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# ХАБАРШЫСЫ

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A.A. Kuralbayev<sup>5</sup>, 2024

<sup>1</sup>Toraighyrov University, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar;

<sup>2</sup>Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan;

<sup>3</sup>Academy of Physical Education and Mass Sport, Kazakhstan, Astana;

<sup>4</sup>Almaty Humanitarian - Economic University;

<sup>5</sup>Khoja Akhmet Yassawi International Kazakh-Turkish University, Kazakhstan, Turkestan.

E-mail: beisembina.ansa@gmail.com

## ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF HUMAN POTENTIAL ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

**Beisembina Ansagan** — Master of Economic Sciences, Toraighyrov University, Senior Lecturer, Department of Economics, doctoral student of the department

E-mail: beisembina.ansa@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6796-0124>;

**Serikbaev Serik Kenesovich** — Candidate of Economic Sciences, Kazakh National University. al-Farabi, Department of Business Technologies, Senior Lecturer

E-mail serik\_s\_k@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5479-2109>;

**Myrzabek ZHANAT**, — PhD, Associating Professor of the Department of Finance and Accounting, Toraighyrov University, Lomova St., 64, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan

E-mail: zhanmyrza.qaz@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2148-7252>;

**Zhaxat B. Kenzhin** — PhD, associate professor, Academy of Physical Education and Mass Sport, Republic of Kazakhstan, Astana, 010000, Mangilik el avenue, EXPO business center

E-mail: jaksat\_22@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6085-8349>;

**Tuleshova Gulzhan Bolatovna** — Master Almaty Humanitarian - Economic University, Director of the Institute of Pedagogy, Business and Law

E-mail: gulzhan.tuleshova@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-5748-8790>;

**A.A. Kuralbayev** — Khoja Akhmet Yassawi International Kazakh-Turkish University, Kazakhstan, Turkestan  
E-mail: almas.kuralbayev@ayu.edu.kz, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6564-9711>.

**Abstract.** The article discusses current trends and the impact of human potential of the Republic of Kazakhstan on economic development, innovation processes in business and de-dollarization of the economy. On the basis of theoretical and methodological studies of foreign scientists developed a mathematical model that establishes the relationship between the human potential and trends in economic growth, exchange rates. As part of the research marked the fundamental problems of human development in the country and calculated the economic damage caused by the low activity parameters and employment of human resources of the country. Taken together, the study of the parameters of the effectiveness of human potential of the Republic of Kazakhstan shows that, along with the achieved indicators in the field of the human development index and the global competitiveness index, there is a wide range of problems that impede the development of the country's economic system, which should be based on knowledge. Solving these problems requires the development of appropriate organizational and economic models for the development of human potential at both the macro and micro levels. In the Republic of Kazakhstan, the problem of assessing human productive abilities and the human potential of the entire society is one of the significant tasks of the state's economic policy. The theoretical and practical power of the

concept of human potential occurs in parallel with the lack of generally accepted tools and methods for its development, developed for each country individually.

**Keywords:** human potential, human capital, economic development, innovative entrepreneurship, de-dollarization

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Г.Б. Тулешова<sup>4</sup>, А.А. Куралбаев<sup>5</sup>, 2024

<sup>1</sup>Торайғыров университеті, Қазақстан, Павлодар;

<sup>2</sup>әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті, Алматы;

<sup>3</sup>Дене шынықтыру және бұқаралық спорт академиясы, Қазақстан;

<sup>4</sup>Алматы гуманитарлық-экономикалық университет;

<sup>5</sup>Қожа Ахмет Ясауи атындағы Халықаралық қазақ-түрік университеті, Қазақстан,  
Түркістан.

E-mail: beisembina.ansa@gmail.com

## АДАМЗАТ ӘЛЕУЕТІНІЦ ӘКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ДАМУҒА ӘСЕРІН БАҒАЛАУ

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E-mail: beisembina.ansa@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6796-0124>;

**Серікбаев Серік Кеңесұлы** — экономика ғылымдарының кандидаты, ҚазҰУ. әл-Фараби, Бизнес технологиялар кафедрасы, аға оқытушы

E-mail: serik\_s\_k@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5479-2109>;

**Мырзабек ЖАНАТ** — PhD докторы, Торайғыров атындағы университеттің «Қаржы және есеп» кафедрасының доценті, Ломова көш., 64, Павлодар, Қазақстан

E-mail: zhanmyrza.qaz@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2148-7252>;

**Кенжин Жаксат Болатович** — PhD докторы, қауымдастырылған профессор, Дене шынықтыру және бұқаралық спорт академиясы, Қазақстан Республикасы, Астана к., 010000, Мәңгілік ел даңғылы, EXPO бизнес орталығы, блок B2.2.

