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ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
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ВЕСТНИК

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NAS RK is pleased to announce that Bulletin of NAS RK scientific journal has been accepted for indexing in the Emerging Sources Citation Index, a new edition of Web of Science. Content in this index is under consideration by Clarivate Analytics to be accepted in the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. The quality and depth of content Web of Science offers to researchers, authors, publishers, and institutions sets it apart from other research databases. The inclusion of Bulletin of NAS RK in the Emerging Sources Citation Index demonstrates our dedication to providing the most relevant and influential multidiscipline content to our community.

Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясы «ҚР ҰҒА Хабаршысы» ғылыми журналының Web of Science-тің жаңаланған нұсқасы Emerging Sources Citation Index-те индекстелуге қабылданғанын хабарлайды. Бұл индекстелу барысында Clarivate Analytics компаниясы журналды одан әрі the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index және the Arts & Humanities Citation Index-ке қабылдау мәселесін қарастыруда. Web of Science зерттеушілер, авторлар, баспашылар мен мекемелерге контент тереңдігі мен сапасын ұсынады. ҚР ҰҒА Хабаршысының Emerging Sources Citation Index-ке енуі біздің қоғамдастық үшін ең өзекті және беделді мультидисциплинарлы контентке адалдығымызды білдіреді.

РАН РК сообщает, что научный журнал «Вестник РАН РК» был принят для индексирования в Emerging Sources Citation Index, обновленной версии Web of Science. Содержание в этом индексировании находится в стадии рассмотрения компанией Clarivate Analytics для дальнейшего принятия журнала в the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index и the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. Web of Science предлагает качество и глубину контента для исследователей, авторов, издателей и учреждений. Включение Вестника РАН РК в Emerging Sources Citation Index демонстрирует нашу приверженность к наиболее актуальному и влиятельному мультидисциплинарному контенту для нашего сообщества.

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С.Н. Абиева¹, А.Ж. Құрмантаева², Ж. Темирова³

¹Әль-Фараби атындағы Қазақ Ұлттық Университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан;

²Абай атындағы Қазақ Ұлттық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан;

³Оңтүстік Қазақстан мемлекеттік педагогикалық университеті, Шымкент, Қазақстан.

E-mail: abievas@mail.ru

ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛЫҚ КЛИМАТ-ШЕТЕЛДІК ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАРДЫ ТARTУ ҮШІН ҚАЗЕТТІ ШАРТ

Аннотация. Қазақстанның инвестициялық тартымдылығына әсер ететін негізгі факторлар қолайлы инвестициялық заңнамалармен, экономикалық және саяси тұрақтылықпен қолдау көрсетілетін елдің қолайлы бизнес-климаты болып табылады. Қолайлы инвестициялық климат әлеуетті инвесторлар арасында жылдар бойы қалыптасқан жағымды артықшылықтарды қалыптастырудың іргелі негізін құрайды. Инвестициялық климаттың тартымдылықтан басымдығы айқын болады, ол сайып келгенде ұлттық және жергілікті саясаттағы басымдықтарды анықтауы керек. Осыған байланысты инвестициялық климатты жақсарту қажеттілігі және инвестициялық саясатты дұрыс дамыту ұлттық экономиканың деңгейін арттырудағы маңыздылығы мақалада нақты негізделеді.

Мақалада инвестициялық климатқа әсер ететін факторлар жекелеп қарастырылған. Сонымен қатар мақалада еліміздің жоғары инвестициялық әлеуетіне қарамастан, Қазақстанда қолайлы инвестициялық климатты қалыптастыруға кедергі келтіретін проблемалар айтылған. Ұлттық экономиканы табысты жүргізу үшін инвестициялар тарту қажет. Қазақстан тәуелсіздік алғаннан бастап инвестициялық климатты жақсарту және тікелей шетелдік инвестицияларды тарту мемлекеттің дамуында негізгі рөл атқаратындықтан, олар үшін қолайлы жағдайлар жасау арқылы ел экономикасына инвесторлар тарту міндетін жалғастырып келеді. Осы ретте бизнес-климат пен реттеуші ортаның жай-күйін көрсететін халықаралық рейтинг, яғни Doing Business бизнес жүргізу жеңілдігі рейтингінде Қазақстан соңғы 10 жыл ішінде 38 орынға, демек – 2010 жылғы 63-ші орыннан 2020 жылы 25-ші орынға көтерілгендігі мақалада сурет түрінде бейнеленеді.

Қазақстанда 2020 жылы тікелей шетелдік инвестициялардың жаһандық ағындары COVID-19 пандемиясының экономикалық әсеріне байланысты 2019 жылмен салыстырғанда 49% кеміген. Объективті себептер бойынша 2020 жылдың тоғыз айында Қазақстанға тікелей шетелдік инвестициялардың жалпы ағыны 32,2%-ға азайып, нәтижесінде 12,6 млрд АҚШ долларын құрағандығы мақалада салыстырымалы түрде статистикалық мәліметтермен талданады. Күлдірау себептері негізінен экономиканың тау-кен өндіру секторына тікелей шетелдік инвестициялар ағынының қысқаруымен байланыстылығы мақалада беріледі.

Қазіргі уақытта Қазақстанда шетелдік инвестициялар ағымының оң үрдісі байқалады. Дегенмен, шетелдік инвестицияларды Қазақстан экономикасының қажеттіліктерін қанағаттандыру үшін ұлғайту керек еді, өйткені капиталды әкету оны әкелуден асып түседі. Бұл, өз кезегінде, жалпы елдегі және әсіресе шетелдік инвестицияларға қатысты өте қолайлы емес инвестициялық климатпен түсіндіріледі. Сонымен қатар мақалада Қазақстанда жинақталған шетелдік инвестициялар ағынының көлемі бойынша соңғы 6 жылдың динамикасына талдау жасалады. Мақалада авторлар қолайлы инвестициялық климатты қолдау және ел экономикасына тікелей шетелдік инвестициялардың келуін ынталандыру Қазақстанның маңызды мемлекеттік міндеті болып табылатындығына баса назар аударады.

Түйін сөздер: экономикалық өсу, инвестициялық климат, шетелдік инвестиция, инвестициялық саясат, инвестор, ұлттық экономика, халықаралық қаржы орталығы

Кіріспе. Инвестициялар тарту кез келген мемлекеттің табысты дамуының іргетасы болып табылады, яғни экономиканың жай-күйін және бизнестің болашағын көрсетеді. Қазақстан бұл жағынан ерекшеленеді. Аумағы жағынан едәуір үлкен Орталық Азия өңіріндегі орнықты және қолайлы ел қатарында. Қолайлы іскерлік ахуал мен саяси тұрақтылық шетелдік инвесторлар үшін

тартымдылықтың негізгі факторына айналған. Қазақстанның бәсекелестік артықшылықтарына Үндістанның, Қытайдың және Ресейдің тез өсіп келе жатқан нарықтарына жақын тиімді географиялық орналасуы жатады. Азия-Тынық мұхиты аймағын Еуропа мен Таяу Шығыспен байланыстыратын негізгі трансконтинентальды маршруттар Қазақстан арқылы өтеді [1]. Қазақстан

қазба энергия көздерінің елеулі резервтеріне, еңбекке қабілетті халықтың жоғары үлесіне және либералды инвестициялық заңнамаға ие. Инвестициялар экономикалық өсу процесін тұтастай анықтайтын экономикалық қызметтің негіздеріне әсер етеді. Бұл елдің экономикалық дамуының көрсеткіші ғана емес, инвестициялар да экономикалық өзгерістердің құралы болып табылады, олар ел экономикасы бағдарлануы тиіс негізгі бағыттарды белгілейді.

Осыған байланысты инвестициялық климатты жақсарту қажеттілігі бірқатар факторлармен анықталады. Инвестициялық саясатты дұрыс дамыту ұлттық экономиканың деңгейін арттырады, бәсекеге қабілеттіліктің дамуына ықпал етеді; тартылатын және ішкі капиталды ұлттық экономиканы инвестициялық-техникалық «толықтырудың» тетігі ретінде пайдалануға мүмкіндік береді; экономиканы әртараптандыру және ырықтандыру процесін жеделдетеді [2]. Сонымен қатар макроэкономикалық және саяси тұрақсыздық жағдайында Қазақстан Республикасының экономикалық әлеуетіне аз қызығушылық танытпайтын отандық және шетелдік инвесторлар үшін қолайлы инвестициялық климат үшін нақты алғышарттар жасайды. Еліміздің жоғары инвестициялық әлеуетіне қарамастан, Қазақстанда қолайлы инвестициялық климат жасауға кедергі келтіретін бірқатар проблемалар да кездеседі [3]:

- инвестициялық тәуекелдердің жоғары деңгейі;
- заңнаманың тұрақсыздығы;
- тұрғындар мен кәсіпорындарда қолайлы инвестициялық күтулердің болмауы, бизнестің Үкіметке сенімсіздігі;
- қаржы нарықтарының жетілмегендігі;
- институционалдық инвесторлар жүйесінің әлсіз дамуы;
- экономиканың жекелеген секторларын дамытудағы елеулі сәйкессіздіктер .

Әдістері. Инвестициялық климатты негізінен инвестициялық нарықтың тартымдылық деңгейін және инвестициялық тәуекелдің мөлшерін анықтайтын саяси, әлеуметтік-экономикалық және қаржылық факторлардың жиынтығы ретінде қарастыруға болады. Сонымен, инвестициялық климат- инвестициялық процестер жүретін орта. Әлемдік экономика тәжірибесіне сүйенсек, инвестицияларды тиімді тарту және пайдалану жағдайларын талдау үшін инвестициялық климат санаты қолданылады.

