

**ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),  
ISSN 1991-3494 (Print)**

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ  
ҰЛТТЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМ АКАДЕМИЯСЫНЫҢ  
Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университетінің

# Х А Б А Р Ш Ы С Ы

## ВЕСТНИК

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ  
НАУК РЕСПУБЛИКИ  
КАЗАХСТАН  
Казахский национальный  
педагогический университет имени  
Абая

## THE BULLETIN

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF  
SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
KAZAKHSTAN  
Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical  
University

PUBLISHED SINCE 1944

# 3 (403)

MAY-JUNE 2023

## **БАС РЕДАКТОР:**

**ТҮЙМЕБАЕВ Жансейіт Қансейітулы**, филология ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА құрметті мүшесі, Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университетінің ректоры (Алматы, Қазақстан)

## **БАС РЕДАКТОРДЫҢ ОРЫНБАСАРЫ:**

**БИЛЯЛОВ Дархан Нұрланұлы**, PhD, ҚР ҰҒА құрметті мүшесі, Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университетінің ректоры (Алматы, Қазақстан), **H = 2**

## **ҒАЛЫМ ХАТШЫ:**

**ӘБІЛҚАСЫМОВА Алма Есімбекқызы**, педагогика ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі, Абай атындағы ҚазҰПУ Педагогикалық білімді дамыту орталығының директоры (Алматы, Қазақстан), **H = 2**

## **РЕДАКЦИЯ АЛҚАСЫ:**

**САТЫБАЛДЫ Әзімхан Әблілқайырұлы**, экономика ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі, Экономика институтының директоры (Алматы, Қазақстан), **H = 5**

**САПАРБАЕВ Әбдіжапар Жұманұлы**, экономика ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА құрметті мүшесі, Халықаралық инновациялық технологиялар академиясының президенті (Алматы, Қазақстан), **H = 6**

**ЛУКЬЯНЕНКО Ирина Григорьевна**, экономика ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, «Киево-Могилян академиясы» ұлттық университетінің кафедра менгерушісі (Киев, Украина), **H=2**

**ШИШОВ Сергей Евгеньевич**, педагогика ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, К. Разумовский атындағы Мәскеу мемлекеттік технологиялар және менеджмент университетінің кәсіптік білім берудің педагогикасы және психологиясы кафедрасының менгерушісі (Мәскеу, Ресей), **H = 4**

**СЕМБИЕВА Ләззат Мықтыбеккызы**, экономика ғылымдарының докторы, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университетінің профессоры (Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан), **H = 3**

**АБИЛЬДИНА Салтанат Қуатқызы**, педагогика ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Е.А.Бекетов атындағы Қарағанды мемлекеттік университеті педагогика кафедрасының менгерушісі (Қарағанды, Қазақстан), **H = 3**

**БУЛАТБАЕВА Құлжанат Нурымжанқызы**, педагогика ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Ы. Алтынсарин атындағы Ұлттық білім академиясының бас ғылыми қызметкері (Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан), **H = 2**

**РЫЖАКОВ Михаил Викторович**, педагогика ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Ресей білім академиясының академигі, «Білім берудегі стандарттар және мониторинг» журналының бас редакторы (Мәскеу, Ресей), **H =2**

**ЕСІМЖАНОВА Сайра Рафихевна**, экономика ғылымдарының докторы, Халықаралық бизнес университетінің профессоры, (Алматы, Қазақстан), **H = 3**

**«Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясының Хабаршысы».**

**ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),**

**ISSN 1991-3494 (Print).**

Меншіктенуші: «Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық ғылым академиясы» РКБ (Алматы қ.). Қазақстан Республикасының Ақпарат және коммуникациялар министрлігінің Ақпарат комитетінде 12.02.2018 ж. берілген

**№ 16895-Ж** мерзімдік басылым тіркеуіне койылу туралы қуәлік.

Тақырыптық бағыты: *әлеуметтік ғылымдар саласындағы зерттеулерге арналған*.

Мерзімділігі: жылдана 6 рет.

Тиражы: 300 дана.

Редакцияның мекен-жайы: 050010, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28, 219 бөл., тел.: 272-13-19  
<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en>

© Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық ғылым академиясы, 2023  
Типографияның мекен-жайы: «Аруна» ЖҚ, Алматы қ., Мұратбаев көш., 75.

**ГЛАВНЫЙ РЕДАКТОР:**

**ТУЙМЕБАЕВ Жансент Кансситович**, доктор филологических наук, профессор, почетный член НАН РК, ректор Казахского национального университета им. аль-Фараби (Алматы, Казахстан)

**ЗАМЕСТИТЕЛЬ ГЛАВНОГО РЕДАКТОРА:**

**БИЛЯЛОВ Дархан Нурланович**, PhD, почетный член НАН РК, ректор Казахского национального педагогического университета им. Абая (Алматы, Казахстан), **H = 2**

**УЧЕНЫЙ СЕКРЕТАРЬ:**

**АБЫЛКАСЫМОВА Алма Есимбековна**, доктор педагогических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК, директор Центра развития педагогического образования КазНПУ им. Абая (Алматы, Казахстан), **H = 2**

**РЕДАКЦИОННАЯ КОЛЛЕГИЯ:**

**САТЫБАЛДИН Азимхан Абылқаирович**, доктор экономических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК, директор института Экономики (Алматы, Казахстан), **H = 5**

**САПАРБАЕВ Абдигапар Джуманович**, доктор экономических наук, профессор, почетный член НАН РК, президент Международной академии инновационных технологий (Алматы, Казахстан), **H = 6**

**ЛУКЬЯНЕНКО Ирина Григорьевна**, доктор экономических наук, профессор, заведующая кафедрой Национального университета «Киево-Могилянская академия» (Киев, Украина), **H = 2**

**ШИШОВ Сергей Евгеньевич**, доктор педагогических наук, профессор, заведующий кафедрой педагогики и психологии профессионального образования Московского государственного университета технологий и управления имени К. Разумовского (Москва, Россия), **H = 4**

**СЕМБИЕВА Ляззат Мыктыбековна**, доктор экономических наук, профессор Евразийского национального университета им. Л.Н. Гумилева (Нур-Султан, Казахстан), **H = 3**

**АБИЛЬДИНА Салтанат Куатовна**, доктор педагогических наук, профессор, заведующая кафедрой педагогики Карагандинского университета имени Е.А.Букетова (Караганда, Казахстан), **H=3**

**БУЛАТБАЕВА Кулжанат Нурымжановна**, доктор педагогических наук, профессор, главный научный сотрудник Национальной академии образования имени Ы. Алтынсарина (Нур-Султан, Казахстан), **H = 3**

**РЫЖАКОВ Михаил Викторович**, доктор педагогических наук, профессор, академик Российской академии образования, главный редактор журнала «Стандарты и мониторинг в образовании» (Москва, Россия), **H=2**

**ЕСИМЖАНОВА Сайра Рафихевна**, доктор экономических наук, профессор Университета международного бизнеса (Алматы, Казахстан), **H = 3**

**«Вестник Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан».**

**ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),**

**ISSN 1991-3494 (Print).**

Собственник: РОО «Национальная академия наук Республики Казахстан» (г. Алматы). Свидетельство о постановке на учет периодического печатного издания в Комитете информации Министерства информации и коммуникаций и Республики Казахстан № 16895-Ж, выданное 12.02.2018 г.

Тематическая направленность: *посвящен исследованиям в области социальных наук.*

Периодичность: 6 раз в год.

Тираж: 300 экземпляров.

Адрес редакции: 050010, г. Алматы, ул. Шевченко, 28, ком. 219, тел. 272-13-19  
<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en/>

© Национальная академия наук Республики Казахстан, 2023

Адрес типографии: ИП «Аруна», г. Алматы, ул. Муратбаева, 75.

**EDITOR IN CHIEF:**

**TUIMEBAYEV Zhanseit Kanseitovich**, Doctor of Philology, Professor, Honorary Member of NAS RK, Rector of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (Almaty, Kazakhstan).

**DEPUTY CHIEF DIRECTOR:**

**BILYALOV Darkhan Nurlanovich**, Ph.D, Honorary Member of NAS RK, Rector of Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University (Almaty, Kazakhstan), **H = 2**

**SCIENTIFIC SECRETARY;**

**ABYLKASSYMOVA Alma Esimbekovna**, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Executive Secretary of NAS RK, President of the International Academy of Innovative Technology of Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University (Almaty, Kazakhstan), **H = 2**

**EDITORIAL BOARD:**

**SATYBALDIN Azimkhan Abilkairovich**, Doctor of Economics, Professor, Academician of NAS RK, Director of the Institute of Economics (Almaty, Kazakhstan), **H = 5**

**SAPARBAYEV Abdizhapar Dzhumanovich**, Doctor of Economics, Professor, Honorary Member of NAS RK, President of the International Academy of Innovative Technology (Almaty, Kazakhstan) **H = 4**

**LUKYANENKO Irina Grigor'evna**, Doctor of Economics, Professor, Head of the Department of the National University "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy" (Kiev, Ukraine) **H = 2**

**SHISHOV Sergey Evgen'evich**, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Head of the Department of Pedagogy and Psychology of Professional Education of the Moscow State University of Technology and Management named after K. Razumovsky (Moscow, Russia), **H = 6**

**SEMBIEVA Lyazzat Maktybekova**, Doctor of Economic Science, Professor of the L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan), **H = 3**

**ABILDINA Saltanat Kuatovna**, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Head of the Department of Pedagogy of Buketov Karaganda University (Karaganda, Kazakhstan), **H = 3**

**BULATBAYEVA Kulzhanat Nurymzhanova**, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Chief Researcher of the National Academy of Education named after Y. Altynsarin (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan), **H = 2**

**RYZHAKOV Mikhail Viktorovich**, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, academician of the Russian Academy of Education, Editor-in-chief of the journal «Standards and monitoring in education» (Moscow, Russia), **H = 2**

**YESSIONZHANOVA Saira Rafikhevna**, Doctor of Economics, Professor at the University of International Business (Almaty, Kazakhstan), **H = 3**.

**Bulletin of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan.**

**ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),**

**ISSN 1991-3494 (Print).**

Owner: RPA «National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan» (Almaty). The certificate of registration of

a periodical printed publication in the Committee of information of the Ministry of Information and Communications

of the Republic of Kazakhstan **No. 16895-Ж**, issued on 12.02.2018.

Thematic focus: *it is dedicated to research in the field of social sciences.*

Periodicity: 6 times a year.

Circulation: 300 copies.

Editorial address: 28, Shevchenko str., of. 220, Almaty, 050010, tel. 272-13-19

<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en/>

© National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2023

Address of printing house: ST «Aruna», 75, Muratbayev str, Almaty.

UDC 332.1

© L.A. Omarbakiyev<sup>1\*</sup>, Zh.T. Rakhyymova<sup>1</sup>, M.T. Bayetova<sup>2</sup>,  
I.M. Baubekova<sup>3</sup>, 2023

<sup>1</sup>Turan University, Almaty, Kazakhstan;

<sup>2</sup>University of International Business named after K. Sagadiev,  
Almaty, Kazakhstan;

<sup>3</sup>South Kazakhstan State University named after M. Auezov,  
Shymkent, Kazakhstan.

E-mail: [la.omarbakiyev@mail.ru](mailto:la.omarbakiyev@mail.ru)

## INFLUENCE OF FACTORS OF ACTIVATION OF ENTERPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN KAZAKHSTAN, INCLUDING INNOVATIVE

**Omarbakiyev Lutpulla Amurullamovich** — Doctor of Economics, Professor of the Finance Department, Turan University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

E-mail: [la.omarbakiyev@mail.ru](mailto:la.omarbakiyev@mail.ru). ORCID: 0000-0002-3474-6244;

**Rakhyymova Zhadira Talgatovna** — PhD. Turan University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

E-mail: [rakhimova.zhadira@gmail.com](mailto:rakhimova.zhadira@gmail.com). ORCID: 0009-0007-1053-8436;

**Bayetova Manshuk Temirbolatovna** — Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Finance and Accounting. University of International Business named after K. Sagadiev, Almaty, Kazakhstan

E-mail: [viper89@mail.ru](mailto:viper89@mail.ru). ORCID: 0000-0002-2437-2103;

**Baubekova Indira Medeubayevna** — Candidate of Economic Sciences. M. Auezov South Kazakhstan State University, Shymkent, Kazakhstan

E-mail: [indira2277@mail.ru](mailto:indira2277@mail.ru). ORCID: 0009-0006-4465-1587.