E-mail: jaksat\_22@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6085-8349>;

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E-mail gulzhan.tuleshova@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-5748-8790>;

**А.А. Куралбаев** — Қожа Ахмет Ясауи атындағы Халықаралық қазақ-түрік университеті, Қазақстан, Түркістан қ.

E-mail: almas.kuralbayev@ayu.edu.kz, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6564-9711>.

**Аннотация.** Мақалада Қазақстан Республикасының адамзат әлеуетінің елдің экономикалық дамуына әсер ету аспектілері мен қазіргі үрдістері, кәсіпкерліктең инновациялық үрдістер және экономиканың долларсыздандыу қарастырылған. Шетел ғалымдарының теориялық-әдіснамалық зерттеулері негізінде адамзат әлеуеті мен экономикалық есү үрдістері, валюта курстары арасындағы тәуелділікті анықтайтын математикалық үлгі әзірленген. Жүргізілген зерттеулер шеңберінде елдегі адамзат әлеуетінің дамуының іргелі мәселелері белгіленген және елдің адамзат ресурстарының белсенділігі мен жұмыс бастылығының жоғары емес параметрлерінен болған экономикалық залалды есептөу жүргізілді. Қазақстан Республикасының адами әлеуетінің тиімділік параметрлерін зерделеу, жалпы алғанда, адам дамуы индексі және жаһандық бәсекеге қабілеттілік индексі саласындағы қол жеткізілген көрсеткіштермен қатар, дамуға кедергі көлтіретін мәселелердің кең ауқымы бар екенін көрсетеді. Білімге негізделуі тиіс елдің экономикалық жүйесінің дамуы. Бұл мәселелерді шешу макро және микро деңгейде адам әлеуетін дамытудың сәйкес ұйымдық және экономикалық үлгілерін әзірлеуді талап етеді. Қазақстан Республикасында адамның өндірістік қабілеттері мен бүкіл қоғамның адами әлеуетін бағалау мәселесі мемлекеттің экономикалық саясатының маңызды міндеттерінің бірі

бөліп табылады. Адам әлеуеті тұжырымдамасының теориялық және практикалық күші әр ел үшін жеке әзірленген оны дамытудың жалпы қабылданған құралдары мен әдістерінің болмауымен қатар туындаиды.

**Тұйін сөздер:** адами әлеует, адами капитал, экономикалық даму, инновациялық кәсіпкерлік, долларсыздандыру

© А.Н. Бейсембина<sup>1\*</sup>, С.К. Серикбаев<sup>2</sup>, М. Жанат<sup>1</sup>, Ж.Б. Кенжин<sup>3</sup>,  
Г.Б. Тулемшова<sup>4</sup>, А.А. Куралбаев<sup>5</sup>, 2024

<sup>1</sup>Toraighyrov University;

<sup>2</sup>Казахский Национальный Университет имени аль-Фараби, Алматы;

<sup>3</sup>Академия физической культуры и массового спорта, Казахстан;

<sup>4</sup>Алматинский гуманитарно-экономический университет;

<sup>5</sup>Международный казахско-турецкий университет имени Ходжи Ахмеда Ясави,  
Казахстан, Туркестан.  
E-mail: beisembina.ansa@gmail.com

## ОЦЕНКА ВЛИЯНИЯ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА НА ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ

**Бейсембина Аисаган** — магистр экономических наук Университета Торайгырова, старший преподаватель кафедры экономики, докторант кафедры

E-mail: beisembina.ansa@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6796-0124>;

**Серикбаев Серик Кенесович** — кандидат экономических наук, Казахский национальный университет им. аль-Фараби, кафедра бизнес-технологий, старший преподаватель

E-mail: serik\_s\_k@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5479-2109>;

**Мырзабек Жанат** — к.э.н., доцент кафедры финансов и бухгалтерского учета Торайгыровского университета, ул. Ломова, 64, г. Павлодар, Казахстан