Қазақстанның инвестициялық климатының жағымды жақтарыда бар, атап айтсақ: табиғи ресурстарға бай өлке; белсенді ғылыми-техникалық әлеуеті; инновациялық технологиялары; әлемнің ірі елдермен жұмыс тәжірибесі; шикізат ресурстарының экспорты және т.б. болып келеді. Ұлттық экономиканы табысты жүргізу үшін инвестициялар тарту

қажет. Осы ретте елге қолайлы инвестициялық климат үшін қажетті болып табылады:

Мемлекеттің және инвестициялық серіктестердің мүдделерін қанағаттандыратын инвестициялық саясатты жүргізуге дайындығы;

Инвестициялық саясат саласында жасалған құқықтық база және инвесторлардың құқықтарын сақтау, қорғау;

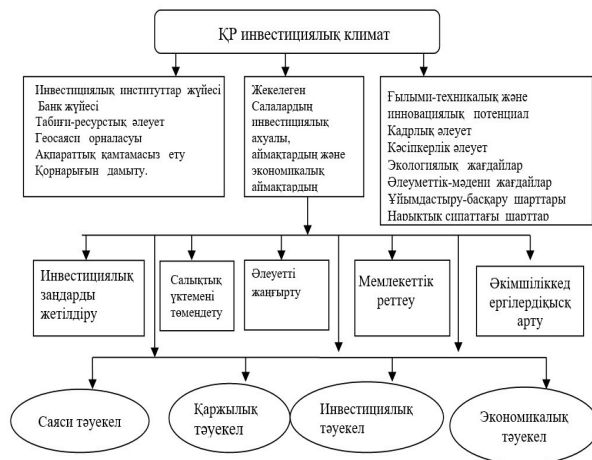
Шетелдік инвесторлар үшін қажетті кепілдіктер беру;

Ұлттық валютаның шетел валютасына қарағанда тұрақтылығы;

Инвестициялық мәмілелерді жүргізу кезіндегі сыбайлас жемқорлық деңгейін жою;

Салық салудың түсінікті нақты деңгейі (салықтық преференциялар) [5].

Нарықтық экономикада «инвестициялық климат» ұғымы инвесторларды тартатын немесе итермелейтін саяси, әлеуметтік-экономикалық, қаржылық әлеуметтік-мәдени, географиялық факторлардың жиынтығын қамтиды. Әрине, оларға табиғи-ресурстық әлеует, нарықтық орта факторлары, ұйымдастырушылық-басқарушылық әлеует, кадрлық әлеует, ғылыми-техникалық әлеует және басқа да маңызды жағдайлар кіреді. Елдің бүкіл инвестициялық климатына әсер ететін салалардың, өңірлер мен экономикалық аймақтардың инвестициялық ахуалының қолайлы дамуына әсер ететін тәуекелдер мен факторларды жеке атап өтуге болады [6]. Бұл экономикалық және саяси реттеуге оңай болатын факторлар және елдің жалпы экономикалық және нарықтық дамуына байланысты факторлар, олардың дамуына ешқандай араласуды қажет етпейді. Берілген 1-суретте инвестициялық климатты жақсарту мақсатында инвестициялық заңнаманы жетілдіру, экономикаға салық жүктемесін азайту, әкімшілік кедергілерді қысқарту сияқты бірқатар шаралар қабылдау қажет екені көрініп тұр.



Сур. 1. Инвестициялық климатқа әсер ететін факторлар [7].

Жалпы инвестициялық климаттың сәтті қолайлы болуына елдің банк жүйесінің, әлемдік

қор нарығының, әлеуметтік - мәдени және ұйымдастыру - басқару жағдайларының серпінді дамуы әсер етеді. Сондай ақ өткен жылдан басталған әлемдік коронавирустық пандемия әсері де тікелей шетелдік инвестициялардың әлемдік нарығындағы жағдайды күрделендіре түсті. Қазақстан бизнес-климат деңгейі мен институттардың сапасы бойынша халықаралық рейтингтердегі жағдайды жақсарта отырып, әсіресе шикізаттық емес сектордағы инвестициялық тартымдылықты арттыруға тырысты. Алайда, 2015-2016 жылдардағы дағдарыстан кейін мұнайлық емес секторларға инвестициялар ағыны қысқарған. Сонымен қатар, коронавирустық пандемия әлемдік сауда мен инвестициялардың болашағын нашарлатқаны белгілі болды [9].

Дүниежүзілік Банктің пайымдауынша, мұндай жағдайда мемлекеттің оң рөлі инвесторлардың тәуекелін азайту және мемлекеттік саясаттардың болжамдылығы мен оларға деген сенімді арттыру жөніндегі шараларға келіп тіреледі. Дүниежүзілік банкте инвестицияларды дамыту саласындағы мемлекеттік саясаттармен байланысты үміттерінің бірі-ынтымақтастықты ынталандыру және протекционистік құралдардан бас тарту. Осы үміт Пекин мен Вашингтонға қарсы тұрудың жаңа кезеңін ескере отырып, өте тұрақсыз болып саналады. Осы ретте Дүниежүзілік Банктің сарапшыларының тұжырымдары бойынша, біріншіден, бұл бизнес-климат пен реттеуші ортаның жай-күйін көрсететін халықаралық рейтингтердегі позициялардың жақсаруы (Doing Business). Мысалы, Doing Business бизнес жүргізу жеңілдігі рейтингінде Қазақстан соңғы 10 жыл ішінде 38 орынға, демек – 2010 жылғы 63-ші орыннан 2020 жылы 25-ші орынға көтерілді (1-кесте) [4].

Қазақстанда жергілікті компаниядан шетелдік инвестор сатып ала алатын үлес бойынша шектеу жоқ. Қазақстанда инвестициялық климатты жақсарту міндеті әрдайым экономиканы әртараптандырумен тығыз байланыста жүргізіледі. Осы мақсаттың төңірегінде инвесторлармен коммуникация жүйесі (Президент жанындағы Шетелдік инвесторлар кеңесі, сондай-ақ премьер-Министр жанындағы инвестициялық ахуалды жақсарту жөніндегі кеңес), инвестициялар мен шикізаттық емес экспортты қолдауға бағытталған мемлекеттік құрылымдар (KazakhInvest, KazakhExport) құрылды.

2020 жылы Бизнес жүргізу рейтингінде Еуразиялық экономикалық одақпен зерттеліп жатқан мемлекеттердің ішінде 29-шы орында тұр. Бірінші жыл қатарынан 2 позицияға жақсару жүріп жатқан жоқ, Ресей Федерациясы және Қазақстан сияқты Еуразиялық экономикалық одаққа кіретін аса ірі экономикалар рейтингінде уақыт бойынша көрсеткіштерді жақсарту

есебінен анықталды. 1-кестеде осы рейтингте ЕАЭО мүше мемлекеттер алған позициялардың динамикасы көрсетілген.

Кесте 1- ЕАЭО мүше мемлекеттердің бизнесті жүргізу рейтингіндегі позициялары

Елдер	2016 жыл	2017 жыл	2018 жыл	2019 жыл	2020 жыл
Армения	35	38	47	41	47
Беларусь	44	37	38	37	49
Қазақстан	41	35	36	28	25
Қырғызстан	67	75	77	70	80
Ресей	51	40	35	31	28
ЕАЭО	50	40	35	31	29

Ескерту: [4] қолдану негізінде автормен жасалған

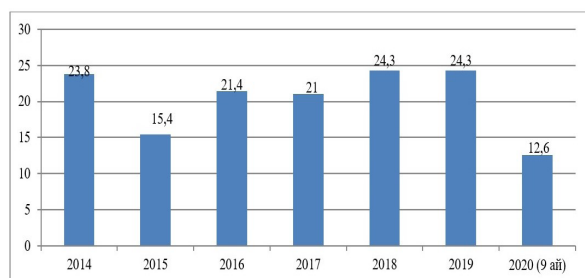
Қазақстан Doing Business рейтингінің барлық көрсеткіштері бойынша өз позициясын жақсартты. Қазақстан келісімшарттарды орындау, салық салу, миноритарлық инвесторлардың құқықтарын қорғау және меншік құқықтарын тіркеу сияқты өлшемшарттар бойынша неғұрлым жоғары позицияларға ие.

Осылайша, ЕАЭО ұстанымдарының жақсаруы байқалады. Әрбір жеке мемлекеттің позициялары тұрғысынан қарайтын болсақ, мысалы Қазақстан Республикасы мен Ресей Федерациясының позициялары жыл сайын рейтингте артып келеді, бұл көрсеткіш өз кезегінде мемлекеттердің кәсіпкерлік субъектілеріне қатысты жұмысы және бизнесті жүргізу жағдайларының жақсаруы туралы айтады.