**Abstract.** This article examines the financial mechanism that stimulates the process of innovation, as well as analyzes the factors affecting the activation of innovative activities of organizations. Further prospects for the development of innovative entrepreneurship in Kazakhstan depend on what strategy of scientific and technological development of the country will be implemented, as well as on what measures will be taken by the state to support the private sector, including innovative entrepreneurship. Analyzing the development of innovative entrepreneurship abroad, it is possible to predict its development (Nozimov, 2020). Many researchers are trying to use the data prepared by Global Entrepreneurship Monitor to analyze a country or a group of countries (Plotnikov & Salamzadeh, 2019). Some researchers have conducted an analysis at the level of several countries. For example, Wach (2015) conducted a study on the countries of the European Union according to the GEM

report. They evaluated various groups of factors influencing a new business, and finally noted that individual perception factors are the strongest tool in predicting an individual's ability to show entrepreneurial initiative in this case. This study shows a clear picture of entrepreneurship indices around the world and allows you to analyze this issue using more relevant factors. In addition, this study presents a formula for predicting trends for the next years, which is another tool that helps policy makers in this area to identify the causes of such a wide variety of processes and factors, as well as to structure them (Plotnikov & Salamzadeh, 2019). The purpose of the article is to study scientific and practical approaches to the development and formation of factors contributing to the activation of entrepreneurial activity, including innovation.

**Key words:** Innovation, Entrepreneurship, Financing

**Financing:** The study was not sponsored (own resources).

**Conflict of interest:** The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

© Л.А. Омарбакиев<sup>1\*</sup>, Ж.Т. Рахымова<sup>1</sup>, М.Т. Баевова<sup>2</sup>,  
И.М. Баубекова<sup>3</sup>, 2023

<sup>1</sup>Туран Университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан;

<sup>2</sup>К. Сағадиев атындағы Халықаралық бизнес университеті,  
Алматы, Қазақстан;

<sup>3</sup>М. Әуезов атындағы Оңтүстік Қазақстан университеті, Шымкент, Қазақстан.  
E-mail: la.omarbakiyev@mail.ru

## ҚАЗАҚСТАНДА КӘСПІКЕРЛІКТІ ДАМЫТУДЫ ЖАНДАНДЫРУ ФАКТОРЛАРЫНЫҢ, ОНЫҢ ШІНДЕ ИННОВАЦИЯЛЫҚ ФАКТОРЛАРДЫҢ ӘСЕРІ

**Омарбакиев Лутпулла Амурулламович** — экономика ғылымдарының докторы, «Каржы» кафедрасының профессоры. Туран Университеті. Алматы, Қазақстан  
E-mail: la.omarbakiyev@mail.ru. ORCID: 0000-0002-3474-6244;

**Рахымова Жадыра Талгатовна** — PhD докторанты. Туран Университеті. Алматы, Қазақстан  
E-mail: rakhimova.zhadira@gmail.com. ORCID: 0009-0007-1053-8436;

**Баевова Маншук Темирбулатовна** — ә.ғ.к., «Каржы және есеп» кафедрасының доценті. К. Сағадиев атындағы Халықаралық бизнес университеті. Алматы, Қазақстан  
E-mail: viper89@mail.ru. ORCID: 0000-0002-2437-2103;

**Баубекова Индира Медеубаевна** — ә.ғ.к. М. Әуезов атындағы Оңтүстік Қазақстан университеті. Шымкент, Қазақстан  
E-mail: indira2277@mail.ru. ORCID: 0009-0006-4465-1587.

**Аннотация.** Бұл мақалада инновация процесін ынталандыратын қаржылық механизм зерттеледі, сонымен қатар ұйымдардың инновациялық қызметтің жандандыруға әсер ететін факторлар талданады. Қазақстанда инновациялық кәспікерлікті дамытудың одан әрі перспективалары елдің ғылыми-техникалық дамуының қандай стратегиясы жүзеге асырылатынына, сондай-ақ инновациялық кәспікерлікті қоса алғанда, жеке секторды қолдау үшін мемлекет қандай шаралар қабылдайтынына байланысты болады. Шетелде инновациялық

кәсіпкерліктің дамуын талдай отырып, оның дамуын болжауға болады (Nozimov, 2020). Әлемдік ғылыми және инженерлік қоғамдастық мойындаған әлемдік жетістіктер, сондай-ақ тұрақты дәстүрлер бар ғылымды қажетсінетін өнім салаларына ерекше назар аудару қажет. Көптеген зерттеушілер Global Entrepreneurship Monitor дайындаған деректерді елді немесе елдер тобын талдау үшін пайдалануға тырысады (Plotnikov & Salamzadeh, 2019). Кейбір зерттеушілер бірнеше ел деңгейінде талдау жүргізді. Мысалы, Wach (2015) Gem есебіне сәйкес Еуропалық Одақ елдері бойынша зерттеу жүргізді. Олар жана бизнеске әсер ететін факторлардың әртүрлі топтарын бағалады және ақырында жеке тұлғаны қабылдау факторлары бұл жағдайда жеке тұлғаның кәсіпкерлік бастаманы жүзеге асыру қабілетін болжаудағы ең құшті құрал екенін атап өтті. Бұл зерттеу бүкіл әлем бойынша кәсіпкерлік индекстерінің нақты қорінісін көрсетеді және неғұрлым сәйкес факторларды қолдана отырып, осы тақырып бойынша талдау жасауға мүмкіндік береді. Сонымен қатар, бұл зерттеу келесі жылдарға арналған трендтерді болжау формуласын ұсынады, бұл осы саладағы саясаткерлерге процестер мен факторлардың алуан түрлілігінің себептерін анықтауға және оларды құрылымдауға көмектесетін тағы бір құрал (Plotnikov & Salamzadeh, 2019). Мақаланың мақсаты кәсіпкерлік қызметті, оның ішінде инновациялық қызметті жандандыруға ықпал ететін факторларды дамыту мен қалыптастырудың ғылыми-практикалық тәсілдерін зерттеу болып табылады. қорытынды жасап, ел өнірлерінің біркелкі дамуын тежейтін факторлардың тізбесін анықтады.

**Тұйин сөздер:** инновация, кәсіпкерлік, қаржыландыру

**Қаржыландыру:** Зерттеуге демеушілік қолдау көрсетілмеді (меншікті ресурстар).

**Мұдделер қақтығысы:** Авторлар осы мақалада мұдделер қақтығысы жоқ деп мәлімдемейді.

© Л.А. Омарбакиев<sup>1\*</sup>, Ж.Т. Рахымова<sup>1</sup>, М.Т. Баевова<sup>2</sup>,  
И.М. Баубекова<sup>3</sup>, 2023

<sup>1</sup>Университет Туран, Алматы, Казахстан;

<sup>2</sup>Университет Международного Бизнеса имени К. Сагадиева,  
Алматы, Казахстан;

<sup>3</sup>Южно-Казахстанский университет имени М. Ауезова, Шымкент, Казахстан.  
E-mail: [la.omarbakiyev@mail.ru](mailto:la.omarbakiyev@mail.ru)

## ВЛИЯНИЕ ФАКТОРОВ АКТИВИЗАЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В КАЗАХСТАНЕ, В ТОМ ЧИСЛЕ ИННОВАЦИОННОГО

**Омарбакиев Лутпулла Амурулламович** — доктор экономических наук, профессор кафедры «Финансы». Университет Туран. Алматы, Казахстан

E-mail: [la.omarbakiyev@mail.ru](mailto:la.omarbakiyev@mail.ru). ORCID: 0000-0002-3474-6244;

**Рахымова Жадыра Талгатовна** — PhD докторант. Университет Туран. Алматы, Казахстан

E-mail: rakhimova.zhadira@gmail.com. ORCID: 0009-0007-1053-8436;

**Баевова Маншук Темирбулатовна** — к.э.н, доцент кафедры «Финансы и учёт». Университет Международного Бизнеса имени К.Сагадиева. Алматы, Казахстан

E-mail: viper89@mail.ru. ORCID: 0000-0002-2437-2103;

**Баубекова Индира Медеубаевна** — к.э.н. Южно-Казахстанский университет имени М. Ауезова. Шымкент, Казахстан

E-mail: indira2277@mail.ru. ORCID: 0009-0006-4465-1587.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье изучается финансовый механизм, который стимулирует процесс инноваций, а также проанализированы факторы, воздействующие на активизацию инновационной деятельности организаций. Дальнейшие перспективы развития инновационного предпринимательства в Казахстане зависят от того, какая стратегия научно-технического развития страны будет осуществлена, а также от того, какие меры будут приняты государством для поддержки частного сектора, включая инновационное предпринимательство. Анализируя развитие инновационного предпринимательства за рубежом, можно прогнозировать его развитие (Nozimov, 2020). Особое внимание следует уделить тем областям наукоемкой продукции, где имеются мировые достижения, признанные мировым научным и инженерным сообществом, а также устойчивым традициям. Многие исследователи пытаются использовать данные, подготовленные Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, для анализа страны или группы стран (Plotnikov & Salamzadeh, 2019). Некоторые исследователи провели анализ на уровне нескольких стран. Например, Wach (2015) провели исследование по странам Европейского Союза согласно отчету GEM. Они оценили различные группы факторов, влияющих на новый бизнес, и, наконец, отметили, что факторы восприятия индивидов являются сильнейшим инструментом в прогнозировании способности индивида проявлять предпринимательскую инициативу в данном случае. Это исследование показывает четкое представление об индексах предпринимательства по всему миру и позволяет провести анализ по этому вопросу, используя более релевантные факторы. Кроме того, в этом исследовании представлена формула для прогнозирования тенденций на следующие годы, что является еще одним инструментом, помогающим политикам в этой области выявить причины такого большого разнообразия процессов и факторов, а также структурировать их (Plotnikov & Salamzadeh, 2019). Цель статьи заключается в исследовании научно-практических подходов развития и формирования факторов, способствующих активизации предпринимательской деятельности, в том числе инновационной.

**Ключевые слова:** инновация, предпринимательство, финансирование

**Финансирование:** исследование не имело спонсорской поддержки (собственные ресурсы).

**Конфликт интересов:** авторы заявляют об отсутствии конфликта интересов.

## **Introduction**

The most expedient way of implementing the state scientific and technical policy in Kazakhstan is the way combining strategies of selective development and borrowing of advanced scientific and technical developments.

The article discusses two approaches to state regulation of innovation processes in Kazakhstan. The first approach focuses on developing the basic sectors of the economy using the existing scientific and technical potential and prioritizing state scientific and technical policy. The second approach addresses poorly developed industries that significantly lag behind the world level but are crucial for the republic's socio-economic development.

The purpose of the article is to study scientific and practical approaches to the development and formation of factors contributing to the activation of entrepreneurial activity, including innovation.

The state uses a range of tools to regulate innovation processes, including socio-economic and scientific-technical forecasts of state policy, state-administrative, general economic, and market regulators, state and regional programs, optimization models of economic processes, government orders and modern contract systems, indicative mechanisms and regulators for state-owned enterprises, and integration mechanisms of regulators and structures.

During the transformation of the country's economy, the state aims to encourage the adoption and dissemination of innovations through the use of new types of equipment, technology, management methods, and production organization. This will expand the range and volume of production, enhance the competitiveness of domestic products in domestic and foreign markets, and attract foreign investment.

State support has enabled many companies to import equipment and technologies to produce competitive goods and services for domestic consumption and export. Thus, domestic companies receive the most modern complexes for the production of high-tech products, building materials, food, printing products, modernization of existing production, expansion of the range of goods and servants to increase labor productivity.