E-mail: zhanmyrza.qaz@gmail.com. <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2148-7252>;

**Кенжин Жаксат Болатович** — доктор PhD, ассоциированный профессор, Академия физической культуры и массового спорта, Республика Казахстан, г. Астана, 010000, проспект Мәңгілік ел, бизнес-центр EXPO, блок B2.2

E-mail: jaksat\_22@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6085-8349>;

**Тулемшова Гулжан Болатовна** — Магистр Алматинский гуманитарно-экономический университет, Директор института педагогики, бизнеса и права

E-mail: gulzhan.tuleshova@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-5748-8790>;

**Куралбаев А.А.** — Международный казахско-турецкий университет имени Ходжи Ахмеда Ясави, Казахстан, г. Туркестан.

E-mail: almas.kuralbayev@ayu.edu.kz, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6564-9711>.

**Аннотация.** В статье рассмотрены современные тенденции и аспекты влияния человеческого потенциала Республики Казахстан на экономическое развитие страны, инновационные процессы в предпринимательстве и процессы дедолларизации экономики. На основе теоретико-методологических исследований зарубежных ученых разработана математическая модель, устанавливающая зависимость между человеческим потенциалом и тенденциями экономического роста, валютных курсов. В рамках проведенных исследований обозначены фундаментальные проблемы развития человеческого потенциала в стране и произведен расчет экономического ущерба от невысоких параметров активности и занятости человеческих ресурсов страны. В совокупности исследование параметров эффективности человеческого потенциала Республики Казахстан показывает, что, наряду с достигнутыми показателями в области индекса человеческого развития и индекса глобальной конкурентоспособности, существует широкий спектр проблем, препятствующих развитие экономической системы страны, которая должна основываться на знаниях. Решение этих проблем требует разработки соответствующих организационно-

экономических моделей развития человеческого потенциала как на макро-, так и на микроуровне. В Республике Казахстан проблема оценки производительных способностей человека и человеческого потенциала всего общества является одной из значимых задач экономической политики государства. Теоретическая и практическая сила концепции человеческого потенциала возникает параллельно с отсутствием общепринятых инструментов и методов его развития, разработанных для каждой страны индивидуально.

**Ключевые слова:** человеческий потенциал, человеческий капитал, экономическое развитие, инновационное предпринимательство, дедолларизация

### Introduction

In modern conditions of the knowledge economy, the main competitive advantage of a country is its human potential. The globalization of markets and the transnationalization of economic relations are intensifying competition between countries and major corporations for spheres of influence and sales markets, and contributing to the emergence of new tools and methods of competition. It is human potential that makes it possible to implement innovations, adapt the economy to the conditions of globalization, and achieve high competitiveness.

The development of human potential plays a vital role in state strategic programs, such as the "Kazakhstan-2050" Strategy, the Program for Formed Industrial-Innovative Development for 2023–2019.

Contemporary economists note a high degree of correlation between the innovativeness of entrepreneurship, the country's competitiveness and human potential, as an integral indicator of a whole group of socio-economic components. However, the specific stable parameters of the dependence of human potential on the economic development of the country and exchange rate trends remain insufficiently studied. Taking into account the latter, it follows the need to solve the scientific problem of developing a methodology for assessing the impact of human potential on economic development, innovativeness of entrepreneurship and dedollarization processes.

Currently, in world science and practice, as well as in economic theory, there is no clear, unified understanding and interpretation of the term human potential.

In the scientific literature, one can find such approaches to understanding human potential as: human capital; labor potential; human resources potential (Bulanov, 2020).

All components of human potential must be considered taking into account the leading systemic factor - the development of human capital.

Human capital in a broad sense is an intensive productive factor in economic development, social and family development, including the educated part of the labor force, knowledge, tools of intellectual and managerial work, living environment and work activity, ensuring the effective and rational functioning of human capital as a productive factor of development.

Human capital is a leading factor in the formation and development of an innovative economy and knowledge economy as the next highest stage in the development of civilization (Electronic resource: [https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human\\_potential](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_potential)).