Қазақстанда 2020 ж. бірінші жартыжылдығында тікелей шетелдік инвестициялардың жаһандық ағындары COVID-19 пандемиясының экономикалық әсеріне байланысты 2019 жылдың бірінші жартысымен салыстырғанда 49% кеміген. Аталған қысқару көрсеткіштері тікелей шетелдік инвестициялардың барлық негізгі нысандарына қатысты болды. Осы ретте бүкіл әлем бойынша шектеу шаралары қолданыстағы инвестициялық жобаларды жүзеге асыруды баяулатты, ал терең рецессия перспективалары трансұлттық корпорациялардың жаңа жобаларды қайта қарауға мәжбүр етті [4]. Тікелей шетелдік инвестициялар ағыны бойынша ең үлкен құлдыраудың деңгейі 75% - ға қысқарған жағдайлар әлемнің дамыған елдерінде байқалды. Өз кезегінде, дамушы елдерде ағындар небәрі 12%-ға азайды. Жалпы 2020 жылы жаһандық тікелей шетелдік инвестициялар ағынының қысқаруы 30% -40% шегінде болжанғандығы айтылады.

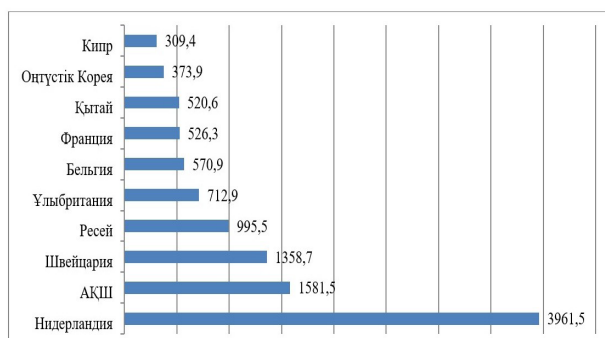
Әлемдегі болған қаржылық дағдарыстың теріс салдары Қазақстанды да айналып өтпей жағымсыз әсерін тигізді. Объективті себептер бойынша 2020 жылдың тоғыз айында Қазақстанға тікелей шетелдік инвестициялардың жалпы ағыны жылына 32,2% - ға азайып, нәтижесінде

12,6 млрд АҚШ долларын құрады (1-сурет). Құлдыраудың себебі негізінен экономиканың тау-кен өндіру секторына тікелей шетелдік инвестициялар ағынының қысқаруымен байланысты, ол сыртқы инвестициялар ағынының негізгі үлесін қалыптастырады [10]. Бұл ретте, әлемдік дағдарысқа қарамастан, Қазақстан сыртқы инвестициялар үшін тартымды ел болып қала береді. Салыстырмалы зерттейтін болсақ, тәуелсіздік алған жылдары Қазақстанға тікелей шетелдік инвестициялар ағыны шамамен 350 млрд АҚШ долларын құраған. Ал соңғы бес жылда Қазақстанға жыл сайын орта есеппен 21,3 млрд. АҚШ долл. көлемінде тікелей шетелдік инвестициялар тартылған.



Сурет 1. Қазақстанға тікелей шетелдік инвестициялар жалпы ағыны, млрд АҚШ долл.

Қазақстанға тікелей шетелдік инвестициялардың жалпы ағыны талдауға алынған жылдар аралығында 2014 жылы (-1,2%), 2015 жылы (-35.5%), ал 2016 жылы 39,0% құрап күрт артқандығын байқаймыз. Ал 2017 жылы қайтадан төмендеудің пайызы (-1.9%) құраса, 2018 жылы өсім 15,8% -ға қайта өскен. Соңғы 2019 жылы өзгеріссіз қалған. 2020 жылдың 9 айында 12,6 млрд АҚШ долларын құраған. 2020 жылдың қаңтар-қыркүйек айлары бойынша Қазақстанда Топ-10 қатарындағы инвесторлардың инвестиция көлемі 2-суретте берілген.



Сурет 2. Қазақстанда Топ-10 инвесторлар тізімі, млн АҚШ доллары [12]

Қазақстанда энергия үнемдеу технологияларын кеңінен таратуға көп көңіл бөлінеді. Ол үшін заңнамалық база қалыптастырылып, инвесторлар үшін тартымды жағдайлар әзірленді,

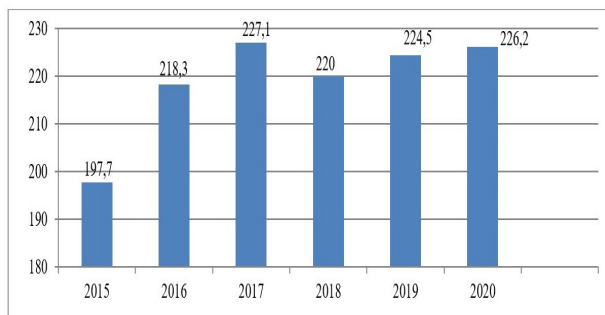
«энергия үнемдеу және энергия тиімділігін арттыру туралы» заң қабылданды, «энергия үнемдеу-2020» салалық бағдарламасы жұмыс істейді.

Бизнес-ахуалды жақсарту үшін 2015 жылдан бастап рәсімдер санын, мерзімдер мен қаржылық шығындарды едәуір қысқартуды көздейтін кәсіпкерлік үшін жағдайларды түбегейлі жақсарту жөніндегі заң күшіне енді. «Астана» халықаралық қаржы орталығы үшін құқықтық негіз жасалды, оған қатысушылар үшін салық жеңілдіктері көзделген. Электрондық кедендік декларациялау енгізілді және салық және кеден жүйелерін интеграциялау процесі басталды. Құрылыс саласындағы бастапқы-рұқсат беру құжаттарын ұсыну мерзімдері барынша қысқартылды. «Астана» халықаралық қаржы орталығының қатаң карантиндік шектеулерді қолдану кезінде де Қазақстандағы корпорациялардың санын арттыруға мүмкіндік болды. Осы ретте, коронавирустық пандемияға дейін «Астана» халықаралық қаржы орталығында саны бойынша шамамен 420 компания өз қызметін жүзеге асырса, ал қазіргі кезде олардың саны 659 бірлікке дейін жеткен.

2021 жылдың 8 қаңтарында «Астана» халықаралық қаржы орталығы мен АҚШ Халықаралық даму Қаржы Корпорациясы инвестициялық ынтымақтастық туралы келісімге қол қойылды. Аталған құжат «Астана» халықаралық қаржы орталығының платформасы арқылы Қазақстанда 1 млрд АҚШ долларына дейінгі қаражат көлемі бойынша бірлескен инвестициялық жобаларды қарастыруға мүмкіндік береді. Жалпы, Қазақстанда ең ірі инвесторларының бірі ретінде-ҚРҰБ соңғы мәліметтері көрсеткендей жинақталған инвестициялар сомасының көлемі бойынша шамамен 40 млрд АҚШ долларын құраған АҚШ атап өтуге болады. Сонымен қатар, 2020 жылғы 18 қараша айында өткен шетелдік инвесторлар кеңесінің кездесуінде Қазақстан президенті Қасым-Жомарт Тоқаев инвестициялық тартымдылықты арттыруға, мемлекеттік саясаттардың ашықтығын қамтамасыз етуге арналған реформалар жүргізудің қажеттігін атап өтті. Осыған сәйкес, мемлекетпен заңнамалық жағдайлардың кепілді тұрақтылығын қамтамасыз ететін стратегиялық инвестициялық келісімнің тетігі жасалды. Сондай-ақ Қазақстан халқымен мемлекеттің әлеуметтік-экономикалық жағдайын жақсарту мақсатында-инвестициялық климатты жақсарту, шетелдік инвесторларды сыбайлас жемқорлықтан қорғауды арттыру бойынша жұмыстар жалғасады [10].

Қазақстанда инвестициялық климатты жақсарту бойынша қабылданған шаралар жаңа шетелдік компанияларды тартуға мүмкіндік берді. Атап айтсақ: 2020 жылғы 1 желтоқсанға шетелдік компаниялардың қатысуымен бірлік

саны бойынша 22300 компания өз қызметін жүзеге асыруда, бұл көрсеткіштерді өткен жылдың осы кезеңімен салыстырғанда 10,6% немесе 2100 (саны, бірлік) компанияға артық. Нәтижесінде, Қазақстанда 2020 жылы жинақталған шетелдік инвестициялар сомасының көлемі 1% - ға артып, 226,2 млрд АҚШ долларын құраған (3-сурет).



Сурет 3. Қазақстанда жинақталған шетелдік инвестициялар көлемі, млрд АҚШ долларымен [12].

Осылайша, Қазақстанның сыртқы экономикалық саясатының негізгі элементі- бұл шетелдік инвесторларды Қазақстан экономикасының басым салаларына тартуға жәрдемдесу болып табылады. Бүгінде елімізде қолайлы инвестициялық климат қалыптасқан деп айтуға болады, атап айтсақ, оңайлатылған салық режимі жұмыс істейді, ұлттық заңнама үнемі жетілдіріліп отырады, одан басқа инвестициялық преференциялар пакеті кеңеюде.

Инвестициялық ахуалды жақсартудың маңызды факторы құқықтық тетіктердің басталуы 90-шы жылдардың ортасынан бастап, бүгінгі күнге дейін Қазақстанда инвестициялық климатты жақсарту бойынша ұйымдастырушылық-құқықтық механизмдер қолданылады. Шетелдік компаниялардың, фирмалардың көптеген өкілдері, жеке кәсіпкерлер Қазақстандағы инвестициялық климатты жоғары бағалайды. Бай табиғи ресурстардан, аграрлық және өнеркәсіптік әлеуеттен, білікті мамандардан, мамандардан және салыстырмалы түрде арзан жұмыс күшінен, тиімді геосаяси жағдайдан басқа, саяси жағдай мен ұлтаралық қатынастардың тұрақтылығы ерекше атап өтіледі [11].