In spite of the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the world economy, Kazakhstan displayed the highest growth in net foreign direct investment (FDI) among 17 transition economies and 34 landlocked nations by the conclusion of 2021. Against the background of a reduction in their total volume worldwide by more than one third, to the lowest since 2005, Kazakhstan received 34.9 % more net FDI than a year earlier (Analytical report, 2021). The investment attractiveness of the region is defined in the study as a set of factors affecting the feasibility, effectiveness and risk level of investment investments. These factors are an active background for all investment projects implemented on the territory of Kazakhstan, and affect the risk and their profitability.

## **Literature Review**

Countries such as Japan and the newly industrialized countries of Southeast Asia have focused on purchasing high-tech innovations and research developments in

other countries at the pre-production or laboratory development stage to advance their own innovation efforts (Zhilkina & Vodennikov, 2019; Edquist & Hommen, 2011). The study being referred to in this text focuses on the provision of expanded reproduction, which is a tool of public finance. An effective way to achieve this function is through the introduction of an innovative development model for the national economic system (Edquist et al., 2009).

Various economic publications by foreign and local researchers highlight state financial incentives for innovative activities (Drucker, 1985), with a particular emphasis on the implementation and operation of innovation financing mechanisms. These mechanisms include public investment, tax regulations, preferential budget programs, price control, subsidies, and others available through the state (Karakay, 2009).

The rapid pace of financial innovation, particularly in the financial system, has a significant impact on a dynamic economic environment in terms of quantity and value (Błach, 2011; Ülgen, 2019). Financial innovation promotes economic activity by increasing financial accessibility, facilitating international trade transactions, providing remittances, and improving financial efficiency, all of which play a vital role in fostering economic growth. Financial innovation offers an opportunity for the development of the financial sector (Napier, 2014; Ndako, 2010) in developing countries, such as Bangladesh, as it promotes financial development by diversifying financial services (Silve and Plekhanov, 2014; Bianchi et al., 2011; Merton, 1992; Dempere & Pauceanu, 2022), facilitating effective financial intermediation (Johnson & Kwak, 2012), encouraging technological development (Valverde et al., 2007; Michalopoulos et al., 2011), and providing a new channel for the efficient allocation of resources for production, which ultimately accelerates sustainable economic growth (Duasa, 2014; Sood & Ranjan, 2015; Economidou et al., 2018).

An efficient financial sector mobilizes economic resources, promotes capital accumulation, and increases the level of efficiency in the financial system, ultimately leading to economic growth (Saad, 2014; Michael et al., 2015).

### **Research Material and methods**

The article examines several factors that impact the entrepreneurial activity of different countries worldwide. It presents various criteria to organize data based on specific indicators that measure them, which is particularly useful for assessing entrepreneurship. Utilizing big data analysis methods and customized calculations for different countries, a comprehensive evaluation system can identify crucial trends in the entrepreneurship domain. The authors propose a quantitative analysis of global entrepreneurial activity data to identify reasons for the wide array of processes and factors, as well as to categorize them.

The basis of the research were the works of modern domestic and foreign scientists, such as Edquist et al., 2009, Hoffmann, 2007, Zhilkina & Vodennikov, 2019; Edquist & Hommen, 2011, Błach, 2011; Ülgen, 2019, Silve and Plekhanov, 2014; Bianchi et al., 2011; Merton, 1992; Dempere & Pauceanu, 2022; and others.

The AHM model is a discrete-time Schumpeterian growth model that focuses

on economic activity across  $k$  countries. These countries do not exchange goods or factors of production, but they do utilize each other's technological ideas. In each country, there is a continuum of individuals, each of whom has a fixed population,  $N$ , that is normalized to one. This means that aggregate and per capita quantities are equivalent. Each individual lives for two periods and is endowed with three units of labor in the first period but none in the second period. The utility function is linear in consumption, where  $H = c_1 + f\beta c_2$ . Here,  $c_1$  represents consumption in the first period of life,  $c_2$  represents consumption in the second period of life, and  $f\beta$  is a discount factor that falls within the range of  $(0, 1)$ , which represents the rate at which individuals discount the utility of consumption in the second period relative to that in the first period.

$$Z_t = N^{1-\alpha} \int_0^1 A_{i,t}^{1-\alpha} x_{i,t}^\alpha di; \quad \alpha \in (0, 1),$$

The formula describes the relationship between the amount of intermediate goods, technology level, labor supply, and the final good. Specifically,  $x_{i,t}$  represents the quantity of intermediate good  $i$  produced in period  $t$  with the technology level of  $A_{i,t}$ . The labor supply is denoted as  $N$ . The final good, denoted as  $Z$ , is utilized for consumption, as an input into entrepreneurial and financial innovation, and as an input into the production of intermediate goods.

The production of the final good, which serves as the numeraire, takes place in a perfectly competitive market setting (as noted by Laeven in 2015). Therefore, the price of each intermediate good corresponds to its marginal product.

$$p_{i,t} = \alpha \left( \frac{A_{i,t}}{x_{i,t}} \right)^{1-\alpha}$$

## Results and discussion

Entrepreneurial activity has become an increasingly relevant topic in the study of all economic entities. It aims to identify the unique role of entrepreneurship in hastening the transition to an innovative economy, analyze the need for wider utilization of entrepreneurship as a strategic resource for the development of Kazakhstan's economy, and contribute to the completion of the theoretical framework of entrepreneurship.

Despite the many criteria available to assess entrepreneurial activity at the country level, the diversity of these factors can create ambiguity as there are several different results for each factor in the real world.

To analyze a country or a group of countries, many researchers utilize data from the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (Plotnikov & Salamzadeh, 2019). Some researchers, such as Wach (2015), have conducted analyses on multiple countries using the GEM report. They evaluated various groups of factors affecting a new

business and concluded that individual perception factors are the strongest tool in predicting an individual's ability to show entrepreneurial initiative.

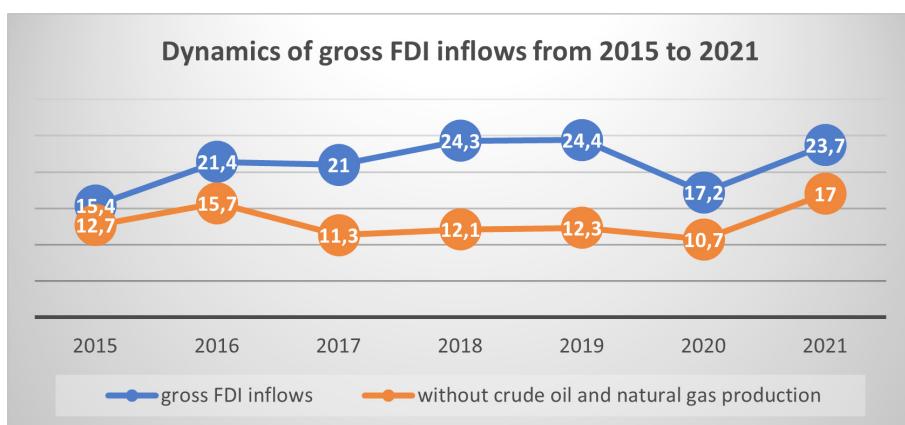
Hessels et al. (2008) also employed the GEM report to evaluate criteria such as motives for starting a business and a country's social security level in 29 countries worldwide. They proposed that a country's orientation towards innovation, expectations of job growth, and export orientation are indicators of entrepreneurial aspirations, and these factors are the most influential in determining citizens' entrepreneurial intentions.

Other studies in different countries have assessed key global trends in the business environment, such as those conducted by Wennekers et al. (2002), Amorys et al. (2013), and Bosma & Schutjens (2009).

Despite the numerous indices developed to assess entrepreneurship in various contexts, a global and unique set of criteria is still needed for making global decisions. This gap has been noted by other researchers, who emphasize the necessity for a more reliable foundation for internationally comparable entrepreneurship indicators (Hoffmann, 2007).

To provide decision-makers with a comprehensive view of business activity worldwide, this study proposes the use of two final indexes based on an analysis of GEM reports, which can simplify decision-making in accordance with these criteria.

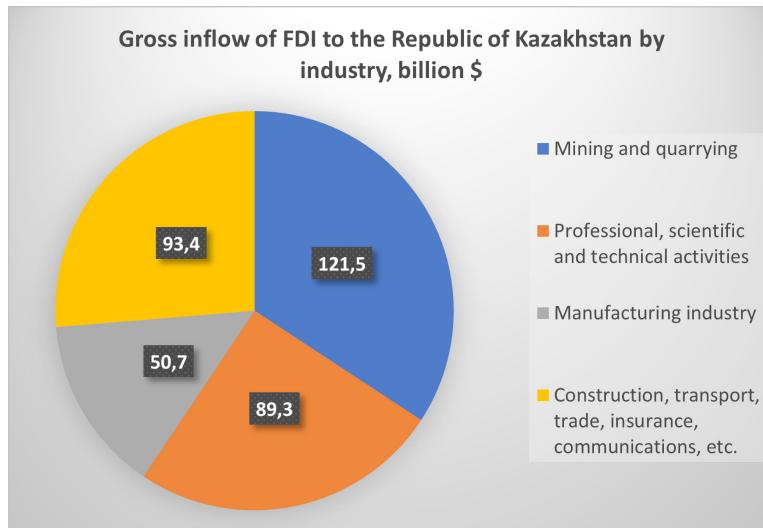
According to the National Bank, for 2010–2021, the gross inflow of FDI to Kazakhstan amounted to about \$354.9 billion, including \$23.7 billion in 2021 (an increase of 37.7 % compared to 2020) and \$17.2 billion in 2020 (a decrease of 29.7 % compared to 2019) (Analytical report, 2021).



*Fig. 1. Dynamics of gross FDI inflows from 2015 to 2021*

Note - compiled by the authors based on the source: National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan

By the end of 2021, the volume of gross inflow of foreign direct investment, excluding the volume of investments in the production of crude oil and natural gas, increased by 58.3% compared to 2020 and amounted to \$17 billion.



*Fig. 2. Gross inflow of FDI to the Republic of Kazakhstan by industry, billion \$*

Note - compiled by the authors based on the source: National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan

JSC "NWF "Samruk-Kazyna", JSC "NUH "Baiterek", Direct Investment Fund, AIFC and others are actively involved in the process of attracting investments into the country's economy. As a result, since 2015, 12 projects of multinational companies worth 967 million US dollars have been implemented in the processing sectors of the economy with the creation of about 3.5 thousand jobs, and together with "anchor investors" in such sectors of the economy as logistics, gas chemistry and metallurgy, 5 projects worth 412 million US dollars have been implemented with the creation of 690 jobs (Analytical report, 2021).

Public-private partnership (PPP) serves as a means to attract investments in social infrastructure projects, such as the creation of highways, wholesale distribution centers, provision of broadband internet access in rural areas, and other similar initiatives. At a time when quarantine restrictions were in effect all over the world, production was suspended, borders were closed, timely measures were taken in Kazakhstan to prevent the "freezing" of projects and attract new investors.

Thus, according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 41 investment projects with foreign participation totaling \$ 1.6 billion were implemented in 2020, creating more than 7 thousand jobs. Despite the global crisis, Kazakhstan remains attractive for foreign direct investment and is the undisputed leader in the inflow of foreign investment in the Central Asian region. Nonetheless, to sustain and enhance its current position amidst the prevailing geo-economic and geopolitical circumstances, Kazakhstan must proactively compete for foreign investment and establish the most favorable investment climate. At the same time, today there is a relatively low share of reinvested income in the total inflow of FDI to Kazakhstan (15 % for 2005–2021). In the world, this figure is 30–35 %.

