОҚУШЫЛАРЫНЫҢ
СӨЙЛЕУ ӘРЕКЕТІН ҚАЛЫПТАСТЫРУҒА ДАЙЫНДАУДЫҢ
ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ.....110

А.С. Орынбекова, Г.Ж. Меңлібекова
БОЛАШАҚ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК ПЕДАГОГТАРДЫҢ КӘСІБИ ІС-ӘРЕКЕТКЕ
ДАЯРЛЫҒЫН ҚАЛЫПТАСТЫРУДЫ ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТТІК ЗЕРТТЕУ.....126

Э.Ә. Өтебаева, А.Ә. Солтанбекова, А.Б. Шормақова
ҚАЗАҚ ҚЫЗЫНА ҚАТЫСТЫ ИДИОЭТНИКАЛЫҚ БІРЛІКТЕРДІҢ
ӘДІСТЕМЕЛІК ЖӘНЕ ЭТНОТАНЫМДЫҚ НЕГІЗДЕРІ.....136

М.Е. Рахметов, А.К. Садвақасова
ҚАШЫҚТАН ОҚЫТУ ПЛАТФОРМАЛАРЫН ҚҰРУ ЖӘНЕ ЖҮЗЕГЕ
АСЫРУДЫҢ ПРАКТИКАЛЫҚ АЛҒЫШАРТТАРЫ.....149

А.Д. Сыздықбаева, У.М. Әбдіғапбарова
ЖОҒАРЫ ОҚУ ОРНЫНАН KEЙІНГІ БІЛІМ БЕРУ СУБЪЕКТИЛЕРІНІҢ
АКАДЕМИЯЛЫҚ АЛАЯҚТЫҚТАРЫ: МӘНІ, ҚАЗІРГІ ЖАҒДАЙЫ.....161

Халел Агнур
БОЛАШАҚ ДИПЛОМАТТАРДЫҢ ШЕТТІЛДІК МӘДЕНИЕТАРАЛЫҚ
КОММУНИКАТИВТІК ДИСКУРСЫН ҚАЛЫПТАСТЫРУДА КӘСІБИ
БАҒЫТТАЛҒАН ТІЛДІК КУРСЫҢ ТИІМДІЛІГІ.....179

М.Е. Ыбраим, С.Б. Тәліп, Л.К. Бактыбаева
МЕКТЕПКЕ ДЕЙІНГІ БАЛАЛАРДАҒЫ «МЕКТЕП ЖЕТІЛУ»
ПСИХО-ФИЗИОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ СИПАТТАРЫН ТАЛДАУ.....192

ЭКОНОМИКА

С.С. Аюбаева, Э. Жуперкене, Л.И. Кусаинова, А.С. Ибраева
ХАЛЫҚТЫҢ СЕНІМІ – ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК
АППАРАТЫНЫҢ БЕДЕЛ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТІ АСПЕКТИЛЕРІНІҢ БІРІ
РЕТІНДЕ..... 204

**С.Х. Бейсембекова, М.Р. Сихымбаев, З.Қ. Қалиасқарова,
Қ.Б. Жұманазаров, А.К. Алпысбаева**
ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ЖЕР ҚОЙНАУЫН ПАЙДАЛАНУДАҒЫ
ИННОВАЦИЯЛЫҚ ҚЫЗМЕТІ: МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК РЕТТЕУДІ ДАМУДЫҢ
ТЕОРИЯЛЫҚ-ӘДІСНАМАЛЫҚ ТӘСІЛДЕРІ.....221

Ғ.М. Жұрынов, А.А. Муталиева, А.Е. Есболова, С. Дырка
СҮТ ӨНІМДЕРІ ШАҒЫН КЕШЕНДЕРІНІҢ КООПЕРАЦИЯСЫ ЖӘНЕ
ИННОВАЦИЯЛЫҚ ДАМУ ОРТАСЫНА ЫҚПАЛДАСУЫ.....237

**Б.Н. Исабеков, С.И. Игильманова, К.Е.Хасенова, Н.М. Анарбеков,
А.К. Бакпаева, Б. Шошай**
ҚАЗАҚСТАН АЙМАҚТАРЫНЫҢ ИННОВАЦИЯЛЫҚ ДАМУЫ:
ПРОБЛЕМАЛАРЫ МЕН БОЛАШАҒЫ.....252