In order to establish the relationship between the growth of human capital (economically active labor resources) and the growth of the country's gross domestic product, the law discovered by the American economist Arthur Okun can be taken as a basis. This law represents the empirical relationship between the growth rate of the

unemployed population (inactive population) and the growth rate of GDP in countries with market economies. For countries with a market economy, it is assumed that an excess of the unemployment rate by 1 % above the level of natural unemployment reduces the country's real GDP, compared to potential, by 2.5 % (Electronic resource: [https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human\\_capital](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_capital)). For different countries and time periods, the magnitude of the change in GDP may be numerically different.

One can comparatively believe that the growth of the economically active population in the country's economy will cause an increase in GDP by reducing its lagging level.

In general, the methodology for establishing the relationship between human capital (economically active labor resources) and the country's GDP growth is presented in accordance with formulas 1, 2, 3.

$$\Delta BB\Pi = (U_B - U_B^E) \times \gamma \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta BB\Pi = \left( \frac{N_{HA}}{N_{PC}} - \frac{N_B^E}{N_{PC}} \right) \times \gamma \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

Where:

$U_B$  - the current level of unemployment in the economy;

$U_B^E$  - natural level of unemployment in the economy;

$N_{HA}$  - the total number of economically inactive (unemployed) population;

$N_B^E$  - natural unemployment;

$N_{PC}$  - the country's population of working age;

$\gamma$  - coefficient that determines the lag of the country's GDP given the existing economic activity of the population;

$\Delta BB\Pi$  - GDP lag in the economy.

The growth of economic activity of the country's population through participation in innovative entrepreneurship, from a theoretical point of view, will ensure acceleration (intensification) of the country's GDP growth, which ultimately determines the presence of an economic multiplier, while the foundations for de-dollarization of the economic system are formed. The fundamental role of the economic multiplier is presented.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, the problem of assessing human productive abilities and the human potential of the entire society is one of the significant tasks of the state's economic policy. The theoretical and practical power of the concept of human potential occurs in parallel with the lack of generally accepted tools and methods for its development, developed for each country individually.

The post-industrial economy has significantly changed the attitude towards factors

of production in the Republic of Kazakhstan. If in the industrial economy efforts were concentrated on saturating production with equipment, then in the post-industrial era the main positions in the system of social values in the production of an intellectual product are occupied by high technologies and the accelerated pace of technological renewal, both in production and in the service sector (McConnell K.R., 2003).

Thus, at the present stage in the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as throughout the world, there is a tendency for the economic development of the country to depend on the quality of the human resources it has. Indicators of the quality of human resources increasingly influence the main parameters of socio-economic development.

At the present stage, the parameters for the development of human potential and capital in the Republic of Kazakhstan, in accordance with Table 1, are characterized by the following indicators:

- extremely low population, from the point of view of intensifying the development of the economic system;
- low level of economic activity of the population;
- low proportion of the economically active population with secondary specialized (vocational education);
- low proportion of the economically active population with higher education (Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Statistics. Astana. 2015.).

Also in Kazakhstan, there is a lack of training and retraining mechanisms adequate to the market system, which is associated with a low level of development of scientific and technical potential and cooperation and integration ties in the “education – science – production” system.

Table 1 – Dynamics of indicative parameters for human development in the Republic of Kazakhstan

Name indicator	Years				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Population, thousand people	16203	16440	16673	16910	17161
Level of economic activity of the population, %	48,8	49,5	49,7	50,3	49,8
Share of economically active population with secondary specialized (vocational education), %	29	30	31	33	34
Share of economically active population with higher education, %	27	28	29	31	32

As a consequence of the current level of development of human potential, there are indicative parameters of innovative activity of entrepreneurship:

- innovation-active state enterprises – 9.2 %;
- innovatively active enterprises in private ownership – 4.5 %;
- other innovation-active enterprises (foreign ownership, public-private partnership) – 4.3 % (<http://bankir.ru/kurs/dollar-ssha-k-kazahskij-tenge>).

The low level of involvement of labor resources and enterprises in innovation activities serves as a factor in the dynamic devaluation of the national currency to world currencies, one of which is the dollar (Science and innovative activity of Kazakhstan 2018–2023.)

In the world positioning system, the effectiveness of the human potential of the

Republic of Kazakhstan can be assessed based on a number of macroeconomic global indicators.

Indicators of the formation and development of human potential are the “Human Development Index” (HDI) and the “Global Competitiveness Index” (GCI).

The Republic of Kazakhstan is one of the countries with high HDI and ranks 70th in the world ranking (<http://gtmarket.ru/news/2023/07/24/6843>).