С.Н. Абиева¹, А.Ж. Курмантаева² Ж.Ж. Темирова³

¹Казахский Национальный Университет имени аль-Фараби, Алматы, Казахстан;

²Казахский Национальный Педагогический Университет имени Абая, Алматы, Казахстан;

³Южно-Казахстанский государственный педагогический Университет, Шымкент, Казахстан.

E-mail: abievas@mail.ru

ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ КЛИМАТ – НЕОБХОДИМОЕ УСЛОВИЕ ДЛЯ ПРИВЛЕЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ

Аннотация: Основными факторами, влияющими на инвестиционную привлекательность Казахстана, являются благоприятный бизнес-климат страны, поддерживаемый благоприятным

инвестиционным законодательством, экономической и политической стабильностью. Благоприятный инвестиционный климат составляет фундаментальную основу для формирования позитивных преимуществ у потенциальных инвесторов, сложившихся годами. Приоритет инвестиционного климата над привлекательностью становится очевидным, он должен в конечном итоге определить приоритеты в национальной и местной политике. В этой связи необходимость улучшения инвестиционного климата и важность правильного развития инвестиционной политики в повышении уровня национальной экономики четко обосновывается в статье.

В статье отдельно рассмотрены факторы, влияющие на инвестиционный климат. В статье также обозначены проблемы, препятствующие формированию благоприятного инвестиционного климата в Казахстане, несмотря на высокий инвестиционный потенциал страны. Для успешного ведения национальной экономики необходимо привлечение инвестиций. С момента обретения независимости Казахстан продолжает задачу привлечения инвесторов в экономику страны путем улучшения инвестиционного климата и создания благоприятных условий для развития государства, так как привлечение прямых иностранных инвестиций играет ключевую роль в развитии государства. При этом в международных рейтингах, отражающих состояние бизнес-климата и регуляторной среды, то есть в рейтинге легкости ведения бизнеса Doing Business Казахстан за последние 10 лет поднялся на 38 место, а значит-с 63 – го места в 2010 году до 25-го в 2020 году.

В Казахстане в 2020 году глобальные потоки прямых иностранных инвестиций уменьшились на 49% по сравнению с 2019 годом в связи с экономическим воздействием пандемии COVID-19. Последствия мирового финансового кризиса оказали негативное влияние на Казахстан. По объективным причинам общий приток прямых иностранных инвестиций в Казахстан за девять месяцев 2020 года уменьшился на 32,2% и в результате составил 12,6 млрд долларов США, что в сопоставимом виде анализируется статистическими данными в статье. Причины спада в основном связаны с сокращением притока прямых иностранных инвестиций в горнодобывающий сектор экономики. Но, несмотря на мировой кризис, Казахстан остается привлекательной страной для внешних инвестиций. За последние пять лет в Казахстан ежегодно вкладывается в среднем 21,3 млрд. долл. США в объеме привлеченных прямых иностранных инвестиций.

В настоящее время в Казахстане наблюдается положительная тенденция притока иностранных инвестиций. Тем не менее, иностранные инвестиции должны были быть увеличены для удовлетворения потребностей казахстанской экономики, поскольку вывоз капитала превышает его ввоз. Это, в свою очередь, объясняется не очень благоприятным инвестиционным климатом в стране в целом и особенно в отношении иностранных инвестиций. Также в статье анализируется динамика за последние 6 лет по объему накопленного притока иностранных инвестиций в Казахстан.

В статье авторы подчеркивают, что поддержка благоприятного инвестиционного климата и стимулирование притока прямых иностранных инвестиций в экономику страны является важнейшей государственной задачей Казахстана.

Ключевые слова: экономический рост, инвестиционный климат, иностранные инвестиции, инвестиционная политика, инвестор, национальная экономика, международный финансовый центр.

S.N. Abieva¹, A.Zh. Kurmantaeva², Zh.Zh. Temirova³

¹Kazakh national University named after al-Farabi, Almaty, Kazakhstan;

²Kazakh national pedagogical university named after Abai, Almaty, Kazakhstan

³South Kazakhstan State Pedagogical University, Shymkent, Kazakhstan

E-mail: abievas@mail.ru

THE INVESTMENT CLIMATE IS A NECESSARY CONDITION FOR ATTRACTING FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Abstract. The main factors influencing the investment attractiveness of Kazakhstan are the favorable business climate of the country, supported by favorable investment legislation, economic and political stability. A favorable investment climate is a fundamental basis for the formation of positive advantages for potential investors that have developed over the years. The priority of the investment climate over attractiveness becomes clear, and it should ultimately determine priorities in national and local policies. In this regard, the need to improve the investment climate and the importance of the correct development of investment policy in raising the level of the national economy is clearly justified in the article.

The article separately considers the factors that affect the investment climate. The article also identifies the problems that prevent the formation of a favorable investment climate in Kazakhstan, despite the high investment potential of the country. For the successful conduct of the national economy, it is necessary to attract investment. Since gaining independence, Kazakhstan has continued the task of attracting investors to the country's economy by improving the investment climate and creating favorable conditions for the

development of the state, as attracting foreign direct investment plays a key role in the development of the state. At the same time, in the international rankings reflecting the state of the business climate and regulatory environment, that is, in the ranking of ease of doing business, Kazakhstan has risen to 38th place over the past 10 years, which means—from 63rd place in 2010 to 25th in 2020.

In Kazakhstan, global foreign direct investment flows decreased by 49% in 2020 compared to 2019 due to the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The consequences of the global financial crisis have had a negative impact on Kazakhstan. For objective reasons, the total inflow of foreign direct investment to Kazakhstan for the first nine months of 2020 decreased by 32.2% and as a result amounted to 12.6 billion US dollars, which is analyzed in a comparable form by the statistical data in the article. The reasons for the decline are mainly related to the reduction in the inflow of foreign direct investment in the mining sector of the economy. But despite the global crisis, Kazakhstan remains an attractive country for foreign investment. Over the past five years, an average of \$ 21.3 billion in attracted foreign direct investment has been invested in Kazakhstan annually.

Currently, there is a positive trend in the inflow of foreign investment in Kazakhstan. However, foreign investment had to be increased to meet the needs of the Kazakh economy, as the export of capital exceeds its import. This, in turn, is due to the not very favorable investment climate in the country as a whole and especially in relation to foreign investment. The article also analyzes the dynamics over the past 6 years in terms of the accumulated inflow of foreign investment in Kazakhstan.

In the article, the authors emphasize that supporting a favorable investment climate and stimulating the inflow of foreign direct investment into the country's economy is the most important state task of Kazakhstan.

Key words: economic growth, investment climate, foreign investment, investment policy, investor, national economy, international financial center.

Information about authors:

Abieva Sabira Nurgalievna – candidate of economic sciences, Kazakh national University named after al-Farabi. E-mail: abievas@mail.ru

Kurmantaeva Aiman Zhalgasbaykyzy – senior lecturer, Kazakh national pedagogical university named after Abai. E-mail: kurmantaeva.ayman@mail.ru

Temirova Zhannat Zhambulovna – candidate of economic sciences, South Kazakhstan State Pedagogical University. E-mail: zhannat_temirova@mail.ru

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A. Azimkhan¹, R.B. Sartova², A.K. Bakpayeva¹

¹Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraigyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan;

²Ekibastuz Engineering and Technical Institute named after K.I. Satpayev, Ekibastuz, Kazakhstan.

E-mail: jaksat_22@mail.ru

**ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT CONDITION OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED
BUSINESSES IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

Abstract: This article has the aim to explore the policy of supporting of small and medium-sized businesses. Over the years, the independent states have managed the problems of the economy. The contribution of small businesses to the economy, the replenishment of revenue items in budgets of the different levels, and the creation of new jobs have become one of the decisive factors of the development in the states. Small and medium-sized businesses significantly contribute to the formation of the competitive environment and the establishment of market balance. Currently, small and medium-sized businesses represent fairly powerful social stratum of the society, real and serious economic force. At the present stage, the relationship between business and government has acquired the special role, improving the technology of their interaction; the problem of self-organization of the business community is relevant today as it was only few years ago. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are the fundamental link that determines the state level of development in order to ensure sustainable economic growth. This sector of the economy has huge potential for solving many problems of the economic growth of the state, such as undeveloped competition, inefficient use of material and non-material resources, dependence of the domestic demand on imports, unemployment, poverty, etc. Issues of SMEs development in the Republic of Kazakhstan are among the most important and highest state level.

Key words: business, financial instruments, lending, small business, medium business, financing, farming, individual entrepreneur, trade and intermediary services, employed population.

The relevance of the topic. We have analyzed the current state of the SMEs sector in the Republic of Kazakhstan. In 2013, the number of registered SMEs in Kazakhstan increased by 10%, bringing the total number of SMEs to 1,542 thousand units (figure 1), and their share in the total number of business entities in the country is estimated at 95.1%.

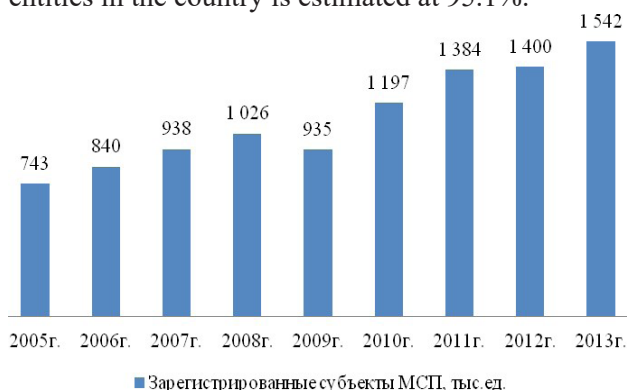


Figure 1- Dynamics of the number of registered SMEs, thousand units.