А.С. Кадырова, Г.Т. Кунуркульжаева, Б.Ж. Болатова, М. А. Тлеубергена, Н.Б. Султамуратова, М. Жанат ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ ИННОВАЦИЯЛЫҚ ДАМУЫНЫҢ ҚАЗІРГІ ЖАҒДАЙЫ ЖӘНЕ БОЛАШАҒЫ.....	264
М.А. Қанабекова Л.Қ. Маткаримова, С.А. Файзуллина ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ДАМУЫНЫҢ ҚАЗІРГІ ЖАҒДАЙЫ.....	280
Г.Е. Керімбек, Б.К. Нурмағанбетова, З.О. Иманбаева, К.Б.Сатымбекова, А.А. Нұрғалиева КӘСПОРЫННЫҢ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ЖАҒДАЙЫН ЖЕТІЛДІРУДІҢ НЕГІЗГІ БАҒЫТТАРЫ.....	292
А.Ж. Құрмантаева, Ж.А.Оспанбаев, С.Н.Абиева ҚАЗАҚСТАН ЭКОНОМИКАСЫНДАҒЫ ҚҰРЫЛЫМДЫҚ ӨЗГЕРІСТЕРДІҢ ҚАЗІРГІ ЖАҒДАЙЫ.....	305
Г. Лухманова, Г. Сейтова, Н. Сартанова, Г. Абаева ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ АУЫЛШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫНДАҒЫ ҚАРЖЫЛЫҚ ҚАТЫНАСТАР.....	317
А.А. Ниязбаева, Д.А. Амержанова, Б. Куантқан, А.Ж. Ибрашева, Р.Б. Сартова, М.К. Каримбергенова ЭКОНОМИКАНЫҢ ИННОВАЦИЯЛЫҚ СЕКТОРЛАРЫНА ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАРДЫҢ КОНЦЕПТУАЛДЫҚ АСПЕКТИЛЕРІ.....	327
Н.Н. Нұрмұхаметов, Ж.С. Булхайрова, Э. В.Белоусова, Ш. Косымбаева ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ТҰРҒЫНҮЙ САЯСАТЫН ДАМУ: ҚАЗІРГІ ЖАҒДАЙЫ ЖӘНЕ ДАМУ ПРОБЛЕМАЛАРЫ.....	339
А.Б. Пиязбаева ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ САНА МЕН ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ОЙЛАУ: ӨЗАРА БАЙЛАНЫС ДИАЛЕКТИКАСЫ.....	360
Л.С. Спанкулова, З.К. Чуланова, Е. Нұрұлы, Ж.С. Исаева ДӘРІЛІК САҚТАНДЫРУДЫ ЕНГІЗУДІ БАҒАЛАУДЫҢ ӨДІСТЕМЕЛІК ТӘСІЛДЕРІ.....	379
ҒАЛЫМДЫ ЕСКЕ АЛУ	
Заң ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі Баймаханов Мұрат Тәжі-Мұратұлын еске алу.....	397

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ПЕДАГОГИКА

Г.У. Азимова, А.А. Сатбекова

ЭФФЕКТИВНЫЕ СПОСОБЫ ВНЕДРЕНИЯ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ
МОБИЛЬНЫХ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЙ В МЕТОДИКУ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ
КАЗАХСКОГО ЯЗЫКА.....5

Н. Арыстанбекұлы

ПОЗНАВАТЕЛЬНОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ РЕЛИГИОВЕДЧЕСКОЙ
ЭКСПЕРТИЗЫ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН.....20

Н.А. Ахметова, Г.А. Кажигалиева, М.М. Шайжанова

ИНТЕГРАТИВНОЕ ОБУЧЕНИЕ РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ В КОНТЕКСТЕ
ОБНОВЛЕННОГО СОДЕРЖАНИЯ ШКОЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН.....28