According to the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, investments in fixed assets have increased from 4.7 to 12.3 trillion tenge since 2010. However, the share of IOC in the country's GDP practically does not change and is about 16–18 %. Despite the steady growth of investments in fixed assets, most sectors of the economy, except for extractive industries, are experiencing a shortage of funds to finance investment projects. This is evidenced by the high level of depreciation of fixed assets and insufficient diversification of attracted investments. Obsolescence in individual industries reaches 50–70 %. The main investment-intensive industry remains the mining industry, which has accounted for an average of 34 % of total investments since 2010.

Table 1. Investments in fixed assets by the size of enterprises, million tenge

	Mastered investments in fixed assets	Including		
		small businesses	medium-sized enterprises	large enterprises
2020	12270145	6007371	885203	5377572
2021	13242234	7127646	1128595	4985995
2022	15064432	8281499	823890	5959044

*Source: BNS RK*

About half of the national volume of capital investments is carried out by large and medium-sized enterprises. Almost 60% of the total costs are for construction and major repairs of buildings and structures, more than a quarter of the total amount is for the purchase of machinery, equipment and vehicles.

The predominant sources of investment financing remain the own funds of economic entities, the volume of which in January-December 2022 amounted to 11083.2 billion tenge or 73.6 % of the total. In terms of investment in fixed assets, budgetary funds accounted for 15,6 % of the total investment, which represents 7,3 % increase from the previous year. However, the banking sector's contribution to financing the real sector of the economy remained low, with only 2,2 % of total investment in fixed assets being accounted for by this sector. Additionally, loans from foreign banks only made up 0,3 % of the total investment volume.

To promote investment activities within Kazakhstan, the government has implemented various measures and established a legal framework consisting of the Business Code, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Special Economic and Industrial Zones", the Code "On Subsoil and Subsoil Use", and tax, customs, and land legislation. A multi-level infrastructure has been created and is functioning to support investors by establishing an open and constructive dialogue with them, special attention is paid to creating open, stable and predictable conditions for attracting investment capital.

In Kazakhstan, much attention is paid to all aspects of a favorable business climate for investors: reducing administrative barriers and simplifying procedures, improving customs and tax administration.

The general rate of taxes and social charges. Kazakhstan ranks 5th in terms of tax policy in the IMD rating.

Simplified procedures for starting a business:

- 1 day for registration of a legal entity
- 3 days for property registration
- 100 days to obtain construction permits

Government support measures include:

- 13 special economic zones (0% - corporate income tax, land tax, customs duties and VAT on the import of goods into special economic zones, property tax). SEZs provide a plot of land, access to the established infrastructure.;

- 24 industrial zone (availability of ready-made infrastructure, long-term lease agreements and repayment schedules based on the cost of land, absence of industry restrictions, the possibility of concluding an investment contract).

The Astana International Financial Center also operates, one of the tasks of which is to assist in attracting investments into the country's economy on the principles of the law of England and Wales and the standards of international financial centers.

In addition, a new tool for large investment projects is the investment agreement, which provides for:

- Reduction of tax liabilities up to 20 %;
- Stability of legislation (up to 25 years);
- Reimbursement of up to 20 % of the cost of construction and installation works and purchase of equipment;
- Provision of additional preferences provided for by the Legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in agreement with the Government.

To address both specific and systemic issues faced by investors, several councils have been established in Kazakhstan, including the Council of Foreign Investors under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Council for Improving the Investment Climate, and the Council for Attracting Investors chaired by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Furthermore, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan has been assigned the role of Investment Ombudsman to oversee and facilitate investment-related issues.

At the same time, the previous experience of implementing strategic policy documents in the field of investments and the ongoing changes in the global competitive environment dictate the need for further improvement of the current system and state policy in the field of attracting and retaining investments.

Table 2. SWOT analysis revealed the following aspects that affect the effectiveness of attracting investments

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>1. Increased attention on the part of the state to the issue of attracting investments within the framework of the implemented state policy.</p> <p>2. Favorable business climate.</p> <p>3. High investment attractiveness of the country due to the possession of a significant mineral resource base.</p> <p>4. Favorable geographical location of Kazakhstan with access to large consumer markets The EAEU, Central Asia, China and India.</p> <p>5. The existence of a system of development institutions aimed at promoting investment in the country's economy.</p>	<p>1. Low level of investor confidence in the judicial system.</p> <p>2. Insufficient efficiency of public investments.</p> <p>3. Insufficiently effective interdepartmental interaction between various state bodies and development institutions in the framework of attracting and retaining investments.</p> <p>4. An insufficiently developed system of information and communication support for investors.</p> <p>5. Lack of a policy to protect and promote external investments.</p> <p>6. Insufficiently developed infrastructure for investors (transport and logistics, production, engineering, trade infrastructure).</p> <p>7. A high degree of depreciation of fixed assets in the economy and, as a consequence, a high level of costs and low labor productivity.</p> <p>8. Imperfection of investment legislation.</p> <p>9. Low involvement of investors in the process of drafting and discussing draft laws and other regulatory documents.</p> <p>10. Currency risks for investors.</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>1. Further liberalization of the investment regime in the country, strengthening the positive investment image of the country in the world capital markets.</p> <p>2. Revision of existing investment agreements taking into account structural changes in the world economy and the economy of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>3. Implementation of projects contributing to the gradual transition to a "green" economy and the development of digital technologies.</p> <p>4. Implementation of market-oriented projects The EAEU, in particular, Russia and the countries of Central Asia.</p> <p>5. Creation of separate incentive measures for investment projects that meet the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>6. Application of the AIFC platform, including its rights and mechanisms for resolving investment dispute</p>	<p>1. The decline in the investment attractiveness of the country as a result of political instability.</p> <p>2. Depletion of the mineral resource base.</p> <p>3. The decrease in the investment attractiveness of Kazakhstan's natural resources as a result of the transition of countries to carbon neutrality.</p> <p>4. Low investment activity of domestic investors and a decrease in the inflow of foreign capital.</p> <p>5. The persistence of high risks in the economy due to structural imbalances of the economy and the direction of investment.</p> <p>6. The loss of existing competitive advantages and industrial potential of the country due to a reduction in growth rates and (or) low investment in fixed assets, as well as foreign direct investment.</p> <p>7. Aggravation of global competition for investment, including from neighboring countries, and as a result, a possible flow of foreign investment from Kazakhstan.</p>

Investment decisions are often the most complex, requiring a multivariate, multi-criteria assessment of various trends and factors that can sometimes be incompatible. While the territorial aspect of investments, including the country, territory, and region, is straightforward, the key aspect of any investment decision is the evaluation of the

territory's investment attractiveness. The accuracy of this evaluation is crucial for the investor, the regional economy, and the state as a whole.

Innovative enterprises are typically partnered with manufacturing enterprises and research institutions to create and promote innovative products and services, while financial institutions such as commercial banks, stock exchanges, and currency exchanges provide financial support. In Kazakhstan's economy, venture capital is still in its early stages and primarily supports innovative activities. The support of innovative entrepreneurship should help the subjects of innovative activity overcome the barriers of organization, communication, competence.

As a result, the model introduces two novel characteristics. Firstly, financiers participate in a costly but potentially lucrative innovation process, where they have the opportunity to develop improved methods for selecting entrepreneurs. Secondly, as technology advances, the effectiveness of any selection process diminishes. The model proposes that if financiers fail to innovate, technological progress and economic growth will ultimately come to a halt. Empirical findings support this dynamic and synergistic model of financial and technological innovation.

### **Conclusion**

Thus, financial innovations have a profound impact on the structure and functioning of the financial system. Regulation and competition are the two main drivers of financial innovation. Most financial innovations exploit the inefficiency of regulatory and management mechanisms. Regulation should be aimed directly at systemic risk containment. Financial innovation can become a short-term safety valve when policy and regulation stall or cease to function. The task of regulation should be to develop a reliable system for restoring the freedom of bankruptcy. Therefore, it is necessary to radically change the approach to financial regulation.

The degree of satisfaction of existing investors is an important factor affecting the inflow of foreign investment into the country. The reason for this is as follows: when making investment decisions, as a rule, potential investors pay great attention to information and feedback from existing investors, and consider it a reliable and trustworthy source. Thus, the survey of investors is of great importance and gives a good idea of how foreign investors perceive the business climate in the country and its individual components.

It is fitting that the innovation policy of the state:

- contributes to fostering innovation activity, thereby facilitating the growth of competitiveness in domestic products by leveraging scientific and technological advancements and the rejuvenation of production.

- prioritizes comprehensive support for fundamental and incremental innovations, which serve as the foundation for the contemporary technological paradigm.

- integrates state regulation of innovation activity with the efficient functioning of a competitive market innovation mechanism.

- aids in the expansion of interregional and international technology transfer, international investment cooperation, and protection of the interests of national innovative entrepreneurship.

## REFERENCES

- Amorys et al., 2013 — *Amorys J.E., Bosma N., & Levie J.* Ten years of global entrepreneurship monitor: Accomplishments and prospects // International Journal of Entrepreneurial Venturing. – 2013. – 5(2) – Pp. 120–152.
- Analytical report, 2021 — *Analytical report.* A study of the degree of investor satisfaction and assessment of the investment climate in Kazakhstan [Issledovanie stepeni udovletvorennosti investorov i ocenki investicionnogo klimata Kazahstana]. Electronic resource. – URL: <https://invest.gov.kz/upload/iblock/15b/15b36131afbc549891f9f4a677c88638.pdf> (in Russ.)
- Bianchi et al., 2011 — *Bianchi J., Boz E., & Mendoza E.* Macro-prudential Policy in a Fisherian Model of Financial Innovation // Paper presented at the 12th Jacques Polak Annual Research Conference, Washington. – 2011.
- Blach 2011 — *Blach J.* Financial Innovations and Their Role In The Modern Financial System – Identification and Systematization Of The Problem // Financ Internet Q e-Finance. – 2011. – 7(3). – Pp. 13–26.
- Bosma & Schutjens, 2009 — *Bosma N.S. & Schutjens.* Mapping entrepreneurial activity and entrepreneurial attitudes in European regions // International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Bussiness. 2009. – 7(2) – Pp. 191–213.
- Dempere & Pauceanu, 2022 — *Dempere J. & Pauceanu A.* The impact of economic-related freedoms on the national entrepreneurial activity // Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13731-022-00237-0>
- Drucker, 1985 — *Drucker, P.* Innovation and Entrepreneurship // Harper & Row, New York, USA. – 1985. – P. 288.
- Duasa, 2014 — *Duasa J.* Financial Development and Economic Growth: The Experiences of Selected OIC Countries // Int J Econ Manage. – 2014. – 8(1). – Pp. 215–228.
- Economidou et al., 2018 — *Economidou C., Grilli L., Henrekson M., & Sanders M.* Financial and Institutional Reforms for an Entrepreneurial Society // Small Bus Econ. – 2018. – 51. – Pp. 279–291. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11187-018-0001-0>
- Edquist & Hommen, 2011 — *Edquist C., Hommen L.* Comparing national systems of innovation in Asia and Europe: Theory and Comparative Framework. In: Edquist C, Hommen L, Edward E (Eds.), Small country innovation systems: Globalization, change and policy in Asia and Europe. Published in Chinese by Science Press, Beijing.
- Edquist C., Luukkonen T., Sotarauta M., 2009 — *Edquist C., Luukkonen T., Sotarauta M.* Broad-based innovation policy, sub-report // Evaluation of the finnish national innovation system. Full Report, Helsinki. – 2009. – Pp. 11–69.
- Johnson & Kwak, 2012 — *Johnson S., Kwak J.* Is Financial Innovation Good For The Economy? In: Lerner J, Stern S (eds) Innovation Policy and the Economy, USA: University of Chicago Press. – 2012. – 12. – Pp. 1–15.
- Hessels et al., 2008 — *Hessels J., Van Gelderen M. & Thurik R.* Entrepreneurial aspirations, motivations, and their drivers. Small Business Economics. – 2008. – 1(3) – Pp. 323–339.
- Hoffmann, 2007 — *Hoffmann N.A.* A rough guide to entrepreneurship policy. In Roy, T., Audretsch, D., & Grilo, I. (Eds.), Handbook of Research on Entrepreneurship Policy. Edward Elgar Press. – 2007.
- Karakay, 2009 — *Karakay Yu.V.* State regulation of innovation development // Economic Bulletin of NTUU KPI: Collection of Sciences. Work. – 2009. – 6. – Pp. 691–696.
- Laeven et al., 2015 — *Laeven L., Levine R. & Michalopoulos S.* Financial innovation and endogenous growth // Journal of Financial Intermediation, Elsevier. – 2015. – 24(1). – Pp. 1–24. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfi.2014.04.001>
- Merton, 1992 — *Merton R.* Financial Innovation and Economic Performance // J Appl Corp Financ. – 1992. – 4(4). – Pp. 12–24.
- Michael et al., 2015 — *Michael N., Ojiegbé U., Peter O.* Bank And Non-Bank Financial Institutions And The Development of the Nigerian Economy // Int J Innov Educ Res. – 2015. – 10(2). – Pp. 23–36.
- Michalopoulos et al., 2011 — *Michalopoulos S., Laeven L., Levine R.* Financial Innovation and Endogenous Growth // USA: National Bureau of Economic Research. – 2011. – Pp. 1–33.