The number of active SMEs is shown in figure 2 over the past 9 years, the number of active small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) has increased by more than 1.5 times compared to 2005.

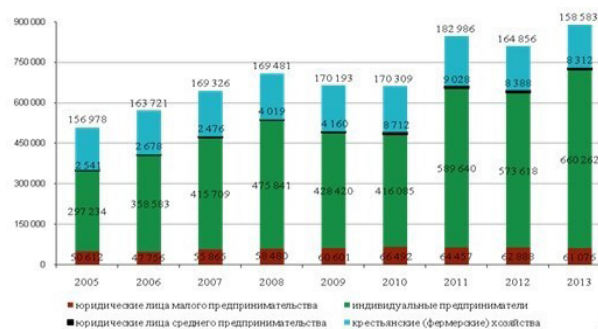


Figure 2-Number of active SMEs in 2005-2013

The growth of the number of SMEs is taking place against the background of favorable changes in the business environment, which are noted by international experts. In particular, in the world Bank’s “Doing Business” ratings for 2013 and 2014. Kazakhstan took the 53rd and 50th positions, respectively. Positive dynamics, first of all, was provided by the measures to simplify the registration of property, etc. [1, P.33].

The dynamics of the number of registered and active SMEs in 2013 maintained the positive growth trend. Thus, since 2010, the SMEs sector has continued to expand against the backdrop of recovery in the economic growth. Over the past 9 years, the number of registered SMEs has increased by 108%, and active ones-by 72% (figure 3).

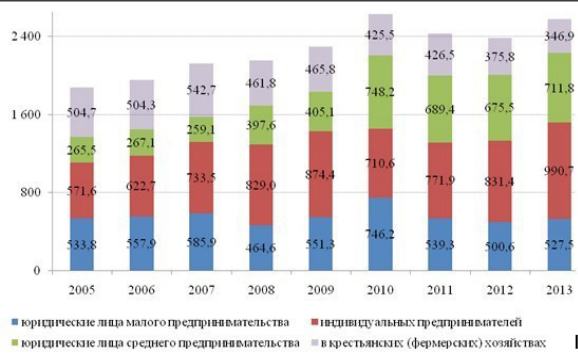


Figure 3-Number of employees in the Ministry of internal Affairs for 2005-2013

There is an annual decrease in the number of employed people in the economy of Kazakhstan. By the beginning of 2014, the number of employed in SMEs reached 2,577 thousand people. In 2005-2013 there was an increase in the number of employed in SMEs. Individual entrepreneurs, almost 2 times, 68% reduced the number of employed in SMEs in peasant farms (figure 4).

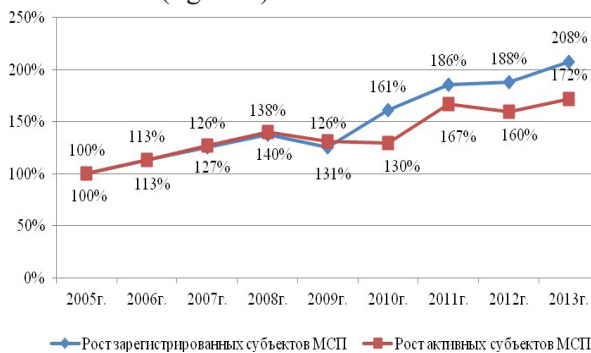


Figure 4-Number of employees in the MEP for 2005-2013

Materials and methods of research. The research methodology is based on the dialectical method, freed from materialistic or idealistic monism and based on the pluralistic, multilinear interdependence of all social phenomena. We also used the method of dialectical interdependence and interaction of methods: theoretical and empirical, historical and logical, induction and deduction in the study of the formation and development of individual entrepreneurs, small and medium-sized businesses in our country. The theoretical basis is based on existing theoretical and empirical publications on SMEs. In this article were used abstract-logical, analytical, monographic economic-statistical, sociological, expert methods, as well as the methods of economic-mathematical analysis, modeling and forecasting.

The structure of active MSPEs in the context of organizational and legal forms shows that in 2013 the number of individual entrepreneurs (IE) was 660,262 entities or 74.4%, the number of legal entities - small businesses was 61,075 units or 6.9%, the number of legal entities – medium-sized businesses was 8,312 units or 0.9%, the number of peasant (farm) farms (KFH) - 158,585 units or 17.8%.

Over the past three years, Kazakhstan’s GDP has shown stable growth in real terms. Thus, in 2011, as the result of an increase of 7.5%, GDP amounted to 27,301 billion tenge. In 2012, GDP grew by 5%, which allowed it to reach the level of 30,073 billion tenge in 2013, GDP increased by 6% and amounted to 33,521 billion tenge. The production of goods forms 40% of GDP (of which 30% is industrial production), the production of services - 52.6%, and taxes on products – 7.4% [2, P.166]. The output of SMEs for 2013 is estimated at 9 020 billion tenge, which in relation to GDP is 27%. The real growth of SMEs production in 2013 was 3.3% [3].

Such moderate contribution of SMEs to GDP causes concern, while the Government of the Republic is pursuing an active economic policy to ensure economic diversification and sustainable economic growth by increasing the role of SMEs.

In developed countries, the share of small business products reaches 50% of GDP or higher. The criteria for classifying enterprises as small or medium-sized businesses vary considerably in different states. However, even taking into account the indicators of possible amendments, the contribution of MSPEs to the economy of Kazakhstan is very small.

In terms of the share of the employed population in the SME sector in total employment, Kazakhstan’s indicators are also much lower compared to developed countries. If in developed countries it is from 47% (Canada) to 75% (Japan), in Kazakhstan in 2013 it was only 31%.

In the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated 17.07.2009 No. 188-4 “On amendments and additions to certain legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on private entrepreneurship” was noted: “The share of SMEs employed in the industrial sector of the economy is an important indicator of the quality development of small businesses and the economy as well. Industrial enterprises, and first of all, the manufacturing industry, ensure the diversified development of the country’s economy” [4]. The structure of SMEs in the context of economic sectors is an important indicator of the qualitative development of the business sector and the economy.

In Kazakhstan, the largest number of active SMEs is engaged in trade (44%) and agriculture (19%). At the same time, in comparison with the data of 2005, the share of SMEs in trade increased by 8%, and in agriculture - decreased by 13%. In the sphere of transport and communication 7% of active SMEs operate in transport and communications, 2% in construction, and 3% in the industrial sector. Indicators of the share of active SMEs in these three sectors of the economy in comparison with 2005 have not changed much.

Industry representation of the number of employed in SMEs characterizes the role of SMEs in solving the social problem of providing employment. This indicator significantly depends on the number of active SMEs in various sectors of the economy,

which explains the similar proportions in the sectorial context - the growth in the number of active SMEs proportionally solves employment issues.

As Nurakhmetova G.G., Konurbayeva M.G. wrote: "The dynamics of the number of employed in SMEs also shows the tendency to reduce the share of people, employed in agriculture in 2013 - by 16 % compared to 2005. At the same time, the share of employed in SMEs in the fields of industry, transport and communications increased by 1%, and trade - by 2%" [5, P.41].

Analysis of the sectorial structure of SME output confirms the positive role of SMEs working in the industrial sector. Only 3% of existing SMEs operate here, which provide 16% of the output of SMEs in all industries. The situation is similar in the construction sector, where 2% of active SMEs work, and providing 20% of the output of SMEs in all sectors. At the same time, by the end of 2013, the share of output of SMEs working in industry and construction increased by one percentage point compared to 2005.

Trade, which accounts for the largest share in the number of SMEs (44%), provides only 23% of the output of SMEs in all sectors. The same situation is true for agricultural SMEs, which occupy 19% of the total number of SMEs and provide only 12 % of the output of SMEs in all sectors.

SMEs in transport and communications solve the economic problem of ensuring GDP growth by increasing output in approximately proportion to their number: occupying 7% of the number of SMEs in the sectorial section, this industry provides 9% of output by SMEs in all sectors.

Baitenova A.S. has insisted: "The development and normal functioning of the business sector is closely linked to lending, which is the main source of replenishment of the company's working capital. Decrease in the volume of financing for the private enterprise sector leads to the reduction in the country's GDP growth rate" [6, P.50]. The data on the dynamics of the industry structure of the loan portfolio shows that state support for priority sectors of the economy has prevented decline in the portfolio and even contributed to an increase in its size in such industries as industry, transport and communications, and servants.

Galberg D. reminded: "It should be noted that agricultural business entities, accounting for 19% of the total number of active SMEs, received only 3% all STB loans. In 2013, the construction sector turned out to be an attractive sector for lending to STB-taking 2% of the number of active SMEs, construction companies received 10% of all STB loans. This is due to the revival and gradual recovery of the real estate market" [7].

Business entities operating in the sphere of trade have the largest share in terms of lending to STBs - they hold 44% of all SME entities and have received 31% of all STBs loans. This trend has been the characteristic feature of the country's economy

for seven years. A review of active SMEs in the regional context for 2013 shows that the largest number of MSPS operated in the South Kazakhstan region (125 thousand), in Almaty (117 thousand) and Almaty region (95 thousand). The lowest indicators have Kyzylorda (27 thousand), North Kazakhstan (25 thousand), Mangistau (32 thousand) and West Kazakhstan (30 thousand) regions [8, P.81].