А.Е. Абылкасымова, М.Р. Кушербаева, С. Тамаев, Д.А. Демисенова

ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ СТУДЕНТОВ НА ОСНОВЕ
МЕЖПРЕДМЕТНЫХ СВЯЗЕЙ ФИЗИКИ И МАТЕМАТИКИ.....42

И.Н. Ерсари, Э.А. Бакирова

ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ЦИФРОВЫХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ
РЕСУРСОВ В ОБУЧЕНИИ.....56

К. Жанабаев, А.Ш. Тургенбаева, Б.Б. Ешметова

СЕМАНТИКА УСТОЙЧИВЫХ ТОПОНИМИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ ЖЫРАУ
XV-XVIII ВЕКОВ - ОБЪЕКТ ПАТРИОТИЧЕСКОГО ВОСПИТАНИЯ.....69

А.А. Куралбаева, Н. Амирбек, Д.Е. Бауыржановна

МЕТОДЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ПЕРВОКЛАССНИКОВ РАННЕМУ ЧТЕНИЮ
И ПИСЬМУ.....83

Б.С. Капалбек, Н.Н. Оразхан

НАУЧНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПОЗИЦИИ УЧИТЕЛЯ НАЦИИ ПО
ОТНОШЕНИЮ К НАЧАЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЕ (Посвящено 150-летию
Ахмета Байтурсынова).....99

Д.Е. Муратбекова, А.Ж. Сапаргалиева

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПОДГОТОВКИ БУДУЩИХ ПЕДАГОГОВ К
ФОРМИРОВАНИЮ РЕЧЕВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ У МЛАДШИХ
ШКОЛЬНИКОВ.....110

А.С. Орынбекова, Г.Ж. Менлибекова
ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ
ГОТОВНОСТИ БУДУЩИХ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ ПЕДАГОГОВ
К ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ.....126

Э.А. Утебаева, А.А. Солтанбекова, А.Б. Шормакова
МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ И ЭТНОЯЗЫКОВЫЕ ОСНОВЫ
ИДИОЭТНИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ ПО ОТНОШЕНИЮ К ОБРАЗУ
КАЗАХСКОЙ ДЕВУШКИ.....136

М.Е. Рахметов, А.К. Садвакасова
ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ПРЕДПОСЫЛКИ СОЗДАНИЯ И РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ
ПЛАТФОРМ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ.....149

А.Д. Сыздыкбаева, У.М. Абдигапбарова
АКАДЕМИЧЕСКОЕ МОШЕННИЧЕСТВО СУБЪЕКТОВ
ПОСТДИПЛОМНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ: СУЩНОСТЬ, ТЕКУЩЕЕ
СОСТОЯНИЕ.....161

Халел Агнур
ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО –ОРИЕНТИРОВАННОГО
ЯЗЫКОВОГО КУРСА В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ ИНОЯЗЫЧНОГО
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ДИПЛОМАТОВ.....179

М.Е. Ыбраим, С.Б. Талип, Л.К. Бактыбаева
АНАЛИЗ ПСИХО-ФИЗИОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИК «ШКОЛЬНОЙ
ЗРЕЛОСТИ» У ДЕТЕЙ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА.....192

ЭКОНОМИКА

С.С. Аюбаева Э. Жуперкене Л.И. Кусаинова, А.С. Ибраева
ДОВЕРИЕ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ, КАК ОДИН ИЗ АСПЕКТОВ РЕПУТАЦИОННОГО
МЕНЕДЖМЕНТА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО АППАРАТА РЕСПУБЛИКИ
КАЗАХСТАН.....204

**С.Х. Бейсембекова, М.Р. Сихимбаев, З.К. Калиаскарова, К.Б. Жуманазаров,
А.К. Алпысбаева**
ИННОВАЦИОННАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ В НЕДРОПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ
КАЗАХСТАНА: ТЕОРЕТИКО-МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПОДХОДЫ
К РАЗВИТИЮ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ.....221

Ғ.М. Жұрынов, А.А. Муталиева, А.Е. Есболова, Стефан Дырка
КООПЕРАЦИЯ И ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ МАЛЫХ МОЛОЧНО-ПРОДУКТОВЫХ
ПОДКОМПЛЕКСОВ В ИННОВАЦИОННУЮ.....237