Napier, 2014 — Napier M. Real Money, New Frontiers: Case Studies of Financial Innovation in Africa // FinancInnovStud. – 2014. – 10(2). – Pp. 1–10.

Ndako, 2010 — Ndako U. Financial Development, Economic Growth, and Stock Market Volatility: Evidence from Nigeria and South Africa. South Africa: University of Leicester. – 2010.

Nozimov, 2020 — Nozimov E.A. Strengthening the role of the financial mechanism for regulating the innovative activity of enterprises in the field of entrepreneurship [Usilenie roli finansovogo mekhanizma regulirovaniya innovacionnoj aktivnosti predpriyatiij sfery predprinimatel'stva]. Young scientist. – 2020. – 10 (300). – Pp. 188–190. Electronic resource. – URL: <https://moluch.ru/archive/300/67907/> (in Russ.)

Plotnikov & Salamzadeh, 2019 — Plotnikov A., Salamzadeh Y. Features of Entrepreneurial Activities Indice in the world: Trends and Prospects // International Journal of Entrepreneurship. – 2019. – 23(1). Electronic resource. – URL: <https://www.abacademies.org/articles/features-of-entrepreneurial-activities-indice-in-the-world-trends-and-prospects-7963.html>

Saad, 2014 — Saad W. Financial Development and Economic Growth: Evidence from Lebanon // Int J Econ Financ. 2014. – 6(8). <https://doi.org/10.5539/ijef.v6n8p173>

Silve & Plekhanov, 2014 — Silve F., Plekhanov A. Institutions, innovation, and growth: cross-country evidence // European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, London. – 2014 – P. 28.

Sood & Ranjan, 2015 — Sood V., Ranjan P. Financial Innovation in India: An Empirical Study // J Econ Bus Rev. – 2015. – 10(1). Pp. 1–20.

Ülgen F., 2019 — Ülgen F. Innovation dynamics and financialisation: Is another regulation possible to re-industrialise the economy? // Journal of Innovation Economics & Management. – 2019. – 29. <https://doi.org/10.3917/jie.029.0133>

Valverde et al., 2007 — Valverde C., Del Paso R., Fernández F. Financial innovations in banking: Impact on regional growth. Reg Stud. – 2007. – 41(3). – Pp. 311–326.

Wach, 2015 — Wach K. Impact of cultural and social norms on entrepreneurship in the EU: Cross country evidence based on GEM Survey Results // Zarządzanie w Kulturze. – 2015. – 16(1). – Pp. 15–29.

Wennekers et al., 2002 — Wennekers S., Uhlaner L., Thurik R. Entrepreneurship and its conditions: A macro perspective // International Journal of Entrepreneurship Education. – 2002. – 1(1). – Pp. 25–64.

Zhilkina & Vodennikov, 2019 — Zhilkina Y., Vodennikov D. Financial Mechanism of State Support for Innovative Activity of Business Entities // Nov Res Sci. – 2019. – 2 (1). NRS.000529.2019. <https://doi.org/10.31031/NRS.2019.2.000529>

**МАЗМҰНЫ  
ПЕДАГОГИКА**

**Р.С. Ахитова, Л.Б. Бегалиева, Г. Мурсалимова, Ж. Абельтаева,**

**Г.А. Джамашова**

КЕЙС ТЕХНОЛОГИЯСЫ НЕГІЗІНДЕ БОЛАШАҚ МҰҒАЛІМДЕРІНІҢ

БІЛІМ САПАСЫН АРТТЫРУ.....5

**Р. Булатбаева, С. Жұсіпбаев, В. Әділова, Ж. Жақиянова, З. Айчанова**

DIGITAL-РЕСУРСТАР БІЛІМ АЛУШЫЛАРДЫҢ АКАДЕМИЯЛЫҚ

ҮЛГЕРІМІН АРТТЫРУДЫҢ МОТИВАЦИЯЛЫҚ ФАКТОРЛАРЫ РЕТИНДЕ ("ҚАЗАҚСТАН ТАРИХЫ" ПӘНІН ОҚЫТУ ТӘЖІРИБЕСІНЕН).....13

**Н.Г. Галымова, Ж.С. Мукатаева, Н.С. Жұсупбекова, М. Оразбаева**

БОЛАШАҚ ХИМИЯ МҰҒАЛІМДЕРІН ДАЯЛАРДАУДА ӘЛЕУМЕТТИК –  
ГУМАНИТАРЛЫҚ ҚАУПСІЗДІКТІ ЖУЗЕГЕ АСЫРУ ЖОЛДАРЫ.....32

**А.Қ. Ділдабек, М.А. Ермаганбетова, А.А. Тумышева**

ЗАМАНАУИ ПЕДАГОГИКАЛЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМИ ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕРДЕГІ

"SMART-ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАР" ҰҒЫМЫНЫҢ МӘНІН ТАЛДАУ.....45

**А.С. Елубай, Г. Сарсеке, Н. Бирай**

ҚАЗАҚ ЖӘНЕ ТҮРІК МАҚАЛ-МӨТЕЛДЕРІН СТУДЕНТТЕРДІҢ ӨЗІНДІК

ЖҰМЫСТАРЫН ҰЙЫМДАСТЫРУДА ҚОЛДАНУДЫҢ

АЛҒЫ ШАРТТАРЫ.....56

**Н.Н. Ерболатов, А.Т. Байкенжеева, Н.А. Ахатаев, И.О. Аймбетова,**

**Д.У. Сексенова**

ҚАЗАҚСТАН ЖОО МАГИСТРАТУРА БОЙЫНША БІЛІМ БЕРУ

БАҒДАРЛАМАЛАРЫН САЛЫСТАРЫНДА ИННОВАЦИЯЛЫҚ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРДЫ

КОЛДАНУ.....68

**Е. Ергөбек, Ш. Раманкулов, Е. Досымов**

STEM ОҚЫТУ НЕГІЗІНДЕ БІЛІМГЕРЛЕРДІҢ СЫН-ТҮРФЫСЫНАН

ОЙЛАУЫН ДАМЫТУ МӘСЕЛЕСІНІҢ ТЕОРИЯЛЫҚ АСПЕКТИЛЕРІ.....83

**А.С. Ерсултанова., Н. Карелхан, Г.Т. Азиева, М.С. Уайсова,**

**Л.М. Абдибекова**

ИНКЛЮЗИВТІ СЫНЫПТА ЦИФРЛЫҚ САУАТТЫЛЫҚ ПӘНІН

ОҚЫТУДАҒЫ БІЛІМ БЕРУ РЕСУРСТАРЫ.....92

**Р.З. Жилмагамбетова, Ж.Б. Копеев, К.Р. Кусманов, Д.И. Кабенов,**

**А.А. Джакина**

ДЕРБЕС БЕЙІМДЕП ОҚЫТУ: ТАЛДАУ, САЛЫСТАРУ,

ҚОРЫТЫНДЫЛАР.....102

<b>Ж.А. Жұмабаева, А.К.Рысбаева, М.Н. Оспанбекова, А.Д.Рысқұлбекова, С.Ж.Турикпенова</b> БАСТАУЫШ БІЛІМ БЕРУ ПӨНДЕРІН МЕТАПӨНДІК ТҮРФЫДА ОҚЫТУДЫҢ ПЕДАГОГИКАЛЫҚ ШАРТТАРЫ.....	114
<b>Р.Ш. Избасарова Г.Н. Бектемирова</b> КӨПТІЛДІ ОРТАДА БОЛАШАҚ БИОЛОГИЯ МҰҒАЛІМДЕРІНІН АҚПАРАТТЫҚ ҚҰЗЫРЕТТІЛІГІН ҚАЛЫПТАСТАСЫРУДЫҢ ПЕДАГОГИКАЛЫҚ ШАРТТАРЫ.....	131
<b>Г.Б. Кожахметова</b> ОҚЫТУДЫҢ ОРТА КЕЗЕҢІНДЕГІ ҚАЗАҚ ТІЛІ САБАҚТАРЫНДА ӘРТҮРЛІ СӨЙЛЕУ ТИПТЕРІМЕН ЖҰМЫС ИСТЕУ.....	146
<b>Г.А. Наби, Б.К. Сактағанов, Ш.С. Султанбеков, Ш.К. Тухмарова, Л.Ш. Арипбаева</b> БОЛАШАҚ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК ПЕДАГОГТАРДЫҢ ЭМОЦИОНАЛДЫҚ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТІН ДАМЫТУ.....	160
<b>Ш. Раманкулов, М. Нуризинова, Е. Досымов, А. Аханова</b> БОЛАШАҚ ФИЗИКА МҰҒАЛІМДЕРІНЕ ФИЗИКАНЫ АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІНДЕ ОҚЫТУДЫҢ ҚАФИДАЛАРЫ МЕН МАЗМУНЫ.....	172
<b>М.С. Сабыржанова, С.В. Ананьева</b> ЖОФАРЫ ОҚУ ОРЫНДАРЫНДА ЕРМЕК ТҮРСЫНОВТЫң «МӘМЛҮК» РОМАНЫН ЗЕРДЕЛЕУДІҢ ӘДІСТЕРІ МЕН ТӘСІЛДЕРІ.....	187
<b>М. Серік, Д.Ш. Тлеумагамбетова</b> PYTHON ПРОГРАММАЛАУ ОРТАСЫНДА КРИПТОГРАФИЯ АЛГОРИТМДЕРДІ ЖҮЗЕГЕ АСЫРУ ӘДІСТЕРІ.....	203
<b>М.М. Слямхан, Д.Б. Сыдықов</b> ҚАЗАҚСТАН ОҚУШЫЛАРЫНЫҢ МАТЕМАТИКАДАН ФУНКЦИОНАЛДЫҚ САУАТТЫЛЫҚТАРЫН ҚАЛЫПТАСТАСЫРУДЫҢ ӘДІСТЕМЕЛІК ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ.....	218
<b>А.С. Смыков, З.К. Кульшарипова, Л.С. Сырымбетова, З.Ш. Шавалиева, И.О. Сайфурова, З.Е. Бурашова</b> ҚАЗІРГІ БІЛІМ БЕРУ ЖАҒДАЙЫНДАҒЫ ПЕДАГОГИКАЛЫҚ МӘДЕНИЕТ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ.....	231
<b>Ә.Ә. Сұлтанова, Б.Н. Нұсіпжанова, Ж. Бисенбаева, Б.З. Медеубаева, Р.Қ. Досжан</b> ПЕДАГОГТЕРДІҢ КӘСІБИ ҚЫЗМЕТІНДЕГІ МӘДЕНИ ҚҰЗЫРЕТТІЛІКТІ ДАМЫТУ.....	246