In the IGC ranking for 2023–2015, the Republic of Kazakhstan occupies the 50th position. Russia is in 53rd place. Among other CIS countries, Ukraine over the year rose from 84 to 76 place, Moldova from 89 to 82, Kyrgyzstan from 121 to 108, Azerbaijan from 39 to 38 place, Armenia dropped from 79 to 85 place (<http://gtmarket.ru/news/2023/09/03/6873>).

The overall problems of the formation and development of human potential and capital in the Republic of Kazakhstan can be specified in the following areas:

- system-forming demographic problems;
- problems in the field of formation of labor potential;
- problems in the field of development and use of human capital;
- problems in the field of innovative activity of labor resources;
- problems caused by the low level of innovative activity of entrepreneurship;
- problems of devaluation of the national currency and lagging growth rates of the country's GDP.

In complex, the system-forming problems of the formation and development of human potential and capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan are presented in the figure

Taking into account the specific problems of human development and using the methodology of the influence of human capital on the country's GDP, it is possible to determine the level of lag of Kazakhstan's GDP from the specified optimal parameters using the previously discussed formulas 1 and 2, taking into account the use of statistical data, Table 1.

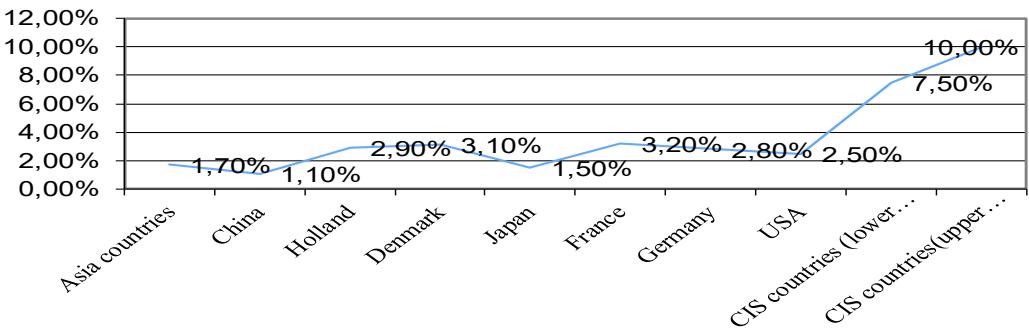
As of the end of 2022, beginning of 2023, the level of GDP lag in the Republic of Kazakhstan will be:

$$\Delta \text{BBPI}_A = \left( \frac{N_{\text{HA}}}{N_{\text{PC}}} - \frac{N_{\text{B}}^{\text{E}}}{N_{\text{PC}}} \right) \times \gamma \times 100\% = \left( \frac{470,7}{9041,3} - \frac{235,35}{9041,3} \right) \times 5 \times 100\% = 19,5\%$$

Table 2 – Dynamics of the main indicators of economic activity of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan

Indicator name	Years				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of people employed in the country's economy, thousand people.	7903,4	8114,2	8301,6	8507,1	8570,6
Number of unemployed, thousand people.	554,5	496,5	473,0	474,8	470,7
Natural unemployment, thousand people	277,25	248,25	236,5	237,4	235,35
Number of persons registered in employment agencies as	53,4	35,4	36,6	34,6	30,0
	6,6	5,8	5,4	5,3	5,2

The coefficient (2), which determines the backlog of the country's GDP given the existing economic activity of the population, is taken at 7.5 % in accordance with Figure 2.



Note – Compiled from source

Figure 2 – Levels of the coefficient in different countries of the world, which determines the lag of a country's GDP given the existing unemployment of the population

Using the calculated indicator of the level of GDP lag, you can determine the lost economic benefit (economic damage) from the presence of problematic aspects in the field of human potential using the formula:

As of the end of 2022, beginning of 2023, Kazakhstan's GDP was 352,75153.3 million tenge. Thus, the economic damage from the presence of problematic aspects in the field of human potential and capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the present stage will be:

$$\mathfrak{E}_y = \frac{35275153,3 \times 19,5\%}{(100\% - 19,5\%)} = 8544912 \text{ млн. тенге}$$

Along with the macroeconomic problems of human development in the Republic of Kazakhstan, a number of problems can be identified at the micro level, in particular:

- low level of social responsibility of business and entrepreneurship;
- lack of comprehensively formed industry systems for training and retraining corporate-type personnel;
- lack of proven organizational and economic mechanisms for the participation of enterprises and business structures in the management of personnel training at universities;
- the use of obsolete and ineffective human resource management systems in the business system.