Б.Н. Исабеков, С.И. Игильманова, К.Е. Хасенова, Н.М. Анарбеков, А.К. Бакпаева, Б. Шошай ИННОВАЦИОННОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ РЕГИОНОВ КАЗАХСТАНА: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ.....	252
А.С. Кадырова, Г.Т. Кунуркульжаева, Б.Ж. Болатова, М. А. Тлеубергена, Н.Б. Султамуратова, М. Жанат СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ИННОВАЦИОННОГО РАЗВИТИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН.....	264
М.А. Канабекова, Л.К. Маткаримова, С.А. Файзуллина СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН.....	280
Г.Е. Керимбек, Б.К. Нурмаганбетова, З.О. Иманбаева, К.Б. Сатымбекова, А.А. Нурғалиева ОСНОВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ.....	292
А.Ж. Курмантаева, Ж.А. Оспанбаев С.Н. Абиева СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ СТРУКТУРНЫХ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ В ЭКОНОМИКЕ КАЗАХСТАНА.....	305
Г. Лухманова, Г. Сейтова, Н. Сарганова, Г. Абаева ФИНАНСОВЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ В СЕЛЬСКОМ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН.....	317
А.А. Ниязбаева, Д.А. Амержанова, Б. Куанткан, А.Ж. Ибрашева, Р.Б. Саргова, М.К. Каримбергенова КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ИНВЕСТИРОВАНИЯ В ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ОТРАСЛИ ЭКОНОМИКИ.....	327
Н.Н. Нурмухаметов, Ж.С. Булхайрова, Э.В. Белоусова, Ш. Косымбаева РАЗВИТИЕ ЖИЛИЩНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ КАЗАХСТАНА: СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ И ПРОБЛЕМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ.....	339
А.Б. Пиязбаева ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ СОЗНАНИЕ И ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ МЫШЛЕНИЕ: ДИАЛЕКТИКА ВЗАИМОСВЯЗИ.....	360
Л.С. Спанкулова, З.К. Чуланова, Е. Нурулы, Ж.С. Исаева МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ОЦЕНКЕ ВНЕДРЕНИЯ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННОГО СТРАХОВАНИЯ.....	379
ПАМЯТИ УЧЕНОГО	
Памяти доктора юридических наук, профессора, академика НАН РК Баймаханова Мурата Таджи-Муратовича.....	397

CONTENTS

PEDAGOGY

G.U. Azimova, A.A. Satbekova

EFFECTIVE APPROACHES FOR INTEGRATING MODERN MOBILE APPLICATIONS INTO KAZAKH LANGUAGE TEACHING.....5

N. Arystanbekuly

RELIGIOUS EXPERTISE IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF DRIVING.....20

N.A. Akhmetova, G.A. Kazhigalieva, M.M. Shaizhanova

INTEGRATIVE TEACHING OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE UPDATED CONTENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN.....28

A.E. Abylkasymova, M.R. Kuserbaeva, S. Tamaev, D.A. Demissenova

ORGANIZATION OF INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS ON THE BASIS OF INTERDISCIPLINARY CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS.....42

I.N. Yersari, E.A. Bakirova

POSSIBILITY OF USING DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES IN THE TEACHING.....56

K. Zhanabaev, A.Sh. Turganbayeva, B.B. Eshmetova

SEMANTICS OF STABLE TOPONYMIC UNITS OF ZHYRAU XV-XVIII CENTURIES - THE OBJECT OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION.....69

A.A. Kuralbayeva, N. Amirbek, D.B. Yesenkulova

METHODS OF TEACHING FIRST GRADERS TO EARLY READING AND WRITING.....83

Kapalbek B.S., Orazkhan N.N.