<b>К.Ж. Утеева, А.С. Жармағамбетова, Г.К. Касымова</b>	
ЖАҢАНДЫҚ ӨЛЕМДЕГІ МӘДЕНИЕТАРАЛЫҚ ҚАРЫМ-ҚАТЫНАСТА ҮЛТТЫҚ БИРЕГЕЙЛІКТІ САҚТАП ОҚЫТУДЫҢ МАҢЫЗЫ.....	257
<b>ЭКОНОМИКА</b>	
<b>А. Абдимомынова, А. Жайшылық, И. Ким, Э. Темирбекова, А. Алибекова</b>	
ӨҢІРДІҢ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ӨЛЕУЕТІ: ҚҰРЫЛЫМДЫҚ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРИ ЖӘНЕ БАСЫМДЫҚТАРДЫ ҚАЛЫПТАСТАСЫРУ.....	267
<b>Ш.К. Абikenова, А.П. Коваль, Л.М. Шаяхметова, А.Б. Бекмагамбетов, Ш.Т. Айтимова</b>	
ҚАЗІРГІ ЕҢБЕК ЖАҒДАЙЛАРЫ, ҮЛТТЫҚ СТАТИСТИКА ДЕРЕКТЕРІ ЖӘНЕ БАСҚА Да АҚПАРАТ ҚОЗДЕРІ НЕГІЗІНДЕ ӨНДІРІСТІК ЖАРАҚАТТАНУ ДЕНГЕЙ.....	281
<b>Д.Т. Алиаскаров, Р.Т. Исқакова, Қ.Қ. Мұздыбаева, И.Қ. Райымбекова, С. Н. Мищук</b>	
ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ҚАУІПСІЗДІК ПЕН ӨЛЕУМЕТТІК ТҮРАҚТЫЛЫҚ ЖАҒДАЙЫНДАҒЫ КӨШІ-ҚОН МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІН КЕҢІСТІКТІК ТАЛДАУ.....	298
<b>Ж.К. Алтайбаева, В.П. Шеломенцева, Д.З. Айгужинова, Ш.Е. Муталляпова, Р.К. Алимханова</b>	
МАЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫНДАҒЫ БИЗНЕС-ПРОЦЕСТЕРДІ ҚАРЖЫЛЫҚ МОДЕЛЬДЕУ.....	315
<b>Ж.А. Бабажанова, Ж.З. Баймұкашева, Г.Ж. Рысмаханова, Ж.Қ. Басшиева, А.К. Оразалиева</b>	
ӘТНИКАЛЫҚ РЕПАТРИАЦИЯ САЯСАТЫН ТИМДІ ЖҰЗЕГЕ АСЫРУДЫҢ ЖОЛДАРЫ.....	327
<b>М. Баймаганбетова, М. Рахымбердинова, С. Баймаганбетов</b>	
МҰНАЙДЫҢ ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ МАКРОЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ЦИКЛДАРЫНА ӘСЕРІ.....	341
<b>А.Ж. Бұхарбаева, Г.Н. Бисембаева, Ш.Ж. Сейітжағыпарова, Б.К. Нурмаганбетова, А.Ж. Машаева</b>	
АГРОӨНЕРКӘСПТІК КЕШЕНДЕ ИННОВАЦИЯЛЫҚ ҮРДІСТЕРДІ ЖҰЗЕГЕ АСЫРУДЫҢ ӨЛЕМДІК ТRENДТЕРІ.....	354
<b>Н.Б. Давлетбаева, Ж.А. Бабажанова, З.Б. Ахметова, Г.М. Мухамедиева, С. Серикбаев</b>	
ЗЕРТТЕУ ЕЛДЕРІНДЕГІ ӘТНИКАЛЫҚ РЕПАТРИАЦИЯНЫҢ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ТИМДІЛІГІ.....	366

<b>С.Т. Дошманова, Б.Ж. Болатова, Г.А. Мауина, А.Ж. Жолмұханова, М. Замирбеккызы ҒЫЛЫМНЫҢ ЭКОНОМИКАНЫҢ БӘСЕКЕГЕ ҚАБІЛЕТТІЛІГІНЕ ӨСЕРІ.....</b>	382
<b>Р.Ә. Есберген, Г.Н. Асрапов, А.К. Оразгалиева, Г.М. Сагиндыкова, Ш.У. Ниязбекова АҚТӨБЕ ОБЛЫСЫ АУЫЛДЫҚ ОКРУГ ӘКІМДЕРІНІҢ ҚЫЗМЕТИ: ТИМДІЛІГІН АРТТАРЫ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ МЕН ПЕРСПЕКТИВАЛАРЫ.....</b>	391
<b>Б.А. Жунісов, Г.К. Демеуова, М.Г. Қайыргалиева, Г.М. Сағындыкова, Т.Ф. Алхассан ЖАСТАРДЫҢ АРАСЫНДАҒЫ ЖҰМЫСПЕН ҚАМТУДЫ ШЕШУДІҢ ЖЕТИЛДІРУ ЖОЛДАРЫ.....</b>	407
<b>З.О. Иманбаева, А.К. Оралбаева, А.Ж. Наурызбаев, М.А. Умирзакова, Б.Х. Айдосова КАЛЬКУЛЯЦИЯЛАУДЫҢ ЗАМАНАУИ ЖҮЙЕЛЕРІ ЖӘНЕ ОЛАРДЫ ОТАНДЫҚ КӘСПОРЫНДАРДА ҚОЛДАNU ТӘЖІРИБЕСІ.....</b>	423
<b>Г.Е. Кайрлиева, Г.К. Жанибекова, К.Б. Утегенова, А.Т. Султанов, Е.А. Богданова АУЫЛДА ӨЗІН-ӨЗІ ЖҰМЫСПЕН ҚАМТУ ЖӘНЕ АУЫЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫ ЕМЕС КӘСПКЕРЛІКТІ ДАМЫТУ.....</b>	439
<b>А.М. Кулагина, Д.Е. Нурмуханбетова, С.З. Сайдуллаев ТҮЖЫРЫМДАМАЛЫҚ АППАРАТТЫ ЖҮЙЕЛЕУ ӘЛЕМЕНТІ РЕТИНДЕ ТАМАҚТАНУ ҚЫЗМЕТТЕРІН ЖІКТЕУДІ ӘЗІРЛЕУ.....</b>	452
<b>А.А. Куланов, М.А. Айтказина, Э.А. Рузиева, А.Д. Каршалова, А.К. Саулембекова ЖАСЫЛ ҚҰРАЛДАРДЫҢ ҚАРЖЫ ЖҮЙЕСІНІҢ ЖАҒДАЙЫНА ӨСЕРІ.....</b>	470
<b>Г.Т. Кунуркульжаева, А.К. Бакпаева, И.Т. Имангалиева, Г.К. Демеуова, Ж. Байшукурова, А.А. Нургалиева АУЫЛ ТҮРФЫНДАРЫНЫҢ ӨМІР САПАСЫН БАҒАЛАУ ҮШИН АҚПАРАТТЫҚ БАЗАСЫН ҚАЛЫПТАСТАРЫУ.....</b>	483
<b>Л.А. Курмангалиева, Е.Б. Аймағамбетов, Б.Қ. Джазықбаева, Б.К. Спанова ХАЛЫҚТАҢ ТАБЫСТАРЫН ЖӘНЕ ОНЫҢ ҚАЛЫПТАСУЫН ЗЕРТТЕУДІҢ ТЕОРИЯЛЫҚ-ӘДІСТЕМЕЛІК НЕГІЗДЕРІ.....</b>	497

<b>Г.Е. Нурбаева, А.Н. Ксембаева, Б.Б. Мубаракова, Г.К. Бейсембаева, Б.К. Смаилов, А.Ж. Куниязова ҚАЗАҚСТАНДА ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРДЫ КОММЕРЦИЯЛАНДЫРУДЫҢ ДАМУ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ.....</b>	<b>507</b>
<b>Л.А. Омарбакиев, Ж.Т. Рахымова, М.Т. Баетова, И.М. Баубекова ҚАЗАҚСТАНДА КӘСПІКЕРЛІКТІ ДАМЫТУДЫ ЖАНДАНДЫРУ ФАКТОРЛАРЫНЫң, ОНЫң ШИНДЕ ИННОВАЦИЯЛЫҚ ФАКТОРЛАРДЫҢ ӘСЕРІ.....</b>	<b>519</b>
<b>А.С. Тапалчинова, Н.С. Кафтункина, М.М. Мухамедова, Н.А. Мажитова, Ү.Д. Берикболова ҚАЗАҚСТАНДА ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРДЫ КОММЕРЦИЯЛАНДЫРУДЫҢ ДАМУ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ.....</b>	<b>534</b>
<b>Р.Ш. Тахтаева, Е.Б. Абеуханова, М.Б. Молдажанов, К.Е. Хасенова, Л.З. Паримбекова ШЫҒЫС ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫң ТУРИСТИК ӘЛЕУЕТІН БАҒАЛАУ.....</b>	<b>547</b>
<b>Ш. А. Трушева, А.Т. Тлеубаева, Р.Б. Сартова, А.А. Жакупов, А.Т. Кайдарова ҚАЗАҚСТАНДА МІСЕ ТУРИЗМ САЛАСЫНДАҒЫ САЯСАТТЫ КЛАСТЕРЛІК ТӘСІЛ МЕН РЕГРЕССИЯЛЫҚ МОДЕЛЬ НЕГІЗІНДЕ ІСКЕ АСЫРУДЫ БАҒАЛАУ.....</b>	<b>558</b>
<b>А.С. Уалтаева, Laszlo Vasa, М.Д. Уалтаев ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫң ЕҢБЕК НАРЫҒЫН ТАЛДАУ: БЕЙРЕСМИ ЖҰМЫСПЕН ҚАМТУ.....</b>	<b>577</b>

## **СОДЕРЖАНИЕ**

### **ПЕДАГОГИКА**

<b>Р.С. Ахитова, Л.Б. Бегалиева, Г. Мурсалимова, Ж. Абельтаева, Г.А. Джамашова</b> ПОВЫШЕНИЕ КАЧЕСТВА ПОДГОТОВКИ БУДУЩИХ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ НА ОСНОВЕ КЕЙС-ТЕХНОЛОГИИ.....	5
<b>К. Булатбаева, С. Жусупбаев, В. Адилова, Ж. Жакиянова, З. Айтчанова</b> DIGITAL-РЕСУРСЫ КАК МОТИВАЦИОННЫЕ ФАКТОРЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ АКАДЕМИЧЕСКОЙ УСПЕВАЕМОСТИ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ (ИЗ ОПЫТА ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ ПРЕДМЕТА «ИСТОРИЯ КАЗАХСТАНА»).....	13
<b>Н.Г. Галымова, Ж.С. Мукатаева, Н.С. Жусупбекова, М. Оразбаева</b> ПУТИ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ГУМАНИТАРНОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ПРИ ПОДГОТОВКЕ БУДУЩИХ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ ХИМИИ.....	32
<b>А.Қ. Ділдабек, М.А. Ермаганбетова, А.А. Тумышева</b> АНАЛИЗ СУЩНОСТИ ПОНЯТИЯ “SMART ТЕХНОЛОГИИ” В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ НАУЧНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯХ.....	45
<b>А.С. Елубай, Г.Сарсеке, Н. Бирай</b> ПРЕДПОСЫЛКИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ КАЗАХСКИХ И ТУРЕЦКИХ ПОСЛОВИЦ ПРИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ СТУДЕНТОВ.....	56
<b>Н.Н. Ерболатов, А.Т. Байкенжеева, Н.А. Ахатаев, И.О. Аймбетова, Д.Ү. Сексенова</b> СРАВНЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ПРОГРАММ МАГИСТРАТУРЫ ВУЗОВ КАЗАХСТАНА И ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ ПРИ ПОДГОТОВКЕ МАГИСТРОВ-БИОЛОГОВ.....	68
<b>Е. Ергобек, Ш. Раманкулов, Е. Досымов</b> ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ПРОБЛЕМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ КРИТИЧЕСКОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ НА ОСНОВЕ ОБУЧЕНИЯ STEM.....	83
<b>А.С. Ерсултанова., Н. Карелхан, Г.Т. Азиева, М.С. Уайсова, Л.М. Абдибекова</b> ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЕ РЕСУРСЫ ПО ПРЕПОДАВАНИЮ ЦИФРОВОЙ ГРАМОТНОСТИ В ИНКЛЮЗИВНОМ КЛАССЕ.....	92