Taken together, a study of the parameters of the effectiveness of human potential of the Republic of Kazakhstan shows that, along with the achieved indicators in the field of the human development index and the global competitiveness index, there is a wide range of problems that impede the development of the country's economic system, which should be based on knowledge. Solving these problems requires the development of appropriate organizational and economic models for the development of human potential at both macro and micro levels.

The period from 2020–2024 has become a difficult period for the entire world community economically and socially. New threats are highlighted and the ability of economic and social systems to withstand the challenges of the time is objectively shown. The issue of adaptation of both the economy and society as a whole to digitalization processes during this period not only acted as a direction and guideline, but became an urgent necessity for the survival of an economic entity at any level. Organizations and individuals ready for digital transformation were not only able to save resources and increase income from their activities, but also proved capable of further economic and social activities, despite the restrictions imposed as a result of the spread of coronavirus infection. Consequently, the development of technology has changed the structure of the economy and social environment, reproduction processes and business products, current professions and people's needs. At the same time, the requirements that society and specifically the employer place on a person have also changed. This is due to the fact that the transition of any organization and the economy as a whole to digital transformation is not an ephemeral process. It is directly related to the readiness for transformation of each person, because this transition is carried out by people.

Thus, this actualizes the problem of developing a person's potential, reflecting the range of his competencies and the development of skills - hard and soft skills in the field of ensuring economic security, suggesting that human security is predetermined by the opportunity provided to make one's choice freely, being in relative confidence that those opportunities, which they have today will not be lost tomorrow.

According to UN experts, human security is not a defensive concept like military or territorial security, but is an integral concept that combines the universality of life's needs and the desire of people to develop their potential.

The development of human potential in the system of socio-economic security takes on the form of a two-way process. On the one hand, work is underway to develop a person and his abilities, skills and abilities. Issues of labor, emotional-psychological, physiological, intellectual, competence competence and stability arise on a par. On the other hand, the potential developed at a sufficient level and the implementation of acquired abilities are used for productive purposes in interaction with the external environment. Thus, another plane of intersection of social and economic in the issue of human development is touched upon. The interaction of social and economic institutions through a system of social relations has an impact, transforming human resources in accordance with their own goals.

In the process of activity, individuals influence social and economic structures, reproducing and changing them, while also undergoing their own transformation. This determines the cyclical nature of processes and the interconnection of subjects and objects of both the development of human potential and socio-economic security, where the environment forms human potential, and the potential realized in the process of activity reproduces and transforms this environment.

Man is the main subject and object of socio-economic security and human potential. That is, a person, an individual, simultaneously acts as both a producer and a consumer:

- on the one hand, as a subject that creates, shapes, develops and realizes potential and, through participation in economic activity, ensures a state of the economy in which its preservation and development will be possible;

- on the other hand, as an object for the sake of which the state and institutions create favorable socio-economic conditions and carry out the economic process.

At the same time, the subjects that provide and distribute human potential, and the objects that human potential extends and influences, in addition to the person himself, will be: the state, its socio-economic institutions, and organizations.

Thus, we see the distribution of roles in the issue of human development, responsible and interested parties. From this it follows that the elements have a dual nature, simultaneously acting as both subjects and objects of human potential.

Objects of human potential are what (the one to whom) human potential extends, and what (who) is interested in its development. In other words, these are elements to which human potential extends, a part of the material and intangible world, created through the impact on the subject of human potential and directed by the subject of human potential in order to influence their condition and manage this condition.

The objects of human potential are people - an individual, organizations, the socio-economic sphere, the state and society as a whole. The subjects or carriers of human potential are people, a specific individual, organizations and enterprises, socio-economic institutions and the state.

Therefore, it is proposed to formulate tasks and goals for the human potential development mechanism.

On the one hand, the mechanism must provide conditions for the most effective use of human resources. On the other hand, the mechanism must provide conditions for human self-realization in the process of socio-economic consumption.