Research results. When analyzing the level of development of SMEs in the regional context, it is important to take into account the differences in the population of the regions. Thus, the distribution of the number of active MSPS per 1000 people of the economically active population (EAN) in the regional context can be obtained. It can be seen that the largest number of active MSPS per 1000 residents of EAN regions is in Atyrau (134), Mangistau (120), Almaty (111) regions and Almaty (110). The smallest number of MSPS operates in Karaganda (56), North Kazakhstan (63) and Zhambyl (66) regions [9]. After analyzing the dynamics of SME lending, we found that the total volume of Bank lending in 2013 increased by 15%, exceeding 8.3 trillion tenge. At the same time, the growth of the loans for business purposes was only 6%. And loans issued to small businesses decreased by 15% over the year. The main reason could be the reduction in the growth rate of deposits in national currency: over the year the share of deposits in tenge decreased from 61% to 56% (correspondingly, share of the foreign currency deposits increased from 39% to 44%) [10, P.5]. At the same time, 92% of SMEs are financed in tenge, while in general, the share of tenge loans in the overall structure of economic loans is 86%. The opposite situation was observed in 2012, when the growth of deposits of the population in tenge was accompanied by an increase in lending to small businesses by banks.

Conclusion. In the conclusion we would like to note, that comparative analysis of the development of the SME sector in Kazakhstan and other countries has shown the noticeable lag in our country in terms of indicators, such as the contribution of SMEs to GDP and employment. A huge number of small and medium-sized companies and enterprises operate in the world practice. For example, there are more than 20 million firms operating in the United States and the EU, while China has about 40 million small and medium-sized enterprises; Kazakhstan has two dozen times fewer IHS (1.5 million registered enterprises and sole proprietors). However, when comparing, it is necessary to keep in mind that there are objective specific features of the development of private entrepreneurship in the different countries, due to historical and cultural traditions, the level of economic development, as well as legislative and institutional conditions for supporting the SME sector in the particular country. The share of annual output by SMEs in the United States, the European Union, and China ranges from 52% to 60%. In Kazakhstan, the value of this indicator is almost 3 times lower and is 17%.

А. Әзімхан¹, Р.Б. Сартова², Ә.К. Бақпаева¹

¹КЕАҚ Торайғыров университеті, Павлодар, Қазақстан;

²Қ.Сәтбаев атындағы Екібастұз инженерлік-техникалық институты, Екібастұз, Қазақстан.

E-mail: jaksat_22@mail.ru

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДАҒЫ ШАҒЫН ЖӘНЕ ОРТА КӘСІПкерліктің Қазіргі жай-күйін талдау

Андатпа. Бұл мақаланың мақсаты шағын және орта кәсіпкерлікті қолдау саясатын зерттеу болып табылады. Көптеген жылдар бойы тәуелсіз мемлекеттер экономика проблемаларын шеше білді. Шағын бизнестің экономикаға қосқан үлесі, әртүрлі деңгейдегі бюджеттердің кіріс баптарын толықтыру, жаңа жұмыс орындарын құру мемлекеттердегі дамудың шешуші факторларының бірі болды. Шағын және орта бизнес бәсекелестік ортаны қалыптастыруға және нарықтық тепе-теңдікті орнатуға айтарлықтай үлес қосады. Қазіргі уақытта шағын және орта бизнес-бұл қоғамның жеткілікті қуатты әлеуметтік қабаты, нақты және маңызды экономикалық күш. Қазіргі кезеңде бизнес пен билік қарым-қатынасы ерекше рөлге ие болды, олардың өзара әрекеттесу технологиялары жетілдірілуде; бизнес-қоғамдастықтың өзін-өзі ұйымдастыру мәселесі бірнеше жыл бұрынғыдай өзекті. Шағын және орта кәсіпорындар орнықты экономикалық өсуді қамтамасыз ету мақсатында дамудың мемлекеттік деңгейін айқындайтын негіз қалаушы буын болып табылады. Экономиканың бұл секторы мемлекеттің экономикалық өсуінің дамымаған бәсекелестік, материалдық және материалдық емес ресурстарды тиімсіз пайдалану, ішкі сұраныстың импортқа тәуелділігі, жұмыссыздық, кедейлік және т.б. сияқты көптеген проблемаларын шешу үшін зор әлеуетке ие.

Түйін сөздер: бизнес, қаржы құралдары, кредит беру, шағын кәсіпкерлік, орта кәсіпкерлік, қаржыландыру, шаруа қожалығы, жеке кәсіпкер, сауда-делдалдық қызметтер, жұмыспен қамтылған халық.

А. Азимхан¹, Р.Б. Сартова², А.К. Бақпаева¹

¹НАО Торайғыров университет, Павлодар, Қазақстан;

²Екибастузский инженерно-технический институт им. К.И. Сатпаева, Экибастуз, Қазақстан.

E-mail: jaksat_22@mail.ru

АНАЛИЗ СОВРЕМЕННОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ МАЛОГО И СРЕДНЕГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН

Аннотация. В зарубежных странах малый и средний бизнес представляет главную сферу занятости населения, способствуя развитию инновационного потенциала экономики. Показатель доли занятых в малых и средних компаниях в развитых странах, а также в России составляет около 50-75% экономически активного населения. В Казахстане доля населения, занятого в секторе МСП, в общей занятости также гораздо ниже, чем в развитых странах. В 2013 году этот показатель достиг уровня 31%. В то же время, показатель доли предприятий МСП в общей численности всех предприятий в Казахстане составляет 95% и почти достиг среднемирового значения аналогичного показателя, который составляет 98-99%. Таким образом, в определенной степени скромный по сравнению с развитыми странами вклад малых и средних предприятий Казахстана в производство добавленной стоимости и создание рабочих мест объясняется сложившейся отраслевой структурой производства, которая, в свою очередь, определяется наличием природных ресурсов, технологий и масштабами производства.

Ключевые слова: бизнес, финансовые инструменты, кредитование, малое предпринимательство, среднее предпринимательство, финансирование, крестьянское хозяйство, индивидуальный предприниматель, торгово-посреднические услуги, занятое население.

Information about authors:

Azimkhan A. – Department of State Management, Business and Law, Chair of Jurisprudence; Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraiyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan; armoni04@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4397-3561>

Sartova R.B. – PhD in Economy, Associated Professor, Department of Economy and Business, Chair of Accounting and Audit; Ekibastuz Engineering and Technical Institute named after K.I. Satpayev, Ekibastuz, Kazakhstan; sartova2010@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7982-0957>

Bakpayeva A.K. – Department of Economics and Law; Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraiyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan; mustik.mak@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3606-4853>

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I. Bielova¹, A. Bukhtiarova¹, L. Taraniuk², I. D'yakonova², O. Pakhnenko¹¹Department of Finance, Banking and Insurance, Sumy State University, Sumy, Ukraine;²Department of International Economic Relations, Sumy State University, Sumy, Ukraine.

E-mail: i.bielova@uabs.sumdu.edu.ua

**ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AS A FACTOR OF INFLUENCE
ON MORTALITY FROM COVID-19**

Abstract. It is essential to assess the destructive factors influencing the mortality rate of patients with COVID-19. This analysis may be necessary to form a roadmap for governments to focus on preventing and reducing the effects of COVID-19. The research aims to analyze the factors influencing mortality caused by COVID-19, based on data from countries around the world and national levels. Among such factors, the influence of the environmental component is highlighted. Methodology and scientific approaches: a comparative analysis – in establishing the average level of indicators for groups of countries depending on the human development index HDI, as well as for critical indicators to characterize the level of environmental "load" at the level of regions of Ukraine, synthesis method – economically justified analysis results average level of indicators for groups of countries depending on the human development index HDI, the method of generalization – at formation the general conclusions of the study, statistical methods (correlations and the method of averages) – in assessing the impact of factors on mortality from COVID-19. The study results: the article conducted a study on the analysis of factors influencing mortality caused by COVID-19. Indicators that participate in the analysis of factors influencing mortality from COVID-19 are identified.

The leading indicators for assessing the standard of living and health of the population used in the world are marked. The average levels of indicators for groups of countries depending on the human development index HDI are calculated. The dependences of these indicators and their impact on the mortality rate on COVID-19 are economically substantiated. In terms of regions of Ukraine, an analysis of the effects of indicators that affect the mortality rate from COVID-19, using some components of the environmental "load." The study of the leading indicators for assessing the consequences of the spread of COVID-19 is carried out, and their significance at the regional level is analyzed. The possibility of using the results in further research may relate to the formation of an economic model of factors influencing mortality caused by COVID-19, which will predict different scenarios of destructive indicators on mortality from COVID-19 depending on the implementation of measures to combat the spread of the disease among governments countries. The study's practical significance is that based on the analysis of the results of the survey, governments can form effective management decisions to counter the spread of COVID-19 at the international and national levels. The social consequences include the social effects that result from the results of this analysis through effective health care decisions by governments.

Key words: assessment, level of economic development, mortality, ecology, COVID-19.