<b>Р.З. Жилмагамбетова, Ж.Б. Копеев, К.Р. Кусманов, Д.И. Кабенов, А.А. Джакина</b> ПЕРСОНАЛИЗИРОВАННОЕ АДАПТИВНОЕ ОБУЧЕНИЕ: АНАЛИЗ, СРАВНЕНИЕ, ВЫВОДЫ.....	102
<b>Ж.А. Жумабаева, А.К. Рысбаева, М.Н. Оспанбекова, А.Д. Рыскулбекова, С.Ж. Турикпенова</b> ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ УСЛОВИЯ МЕТАПРЕДМЕТНОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ ПРЕДМЕТОВ НАЧАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ.....	114
<b>Р.Ш. Избасарова Г.Н. Бектемирова</b> ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ УСЛОВИЯ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ БУДУЩИХ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ БИОЛОГИИ В ПОЛИЯЗЫЧНОЙ СРЕДЕ.....	131
<b>Г.Б. Кожахметова</b> РАБОТА С РАЗЛИЧНЫМИ ТИПАМИ РЕЧИ НА УРОКАХ КАЗАХСКОГО ЯЗЫКА НА СРЕДНЕМ ЭТАПЕ ОБУЧЕНИЯ.....	146
<b>Г.А. Наби, Б.К. Сактағанов, Ш.С. Султанбеков, Ш.К. Тухмарова, Л.Ш. Арипбаева</b> РАЗВИТИЕ ЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА БУДУЩИХ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ ПЕДАГОГОВ.....	160
<b>Ш. Раманкулов, М. Нуризинова, Е. Досымов, А. Аханова</b> ПРИНЦИПЫ И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ ФИЗИКИ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ ДЛЯ БУДУЩИХ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ ФИЗИКИ.....	172
<b>М.С. Сабыржанова, С.В. Ананьева</b> МЕТОДЫ И ПРИЕМЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ РОМАНА ЕРМЕКА ТУРСУНОВА «МАМЛЮК» В ВУЗЕ.....	187
<b>М. Серік, Д.Ш. Тлеумагамбетова</b> МЕТОДЫ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ КРИПТОГРАФИЧЕСКИХ АЛГОРИТМОВ В СРЕДЕ ПРОГРАММИРОВАНИЯ PYTHON.....	203
<b>М.М. Слямхан, Д.Б. Сыдыхов</b> МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ГРАМОТНОСТИ ПО МАТЕМАТИКЕ КАЗАХСТАНСКИХ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ.....	218

<b>А.С. Смыков, З.К. Кульшарипова, Л.С. Сырымбетова, З.Ш. Шавалиева, И.О. Сайфурова, З.Е. Бурашова ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ В УСЛОВИЯХ СОВРЕМЕННОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ.....</b>	231
<b>Э.А. Султанова, Б.Н. Нусипжанова, Ж. Бисенбаева, Б.З. Медеубаева, Р.К. Досжан РАЗВИТИЕ КУЛЬТУРНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ПЕДАГОГОВ.....</b>	246
<b>К.Ж. Утеева, А.С. Жармагамбетова, Г.К. Касымова ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ СОХРАНЕНИЯ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ИДЕНТИЧНОСТИ В МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ В ГЛОБАЛЬНОМ МИРЕ.....</b>	257
<b>ЭКОНОМИКА</b>	
<b>А. Абдимомынова, А. Жайшылық, И. Ким, Э. Темирбекова, А. Алибекова ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ РЕГИОНА: СТРУКТУРНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ И ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ПРИОРИТЕТОВ.....</b>	267
<b>Ш.К. Абикенова, А.П. Коваль, Л.М. Шаяхметова, А.Б. Бекмагамбетов, Ш.Т. Айтимова СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ УСЛОВИЯ ТРУДА, УРОВЕНЬ ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННОГО ТРАВМАТИЗМА НА ОСНОВЕ ДАННЫХ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ СТАТИСТИКИ И ДРУГИХ ИСТОЧНИКОВ ИНФОРМАЦИИ.....</b>	281
<b>Д.Т. Алиаскаров, Р.Т. Исакова, К.К. Муздыбаева, И.К. Райымбекова, С.Н. Мищук ПРОСТРАНСТВЕННЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ПРОБЛЕМ МИГРАЦИИ В УСЛОВИЯХ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ И СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ СТАБИЛЬНОСТИ.....</b>	298
<b>Ж.К. Алтайбаева, В.П. Шеломенцева, Д.З. Айгужинова, Ш.Е. Муталляпова, Р.К. Алимханова ФИНАНСОВОЕ МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЕ БИЗНЕС-ПРОЦЕССОВ В ЖИВОТНОВОДСТВЕ.....</b>	315
<b>Ж.А. Бабажанова, Ж.З. Баймукашева, Г.Ж. Рысмаханова, Ж.К. Басшиева, А.К. Оразалиева ПУТИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИ ЭФФЕКТИВНОЙ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПОЛИТИКИ ЭТНИЧЕСКОЙ РЕПАТРИАЦИИ.....</b>	327

<b>М. Баймаганбетова, М. Рахымбердинова, С. Баймаганбетов</b> ВЛИЯНИЕ НЕФТИ НА МАКРОЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ЦИКЛЫ КАЗАХСТАНА.....	341
 <b>А.Ж. Бухарбаева, Г.Н. Бисембаева, Ш.Ж. Сейітжаяпарова, Б.К. Нурмаганбетова, А.Ж. Машаева</b> МИРОВЫЕ ТРЕНДЫ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ В АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОМ КОМПЛЕКСЕ.....	354
 <b>Н.Б. Давлетбаева, Ж.А. Бабажанова, З.Б. Ахметова, Г.М. Мухамедиева, С. Серикбаев</b> ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ЭТНИЧЕСКОЙ РЕПАТРИАЦИИ В СТРАНАХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ.....	366
 <b>С.Т. Дошманова, Б.Ж. Болатова, Г.А. Мауина, А.Ж. Жолмуханова, М.Замирбекқызы</b> ВЛИЯНИЕ НАУКИ НА КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТЬ ЭКОНОМИКИ.....	382
 <b>Р.А. Есберген, Г.Н. Асрепов, А.К. Оразгалиева, Г.М. Сагиндыкова, Ш.У. Ниязбекова</b> ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ АКИМОВ СЕЛЬСКИХ ОКРУГОВ АКТЮБИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ.....	391
 <b>Б.А. Жұнісов, Г.К. Демеуова, М.Г. Қайыргалиева, Г.М. Сағындықова, Т.Ф. Алхассан</b> ПУТИ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ РЕШЕНИЯ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ЗАНЯТОСТИ СРЕДИ МОЛОДЕЖИ.....	407
 <b>З.О. Иманбаева, А.К. Оралбаева, А.Ж. Наурызбаев, М.А. Умирзакова, Б.Х. Айдосова</b> СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ СИСТЕМЫ КАЛЬКУЛЯЦИИ И ОПЫТ ИХ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ НА ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ.....	423
 <b>Г.Е. Кайрлиева, Г.К. Жанибекова, К.Б. Утегенова, А.Т. Султанов, Е.А. Богданова</b> САМОЗАНЯТОСТЬ И РАЗВИТИЕ НЕСЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА НА СЕЛЕ.....	439
 <b>А.М. Кулагина, Д.Е. Нурмуханбетова, С.З. Сайдуллаев</b> РАЗРАБОТКА КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ УСЛУГ ПИТАНИЯ КАК ЭЛЕМЕНТА СИСТЕМАТИЗАЦИИ ПОНЯТИЙНОГО АППАРАТА.....	452

<b>А.А. Куланов, М.А. Айтказина, Э.А. Рузиева, А.Д. Каршалова, А.К. Саулембекова</b> ВЛИЯНИЕ ЗЕЛЕНЫХ ИНСТРУМЕНТОВ НА СОСТОЯНИЕ ФИНАНСОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ.....	470
<b>Г.Т. Кунуркульжаева, А.К. Бакпаева, И.Т. Имангалиева, Г.К. Демеуова, Ж. Байшукрова, А.А. Нургалиева</b> ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ БАЗЫ ОЦЕНКИ КАЧЕСТВА ЖИЗНИ СЕЛЬСКОГО НАСЕЛЕНИЯ.....	483
<b>Л.А. Курмангалиева, Е.Б. Аймағамбетов, Б.К. Джазықбаева, Б.К. Спанова</b> ТЕОРЕТИКО-МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ДОХОДОВ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ И ИХ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ.....	497
<b>Г.Е. Нурбаева, А.Н. Ксембаева, Б.Б. Мубаракова, Г.К. Бейсембаева, Б.К. Смаилов, А.Ж. Куниязова</b> ФИНАНСОВЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ПОДДЕРЖКИ ДЕТЕЙ С ОСОБЕННОСТЯМИ РАЗВИТИЯ.....	507
<b>Л.А. Омарбакиев, Ж.Т. Рахымова, М.Т. Баетова, И.М. Баубекова</b> ВЛИЯНИЕ ФАКТОРОВ АКТИВИЗАЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В КАЗАХСТАНЕ, В ТОМ ЧИСЛЕ ИННОВАЦИОННОГО.....	519
<b>А.С. Тапалчинов, Н.С. Кафтункина, М.М. Мухамедова, Н.А. Мажитова, У.Д. Берикболова</b> ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ КОММЕРЦИАЛИЗАЦИИ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ.....	534
<b>Р.Ш. Тахтаева, Е.Б. Абеуханова, М.Б. Молдажанов, К.Е. Хасенова, Л.З. Паримбекова</b> ОЦЕНКА ТУРИСТСКОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА ВОСТОЧНОГО КАЗАХСТАНА.....	547
<b>Ш.А. Трушева, А.Т. Тлеубаева, Р.Б. Сартова, А.А. Жакупов, А.Т. Кайдарова</b> ОЦЕНКА РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПОЛИТИКИ В ОБЛАСТИ МИСЕ-ТУРИЗМА В КАЗАХСТАНЕ НА ОСНОВЕ КЛАСТЕРНОГО ПОДХОДА И РЕГРЕССИОННОЙ МОДЕЛИ.....	558
<b>А.С. Уалтаева, Ласло Васа, М.Д. Уалтаев</b> АНАЛИЗ РЫНКА ТРУДА КАЗАХСТАНА: НЕФОРМАЛЬНАЯ ЗАНЯТОСТЬ.....	577

## CONTENTS

### PEDAGOGY

<b>R.S. Akhitova, L.B. Begaliyeva, G. Mursalimova, J. Abiltayeva, G.A. Dzhamashova</b> IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION OF FUTURE TEACHERS BASED ON CASE TECHNOLOGY.....	5
<b>K. Bulatbaeva, S. Zhusupbayev, V. Adilova, J. Zhakiyanova, Z. Aitchanova</b> DIGITAL RESOURCES AS MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS FOR IMPROVING THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS (FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF TEACHING THE SUBJECT «HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN»).....	13
<b>N.G. Galymova, Zh.S. Mukataeva, N. Zhussupbekova, M. Orazbayeva</b> WAYS TO IMPLEMENT SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN SECURITY IN THE PREPARATION OF FUTURE TEACHERS OF CHEMISTRY.....	32
<b>A.K. Dildabek, M.A. Yermaganbetova, A.A. Tumysheva</b> ANALYSIS OF THE ESSENCE OF THE CONCEPT OF "SMART TECHNOLOGY" IN MODERN PEDAGOGICAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH....	45
<b>A.M. Elubay, G. Sarseke, N. Biray</b> PREREQUISITES FOR THE USE OF KAZAKH AND TURKISH PROVERBS IN THE ORGANIZATION OF STUDENTS INDEPENDENT WORK.....	56
<b>N.N. Yerbolatov, A.T. Baikenzheeva, N.A. Akhatayev, I.O. Aimbetova, D.U. Seksenova</b> COMPARISON OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS OF MASTER'S STUDIES OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS OF KAZAKHSTAN AND APPLICATION OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN TRAINING MASTERS OF BIOLOGY.....	68
<b>E. Ergobek, Sh. Ramankulov, E. Dosymov</b> THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM OF DEVELOPING STUDENTS' CRITICAL THINKING BASED ON STEM LEARNING.....	83
<b>A. Yersultanova, N. Karelkhan, G.T. Azieva, M.S. Uaisova, L.M. Abdibekova</b> EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES FOR TEACHING DIGITAL LITERACY IN AN INCLUSIVE CLASSROOM.....	92