The structural nature of human potential is distinguished by its systematicity, external conditionality and strategic nature. This suggests that the structure of human potential has a complex internal structure, consisting of interconnected elements, having a goal, resources, connection with the external environment and feedback. For the formation and realization of human potential, external conditions and factors are of decisive importance, and the properties of human potential provide the opportunity for human development in the future.

The issue of assessing the environment for the development of human potential today is becoming one of the central issues for understanding the factors and prospects for social and economic development. At the same time, the following are considered as guidelines for socio-economic development: growth in consumption, expansion of life and cultural opportunities, improving the health and level of education of citizens, creating conditions for comfortable living, accessibility of cultural values, etc.

The development of human potential and the problem of reducing its quality are noted in the Economic Security Strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan among the main directions and significant threats to economic security in the social sphere. The development of human potential depends on the level of development of each element of the socio-economic sphere, the state of security of the elements and the ability to withstand internal and external threats, the openness and interconnectedness of these elements, the ability to further develop the elements of the system, the ability of human development within this system as the minimum and basic unit.

In addition, the following are also recognized as significant threats: increasing differentiation of the population by income level and insufficient labor resources, which is also associated with the problem of human development.

Human potential has a complex nature and consists of the sum of potentials. As a result of the summing effect of the interaction of potentials, the potential of the individual is formed, which is most effectively realized in the process of mutual development of

individual potentials and is formed under the influence of external and internal influences of various natures. The development of human potential not only improves human resources, but also makes its owner competent and competitive.

Solving the problem of human potential development is possible through influencing its structural components, which are formed from the most significant blocks of the social and economic sphere. Thus, the components of the level of human development include: the labor component, the income and property component, the education and culture component, the health care component, the demography and migration component, the scientific and innovation component, and the environmental component. Each of the identified components is the main condition for the existence and balance of social systems that shape human potential. Along with the economic aspects, the components of human potential actualize the study of the social aspects of economic security. The components not only include these aspects, but also indicate their synergy, interconnection and equivalence.

Thus, human potential and assessment of the level of its development represent a complex problem, bringing to the agenda the issue of the share of the "social block" in economic security, expanding the concept of economic security to socio-economic. This forms an integrated approach to managing economic security and its key areas, in particular the development of human potential.

### **Conclusions**

Consequently, human potential is formed under the influence of the economic and social environment and with their interaction, and the human potential development system is a multi-component system, including both economic and social factors. This forms the definition of socio-economic security, by which it is proposed to understand the state of security of the economic and social sphere of activity of the state, society and the individual, in which their mutual coexistence is possible and resistance to external and internal threats is maintained, and the possibility of uniform development of each element of social security is ensured. economic system.

The process of forming a system of needs, abilities, skills and abilities has a complex structure. The results of this process are influenced by the individual himself as a bearer of potential, and the result is also influenced by his environment at the macro and micro levels - the environment. Society and its internal structure at all levels are the main customers of potential and, through the management system, influence its formation and implementation.

When analyzing indicators of the state of economic security that describe the environment for the development of human potential as part of scientific research, we can conclude that the environment influences not only the formation, but also the development of human potential.

The level of development of the social and economic sphere of a society is reflected in its real ability to create potential within itself.

Therefore, human development depends on:

- the level of development of each element of the socio-economic sphere;
- state of security of elements and ability to withstand internal and external threats;
- openness and interconnectedness of these elements;
- ability to further develop elements of the system;
- the ability of human development within this system as a minimum and basic unit.

The environment and development components must have a high degree of consistency and interconnection between each other.

Such an environment makes it possible to form and realize potential in a person, characterized by high competitive and innovative qualities, managerial and entrepreneurial abilities, professionally significant knowledge, skills and abilities.

Thus, a person in modern realities is the highest value and goal of life, development and security. In this capacity, it becomes the fundamental goal of the social state, a strategic priority of a dynamic and highly productive economy, and state economic policy.

The named multicomponent structure of the level of development of human potential duplicates the main blocks of socio-economic security, in the plane of which lies the problem of managing and assessing the level of development of human potential. Through the state of the components and the assessment of their indicators, it is possible to determine the level of development of human potential, which, in turn, allows us to characterize the state of the social and economic infrastructure.

Thus, the development of human potential lies in the plane of multicomponent systems, including the impact of both economic and social factors. Achieving the declared parameters of economic security, which assess the level of development of the environment for the formation of human potential, will, in turn, make it possible to formulate its components in a balanced manner.

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