Introduction. With the development of modern market relations, there is a need to manage the risks of external action, including the global epidemic caused by the coronavirus COVID-19, which negatively affects the health of the population and the level of economic life in the world. The authors note the need for scientific research because their quality will depend on the organizational and financial management of threats to the mortality of COVID-19 and the formation of effective strategies to control the disease COVID-19 and prevent recurrence of these disasters in the future. It should also be noted that based on the analysis of destructive factors influencing mortality caused by COVID-19, it is possible to form a practical roadmap for governments

of countries, regions, districts on the system of reducing mortality from COVID-19. It is also necessary to divide this issue into the level of external action (delayed international recognition of the problem of the disease, simultaneous quarantine in different countries, almost complete lack of resistance to the spread of the disease in "third" world countries, etc.), which led to the rapid spread of the disease, between states, and at the level of internal action (untimely: introduction of weekend quarantine, total quarantine in the "second" wave, inadequate control over compliance with quarantine restrictions), which causes the spread of COVID-19 in the country.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Many scientists are interested in this topic because

it is incredibly relevant, based on the fact that COVID-19 causes economic, social, environmental damage to countries and has large-scale humanitarian consequences due to high mortality and inability to combat the disease. On COVID-19, at the present stage. In the fourth quarter of 2020, the licensing of experimental vaccines against COVID-19, which were developed in the world's leading countries (USA, Germany, Israel), has not yet been carried out, which affects the deployment of the "second wave" of the disease.

Researcher Harris J. studied the effects of COVID-19 on the incidence rate among the population of Florida, USA [4]. Scientists Malet R., Reynes F., Landa G., Hamdi-Cherif M., Sausei A. [8] evaluated the short-term and long-term economic effects of COVID-19 in France. Scientist Price G.N. [13] studied the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the ethical behavior of people in society, which characterizes the level of the psychological component of life during the global pandemic. Authors Maisigova L.A. et al. In their article [7], pay attention to indicators of the effectiveness of national health systems in different countries (USA, UK, Russia, etc.) and the audit of such systems. Much attention is paid to the fact that demographic indicators, indicators of average life expectancy, indicators of the general morbidity of the population и др. должны быть учтены при оценке medical effectiveness. Scientist Rogers G. [15] noted the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the level of labor resources in India. The processes of economic modeling of scenarios for the development of the COVID-19 pandemic in the country and the study of predicting the negative consequences of its impact on public life are essential, and this issue at the level of South Korea was studied by scientists Park N., Kim C. [11]. Authors Yermolenko V.M. et al., in their article [17], reveal the problems with implementing medical reform in Ukraine, especially in assisting the rural population, where more than 30% of the total population of Ukraine lives. The low level of provision with modern medical equipment, equipment, and medicines makes it practically impossible to provide timely and high-quality medical services in rural areas. The medical centers themselves in rural areas are in an unsatisfactory state. The level of development of the country is of great importance and therefore its medicine. For example, for Ukraine, COVID-19 has become a challenge for the entire healthcare system. Of course, the facts indicated in the article of these authors make it impossible to provide proper care for the moderate or severe period of COVID-19, which can be a factor in mortality even for the young population. In addition, one of the determining factors affecting the mortality rate from COVID-19 is not only economic factors but also the ecological situation in the country, which causes hassle in Ukraine. Among the analysis of literature sources, there is a lack of scientific substantiation of the analysis of destructive factors

influencing mortality caused by COVID-19, which leads to the formation of the purpose and objectives of this study.

Setting objectives. The research aims to analyze the factors influencing the mortality caused by COVID-19 disease, based on data from countries worldwide and national levels (including the impact of environmental factors).

The main tasks of scientific research include the following:

- to determine indicators for the analysis of factors influencing mortality from COVID-19;
- note the leading indicators for assessing the standard of living and health of the population used in the world;
- calculate the average levels of indicators for groups of countries around the world depending on the human development index HDI and economically justify their impact on the level of disease at COVID-19;
- to analyze the indicators that affect the mortality rate from COVID-19 in terms of regions of Ukraine, using specific components of the environmental "load";
- to analyze the leading indicators to characterize the level of environmental "load" in the regions of Ukraine with the definition of regions of the country with the highest and lowest level of ecological "load";
- to analyze the leading indicators for assessing the consequences of the spread of COVID-19 at the regional level;
- to make appropriate conclusions on the subject of scientific research.

Results. COVID-19 disease and mortality statistics are collected internationally by many organizations, including the Worldwide Dashboard [2].

Even a very cursory analysis of the figures at this link makes it possible to conclude that mortality in the most developed countries is higher than in the "third" world. Explanations of this "paradox" can be the following: countries with a low development level (including common indicators of the Human Development Index) have much fewer opportunities for testing to identify both patients with COVID-19 and, accordingly, the causes of death due to this disease; in countries with a low development level, we have a younger population, which, because it is not at risk for this disease, affects the lower mortality rate.

However, in the most developed countries, the fact that the situation with the state of the environment is better than the situation in another world is still important. But the state of the environment also has its "paradoxes." In the most backward agricultural countries, the problem with the environment may be better because there is less industrial production, hence fewer emissions. The worst situation will be in countries with lower than average levels of development, where there is still no attention to

the environment, which is in the most developed countries. Still, there is already significant pollution due to the organization of industrial production.

So, let's analyze what factors currently (actually, this is the first eight months of the spread of COVID-19, and then the situation may change) affect mortality from COVID-19.

In general, the indicator that will characterize mortality for our analysis will be the death rate per 1 million population [2].

Let's take it, not the percentage of deaths from the number of patients, because the registration of the number of patients depends on the testing capabilities and the latter on the country's level of development.

Therefore, in table 1, we give the designation and essence of indicators for further analysis according to sources [2,1].

Table 1 – Designation of indicators for analysis

Designation	Indicator
deaths_per mln	The total number of deaths per 1 million population
md_age	Median age, years
65_old	Percentage of people 65-70 years,%
70_old	Percentage of people over 70 years,%
gdp_per_cap	GDP per capita, USD
pp_share	Share of poor people,%
cardvasc_rate	The mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases per 1000 population
prev_diab	Prevalence of diabetes per 1000 population
hosp_bed_per_thous	Number of hospital beds per 1,000 population
life_expect	Life expectancy, years
HDI	Human Development Index

To date, too little time has passed for scientists to obtain more or less evidence of factors influencing mortality from COVID-19.

However, researchers from different countries indicate that mortality and severity of the disease are affected by the general health of the patient with COVID-19: age and the presence of chronic diseases (diabetes, cardiovascular disease). Also, critical, of course, is the availability of beds

which generally characterizes the state of medicine, in hospitals, the level of development of the country, and the "environmental" burden that affects the health of the nation. To assess the latter, the Environmental Performance Index, EPI a composite indicator of the state of the environment and the effectiveness of natural resource management [3]. The EPI has been calculated since 2006 under the United Nations Development Program according to a methodology developed by researchers at Yale University in collaboration with a group of independent international experts. Statistical data of national institutes and international organizations are used as data. The results are published once every two years, the last – for 2020.

EPI has two key components: Environmental Health (HLT) and Ecosystem Vitality (ECO), which have a combined weight of 40 and 60%, respectively. Each of these components, in turn, contains sub-indices and indicators: Environmental Health – 4 sub-indices and seven indicators, Ecosystem Vitality – 7 sub-indices, and 25 indicators. That is when determining the EPI in 2020. used 32 indicators, previously – 22, including reflecting the state of the environment with its impact on public health, the degree of burden of economic activity on the environment, and others.

In terms of Environmental Health (HLT), it takes into account Air Quality (AQ), Sanitation & Drinking Water (SDW), Heavy Metals issue (HM) and Waste Management (WM). The overall result is a combined value, which for 2020 is designated by the authors [3] as EPI Score 2020.

Traditionally, the Scandinavian countries have the best values (close to 100) in this index, and the lowest – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India.

According to [3], in different years (among 160-180 countries for which the EPI was calculated), Ukraine ranked approximately 90th in air quality and 65th water quality.

Using data on mortality from COVID-19, environmental indicators, age, the prevalence of diseases that complicate the course of COVID-19, key economic macroeconomic indicators, as well as the level of human development, we analyze the relevant available data for 178 countries at the end III quarter 2020. The data were grouped by country according to the level of human development HDI (table 2):

Table 2 – Average levels for groups of countries depending on the human development index HDI (calculated by the authors)

Indexes	Groups of countries by the value of the Human Development Index						Total
	under 0,5	0,5-0,6	0,6-0,7	0,7-0,8	0,8-0,9	0,9-1,0	
Number of countries	22	28	26	48	32	22	178
deaths_per mln	15,3	23,8	177,0	252,4	314,0	269,9	191,2

md_age	19,2	20,6	25,7	32,8	39,0	41,1	30,2
65_old	3,0	3,4	5,2	8,7	13,4	17,3	8,5
70_old	1,7	2,0	3,2	5,4	8,8	11,3	5,4
gdp_per_cap	1550,0	4052,5	6960,7	14534,0	34852,2	50382,9	18009,3
pp_share	43,1	34,0	10,0	1,7	1,0	0,4	14,4
cardvasc_rate	328,0	294,2	306,0	266,1	242,3	123,4	262,5
prev_diab	4,5	6,0	8,1	9,7	9,2	6,7	7,8
hosp_bed_per_thous	0,7	1,2	2,0	3,2	4,4	4,6	2,9
life_expect	61,9	64,7	71,2	75,2	78,0	82,3	72,7
HDI	0,444	0,547	0,657	0,755	0,843	0,923	0,706
Ecological indicators							
EPI	30,0	31,8	37,2	46,3	57,6	74,7	46,2
EH	20,0	21,9	31,2	46,0	62,1	90,8	45,3
AQ	28,0	25,3	29,6	42,7	55,7	87,8	44,1
SDW	12,1	17,2	33,6	50,5	69,8	94,8	47,5
HM	33,0	39,5	36,5	52,9	66,2	90,6	53,1

Note. Symbols and units of measurement see in table.1.