<b>R.Z. Zhilmagambetova, Z.B. Kopeyev, K.R. Kusmanov, D.I. Kabenov, A.A. Jakina</b> PERSONALIZED ADAPTIVE LEARNING: ANALYSIS, COMPARISON, CONCLUSIONS.....	102
 <b>Zh.A. Zhumabayeva, A.K. Rysbayeva, M.N. Ospanbekova, A.D. Ryskulbekova, S.Zh. Turikpenova</b> PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS OF TEACHING PRIMARY EDUCATION SUBJECTS THROUGH A META-SUBJECT APPROACH.....	114
 <b>R.Sh. Izbassarova, G.N. Bektemirova</b> PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR FORMING INFORMATION COMPETENCY OF FUTURE BIOLOGY TEACHERS IN A MULTILINGUAL ENVIRONMENT.....	131
 <b>G.B. Kozhakhmetova</b> WORKING WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF SPEECH IN THE KAZAKH LANGUAGE CLASSROOM AT THE MIDDLE STAGE OF LEARNING.....	146
 <b>G.A. Nabi, B.K. Saktaganov, Sh.S. Sultanbekov, Sh. Tukhmarova, L.Sh. Aripbayeva</b> DEVELOPMENT OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE OF FUTURE SOCIAL EDUCATORS.....	160
 <b>SH. Ramankulov, M. Nurizinova, Y. Dosymov, A. Akhanova</b> PRINCIPLES AND CONTENT OF TEACHING PHYSICS IN ENGLISH FOR FUTURE PHYSICS TEACHERS.....	172
 <b>M.S. Sabyrzhanova, S.V. Ananyeva</b> APPROACHES AND METHODS OF STUDYING ERMEK TURSYNOV'S NOVEL "MAMLUK" IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS.....	187
 <b>M. Serik, D.Sh. Tleumagambetova,</b> METHOD IMPLEMENTATION OF CRYPTOGRAPHIC ALGORITHMS IN PYTHON.....	203
 <b>M.M. Slyamkhan, D.B. Sydykhov</b> METHODOLOGICAL FEATURES OF FORMING FUNCTIONAL LITERACY IN MATHEMATICS OF KAZAKHSTAN STUDENTS.....	218
 <b>A.S. Smykov, Z.K. Kulsharipova, L.Sh. Syrymbetova, Z.Sh. Shavaliyeva, I.O. Saifurova, Z.Y. Burashova</b> PROBLEMS OF PEDAGOGICAL CULTURE IN THE CONDITIONS OF MODERN EDUCATION.....	231

---

<b>E.A. Sultanova, B.N. Nussipzhanova, Zh. Bissenbayeva, B.Z. Medeubayeva, R.K. Doszhan</b>	DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL COMPETENCE IN THE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY OF TEACHERS.....	246
<b>K.Zh. Uteeva, A.S. Zharmagambetova, G.K. Kassymova</b>	TEACHING SIGNIFICANCE OF PRESERVING NATIONAL IDENTITY IN INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN THE GLOBAL WORLD.....	257
 <b>EKONOMICS</b>		
<b>A. Abdimomynova, A. Zhaishylyk, V. Kim, E. Temirbekov, A. Alibekova</b>	ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF THE REGION: STRUCTURAL FEATURES AND FORMATION OF PRIORITIES.....	267
<b>Sh. Abikenova, A. Koval, L. Shayakhmetova, A. Bekmagambetov, Sh. Aitimova</b>	MODERN WORKING CONDITIONS, THE LEVEL OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES BASED ON NATIONAL STATISTICS AND OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION.....	281
<b>D.T. Aliaskarov, R.T. Iskakova, K.K. Muzdybaeva, I.K. Raiymbekova, S. N. Mishchuk</b>	SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF MIGRATION PROBLEMS IN CONDITIONS OF ECONOMIC SECURITY AND SOCIAL STABILITY.....	298
<b>Z.K. Altaibayeva, V.P. Shelomentseva, D.Z. Aiguzhinova, Sh.E. Mutallyapova, R.K. Alimkhanova</b>	FINANCIAL MODELLING OF BUSINESS PROCESSES IN LIVESTOCK.....	315
<b>Zh. Babazhanova, Zh. Baimukasheva, G. Rysmakhanova, Z. Basshieva, A. Orazgaliyeva</b>	WAYS TO COST EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENT THE POLICY OF ETHNIC REPATRIATION.....	327
<b>M. Baimaganbetova, M. Rakhymberdinova, S. Baymaganbetov</b>	THE IMPACT OF OIL ON KAZAKHSTAN'S MACROECONOMIC CYCLES.....	341
<b>A.Z. Bukharbayeva, G.N. Bisembayeva, S.Z. Seiitzhagyparova, B.K. Nurmaganbetova, A.Z. Mashayeva</b>	WORLD TRENDS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INNOVATIVE PROCESSES IN THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX.....	354

<b>N. Davletbayeva, Zh. Babazhanova, Z. Akhmetova, G. Mukhamediyeva, S. Serikbayev</b>	
ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF ETHNIC REPATRIATION IN STUDY COUNTRIES.....	366
 <b>S.T. Doshmanova, B. Bolatova, G.A. Mauina, A.Zh. Zholmukhanova, M. Zamirbekkyzy</b>	
IMPACT OF SCIENCE ON COMPETITIVENESS OF THE ECONOMY.....	382
 <b>R.A. Yesbergen, G.N. Asrepov, A. Orazgaliyeva, G.M. Sagindykova, N. Shakizada</b>	
ACTIVITY OF AKIMS OF RURAL DISTRICTS OF AKTOBE REGION: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT.....	391
 <b>B.A. Zhunussov, G.K. Demeuova, M.G. Kaiyrgalieva, G.M. Sagindykova, T.F. Alhassan</b>	
WAYS OF IMPROVING EMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE.....	407
 <b>Z.O. Imanbayeva, A.K. Oralbayeva, A.Zh. Nauryzbayev, M.A. Umirzakova, B.H. Aydosova</b>	
MODERN SYSTEMS OF CALCULATION AND EXPERIENCE OF THEIR APPLICATION IN DOMESTIC ENTERPRISES.....	423
 <b>G. Kairliyeva, G. Zhanibekova, K. Utegenova, A. Sultanov, Y. Bogdanova</b>	
SELF-EMPLOYMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF NON-AGRICULTURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE RURAL COUNTRY.....	439
 <b>A.M. Kulagina, D.E. Nurmukhanbetova, S.Z. Saidullaev</b>	
DEVELOPMENT OF CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD SERVICES AS AN ELEMENT OF SYSTEMATIZATION OF THE CONCEPTUAL APPARATUS.....	452
 <b>A.A. Kulanov, M.A. Aitkazina, E.A. Ruziyeva, A.D. Karshalova, A.K. Saulembekova</b>	
THE IMPACT OF GREEN INSTRUMENTS ON THE STATE OF THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM.....	470
 <b>G.T. Kunurkulzhayeva, A. Bakpayeva, I. Imangaliyeva, G. Demeuova, Zh. Baishukurova, A. Nurgaliyeva</b>	
FORMATION OF THE INFORMATION BASE FOR ASSESSING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE RURAL POPULATION.....	483

<b>L. Kurmangaliyeva, E. Aimagambetov, B. Jazykbayeva, B. Spanova</b>	
THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE STUDY OF INCOMES OF THE POPULATION AND THEIR FORMATION.....	497
 <b>G. Nurbayeva, A. Xembayeva, B. Mubarakova, G. Beisembayeva, B. Smailov, A. Kuniyazova</b>	
FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF SUPPORTING CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS.....	507
 <b>L.A. Omarbakiyev, Zh.T. Rakhyymova, M.T. Bayetova, I.M. Baubekova</b>	
INFLUENCE OF FACTORS OF ACTIVATION OF ENTERPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN KAZAKHSTAN, INCLUDING INNOVATIVE.....	519
 <b>A. Tapalchinova, N. Kaftunkina, M. Mukhamedova, N.A. Mazhitova, U.D. Berikbolova</b>	
FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY COMMERCIALIZATION IN KAZAKHSTAN.....	534
 <b>R.Sh. Takhtaeva, Y. Abeukhanova, M. Moldazhanov, K. Khassenova, L. Parimbekova</b>	
EVALUATION OF TOURISM POTENTIAL IN EASTERN KAZAKHSTAN.....	547
 <b>Sh.A. Trusheva, A.T. Tleubayeva, R.B. Sartova. A.A. Zhakupov, A.T. Kaidarova</b>	
ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY IN THE FIELD OF MICE TOURISM IN KAZAKHSTAN BASED ON THE CLUSTER APPROACH AND REGRESSION MODEL.....	558
 <b>A.S. Ualtayeva, Laszlo Vasa, M.D. Ualtayev</b>	
ANALYSIS OF THE LABOR MARKET OF KAZAKHSTAN: INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT.....	577

## **Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice in the journals of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan**

For information on Ethics in publishing and Ethical guidelines for journal publication see <http://www.elsevier.com/publishingethics> and <http://www.elsevier.com/journal-authors/ethics>.

Submission of an article to the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract or as part of a published lecture or academic thesis or as an electronic preprint, see <http://www.elsevier.com/postingpolicy>), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, including electronically without the written consent of the copyright-holder. In particular, translations into English of papers already published in another language are not accepted.

No other forms of scientific misconduct are allowed, such as plagiarism, falsification, fraudulent data, incorrect interpretation of other works, incorrect citations, etc. The National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan follows the Code of Conduct of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), and follows the COPE Flowcharts for Resolving Cases of Suspected Misconduct ([http://publicationethics.org/files/u2/New\\_Code.pdf](http://publicationethics.org/files/u2/New_Code.pdf)). To verify originality, your article may be checked by the originality detection service Cross Check <http://www.elsevier.com/editors/plagdetect>.

The authors are obliged to participate in peer review process and be ready to provide corrections, clarifications, retractions and apologies when needed. All authors of a paper should have significantly contributed to the research.

The reviewers should provide objective judgments and should point out relevant published works which are not yet cited. Reviewed articles should be treated confidentially. The reviewers will be chosen in such a way that there is no conflict of interests with respect to the research, the authors and/or the research funders.

The editors have complete responsibility and authority to reject or accept a paper, and they will only accept a paper when reasonably certain. They will preserve anonymity of reviewers and promote publication of corrections, clarifications, retractions and apologies when needed. The acceptance of a paper automatically implies the copyright transfer to the National Academy of sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Editorial Board of the National Academy of sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan will monitor and safeguard publishing ethics.

Правила оформления статьи для публикации в журнале смотреть на сайте:

**www: nauka-nanrk.kz**  
**ISSN 2518–1467 (Online),**  
**ISSN 1991–3494 (Print)**  
**<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en>**

Заместитель директора отдела издания научных журналов НАН РК *Р. Жөліккызы*

Редакторы: *М.С. Ахметова, Д.С. Аленов*

Верстка на компьютере *Г.Д. Жадырановой*

Подписано в печать 30.06.2023.

Формат 60x881/8. Бумага офсетная. Печать - ризограф.  
40,0 пл. Тираж 300. Заказ 3.

---

*Национальная академия наук РК*

*050010, Алматы, ул. Шевченко, 28, т. 272-13-19*