SCIENTIFIC AND PEDAGOGICAL POSITIONS OF THE NATIONAL TEACHER IN RELATION TO PRIMARY SCHOOL (Dedicated to the 150th anniversary of Akhmet Baitursynov).....99

D.YE. Muratbekova, A.Zh. Sapargaliyeva

FEATURES OF PREPARATION OF FUTURE TEACHERS FOR THE FORMATION OF SPEECH ACTIVITY OF YOUNGER PUPILS.....110

A.S. Orynbekova, G.Zh. Menlibekova EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH WORK ON THE FORMATION OF THE READINESS OF FUTURE SOCIAL PEDAGOGUES FOR PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY.....	126
E.A. Utebayeva, A.A. Soltanbekova, A.B. Shormakova METHODOLOGICAL AND ETHNO-LINGUISTIC FOUNDATIONS OF IDIOETHNIC UNITS IN RELATION TO THE IMAGE OF A KAZAKH GIRL.....	136
M.E. Rakhmetov, Sadvakassova A.K PRACTICAL PREREQUISITES FOR THE CREATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF DISTANCE LEARNING PLATFORMS.....	149
A. Syzdykbayeva, U. Abdigapbarova ACADEMIC FRAUD BY POST-GRADUATE EDUCATION SUBJECTS: ESSENCE, CURRENT STATUS.....	161
Khalel Agnur THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A PROFESSIONALLY–ORIENTED LANGUAGE COURSE IN THE FORMATION OF A FOREIGN -LANGUAGE INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATIVE DISCOURSE OF FUTURE DIPLOMATS.....	179
M.Ye. Ybraim, S.B. Talip, L.K. Baktybaeva AN ANALYSIS OF THE PSYCHO-PHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF “SCHOOL MATURITY” IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN.....	192
ECONOMICS	
S.S. Ayubayeva, E. Zuperkiene, L.I. Kussainova, A.S. Ibrayeva PUBLIC CONFIDENCE AS ONE OF THE ASPECTS OF REPUTATION MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN.....	204
S.Kh. Beisembekova, M.R. Sikhimbayev, Z.K. Kaliaskarova, K.B. Zhumanazarov, A.K. Alpysbayeva INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY IN THE SUBSOIL USE OF KAZAKHSTAN: THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS STATE REGULATION.....	221
G.M. Zhurynov, A.A. Mutaliyeva, A.Ye. Yesbolova, S.Dyrka COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION OF SMALL DAIRY AND FOOD SUBCOMPLEXES INTO AN INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT.....	237

B.N. Isabekov, S. Igilmanova, K.Khassenova, N.M. Anarbekov, A.K. Bakpayeva, B. Shoshay INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONS OF KAZAKHSTAN: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS.....	252
A.S. Kadyrova, G.T. Kunurkulzhayeva, B.Z. Bolatova, M.Tleubergenova, N.B. Sultamuratova, M. Zhanat MODERN STATE AND PROSPECTS OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN.....	264
M.A. Kanabekova, L.K. Matkarimova, S.A. Faizullina CURRENT STATE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN.....	280
G. Kerimbek, B. Nurmaganbetova, Z. Imanbayeva, K. Satymbekova, A. Nurgaliyeva THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF IMPROVING THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE ENTERPRISE.....	292
A. Kurmantaeva, Zh.A. Ospanbayev S.N. Abieva THE CURRENT STATE OF STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY OF KAZAKHSTAN.....	305
G. Lukhmanova, G. Seitova, N.Sartanova, G. Abayeva FINANCIAL RELATIONS IN AGRICULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN.....	317
A. Niyazbayeva, D. Amerzhanova, B. Kuantkan, A. Ibrasheva, R. Sartova, M. Karimbergenova CONCEPTUAL ASPECTS OF INVESTMENT IN INNOVATIVE BRANCHES OF ECONOMICS.....	327
N.N. Nurmukhametov, Z.S. Bulkhairova, E.V. Belousova, S. Kossymbayeva DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSING POLICY IN KAZAKHSTAN: CURRENT STATE AND PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT.....	339
A.Piyazbayeva ECONOMIC CONSCIOUSNESS AND ECONOMIC THINKING: THE DIALECTIC OF INTERCONNECTEDNESS.....	360
L.S. Spankulova, Z.K. Chulanova, Ye. Nuruly, Zh.S. Issayeva METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO ASSESSING THE INTRODUCTION OF DRUG INSURANCE.....	379
MEMORY OF SCIENTISTS	
In memory of Doctor of Law, Professor, academician of NAS RK Baymakhanov Murat Tadji-Muratovich.....	397

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