The data in Table 2 show that as the human development index increases, the number of deaths caused by COVID-19 per 1 million population first tends to increase (with an increase in HDI) and then decreases. For the median age in general, with its rise in HDI groups, the mortality rate increases in parallel, except for the last group of 22 countries with the highest HDI: with a mortality rate of 269.9, the median age is 41.1 years. But for the group where HDI is in the range of 0.8-0.9, with a median age of 39.0 years, the average mortality rate is 314 cases per 1 million. In the last group of countries with the highest HDI level and the highest proportion of older adults, the mortality rate from COVID-19 is lower than in the previous group of 32 countries. The prevalence of diabetes has a similar trend (in countries with the highest HDI, it is almost average, not the highest level).

Other indicators are quite logical with the growth of HDI:

- A decrease in the prevalence of poverty;
- An increase in GDP per capita;
- An increase in life expectancy;
- An increase in the number of hospital beds.

Environmental indicators also show a clear trend: with increasing HDI increases EPI Score and its components The Environmental Health, The Air Quality, The Sanitation & Drinking Water, The Heavy Metals issue, although with some exceptions (for a group of 28 countries on The Air Quality and a group of 26 countries on The Heavy Metals issue).

In other words, for countries with the highest HDI levels, it is true that with increasing environmental quality, we have better public health and lower mortality rates from COVID-19 than for the previous group with HDI from 0.8 to 0.9. But such a conclusion is valid for countries with the

highest human development. The "paradoxical" increase in mortality with increasing HDI against the background of an overall improvement in the environment in these countries can be explained by the more significant influence of the median age, which in groups with HDI from 0.3 to 0.8 increased rapidly from 19.2 to 32, 8 years old. While for the last two groups with an HDI greater than 0.8 have only risen from 39.0 to 41.1 years.

The correlation analysis yielded the following main results: the mortality rate mainly depends on the median age of the population (Pearson's correlation coefficient 0.40) and the quality of the environment according to the EPI Score (Pearson's correlation coefficient 0.45) at $p = 0.05$. Other factors from the table. 2 have a much lower correlation with mortality rates.

Further, to verify the impact of these factors on the mortality rate in terms of regions of Ukraine, we use the information on specific components of environmental "load," taken from the statistical collection "Environment of Ukraine for 2018" [16] and the National Report on drinking water quality and drinking water supply in Ukraine in 2018"[9].

The source [12] states that the population stratification of the region's population can be carried out using an integrated indicator of environmental quality, which takes into account: pollution Cs137, gamma radiation doses, air pollutants, surface air pollution from stationary sources, stationary sources—toxic wastes of industrial production of I-III class of danger.

Of course, in addition to these indicators, the following are essential: the concentration of nitrates in the soil (mg/kg), the average annual dose of radon radiation (MZv). But the environmental monitoring system is not working correctly in Ukraine. Thus,

measurements of nitrate concentration (carried out by the Central Geophysical Observatory [14]) are carried out quite rarely; there is no coverage of all regions of the country and a centralized source of information about the results. Information on the contamination of the Cs137 territory and the gamma radiation dose in the context of the regions of Ukraine is also episodic. It is often given only for areas that have received the status of contaminated by the Chernobyl disaster. But there are others, including natural, the causes of significant levels of radiation. By the way, according to ecologists, in the areas adjacent to the uranium mines of the Kirovograd region, radiation levels are not measured.

Regarding the content of nitrates in the soils of agricultural lands, according to the materials of the "Review of the state of environmental pollution in Ukraine" [14], it was generally below the permissible level. And the most significant values were found in the soils of Vinnytsia, Poltava, and Zaporizhia regions (2016) and Cherkasy, Rivne, Odesa regions (2018).

Therefore, taking into account the information opportunities, the key characteristics of the impact on the health of the population of Ukraine will be the following:

- emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere, thousand tons [14];

wastewater discharge, million cubic meters[16];

- water samples that did not meet the standards for sanitary and chemical indicators,% of the total [9];

- creation of wastes of I-III classes, thousand tons [16];

They are because large areas of a particular region are classified as contaminated due to the Chernobyl catastrophe or due to natural causes (uranium deposits, etc.).

Using data on the volume of emissions into the atmosphere, wastewater discharges, the generation of waste in absolute units (tons or cubic meters), we list them in indicators per capita of a particular area (from [10]). And then compare with the average values in Ukraine. Of course, for example, water quality should be such that samples that do not meet the standards should not be. However, since we do not make comparisons relative to the middle or between countries, we choose the average level in Ukraine as a basis. The authors summarized the indicators summarized in Table 3 per person, taking into account the general population in the regions of Ukraine. And on this basis, the number of indicators (out of 5) above the national average per 1 person.

Table 3 – The leading indicators to characterize the level of environmental "load"

Region	Emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere, thousands of tons	Wastewater discharge, million cubic meters	Water samples that did not meet sanitary and chemical parameters, %	Creation of waste of I-III classes, thousand tons	Average annual dose of radon irradiation, MZv	The number of indicators that are above the national average per 1 person
Areas with the highest rates						
Donetsk	790,2	1035	41,6	152,6	4,8	5
Zaporozhye	174,7	888	47,2	18,3	5,2	4
Dnepropetrovsk	614,3	693	47,9	26,3	3,1	3
Kharkiv	44,7	299	19,5	60,4	2,2	3
Areas with the lowest rates						
Volyn	5,1	28	7	0,9	2,2	-
Transcarpathian	4	37	5,2	0,6	2,2	-
Ivano-Frankivsk	221,4	62	1,2	3,8	2,2	1
Mykolayivska	13,1	65	8	21,5	2,2	1
Rivne	9,1	53	39,6	0,5	3,1	1
Ternopil	10,2	36	5	14,9	3,1	-
Khmelnysky	22,1	47	12,3	2,7	2,2	-
Chernivtsi	2,7	40	1,1	0,1	2,2	-

The main results are as follows: among the oblasts for which we have the most significant exceedances of the five key ones are Donetsk, Zaporizhia, Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv. And the lowest levels of "environmental load" are typical for Volyn, Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Mykolaiv, Rivne,

Ternopil, Khmelnytsky, Chernivtsi regions.

This means that the general level of health (and life expectancy) there should be generally better than that of the population of the first group of regions.

The data confirm this: Ivano-Frankivsk (life expectancy – 73.67 years), Ternopil (73.39

years), Chernivtsi (73.83 years), Rivne (71.88 years) against the indicators in the region's most "contaminated" regions: Dnipropetrovsk (70.46), Zaporizhia (71.11), Kharkiv (71.4).

This conclusion is generally confirmed by the results of self-assessment of public health, which is currently conducted annually since 2016, and the consequences of which are presented in the form of a report "Health Index. Ukraine. The results of a nationwide study"[5]. Thus, in Ivano-Frankivsk and Ternopil regions, the information records the best health indicators.

Finally, the analysis of key indicators on the consequences of the spread of COVID-19 gives the following conclusions: the indicator "recovered / sick" looks better data from the following regions: Vinnytsia, Volyn, Zakarpattia, Lviv, Rivne, and Ternopil regions than the results of Kharkiv, Zaporizhia, Odesa, Dnepropetrovsk regions.

Table 4 – Key indicators for assessing the effects of the spread of COVID-19 as of the date of analysis

Region	Sick	Recovered	Dead	Recovered per 100 patients
Vinnytsia	15658	8891	271	56,78
Volyn	22221	14517	403	65,33
Transcarpathian	21903	12123	510	55,35
Rivne	28461	21215	360	74,54
Ternopil	26051	20274	360	77,82
Dnepropetrovsk	30606	12343	763	40,33
Zaporozhye	25242	4112	256	16,29
Kharkiv	51992	23743	715	45,67
Odessa	38766	8730	517	22,52
Ukraine	647976	299358	11263	46,20

It should be noted the importance of analyzing the impact of destructive factors on mortality caused by COVID-19, taking into account the environmental component, because it, as the analysis showed, also directly affects the population's health, and hence the consequences of COVID-19.

Conclusions. Indicators that participate in the analysis of factors influencing mortality from COVID-19 are identified. The leading indicators for assessing the standard of living and health of the population used in the world are marked.

The average levels of indicators for groups of countries depending on the human development index HDI were calculated, and their impact on mortality from COVID-19 was economically justified. It has been found that as the human development index increases, the number of deaths caused by COVID-19 per 1 million population first tends to increase (with an increase in HDI) and then decreases. The analysis of the impact of indicators that affect the mortality rate from COVID-19 in the context of the regions of Ukraine, using some components of the environmental "load." The leading indicators for characterization of the level of ecological "load" in the regions of Ukraine with the definition of the regions of the country with the highest and lowest level of environmental "load" are analyzed. The main results are as follows: among the oblasts for which we have the most significant exceedances of the five key ones are Donetsk, Zaporizhia, Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv. An analysis of the leading indicators for assessing the consequences of the spread of COVID-19 at the regional level. The result of the study of critical indicators on the effects of the reach of COVID-19 gives the following conclusions: according to the indicator "recovered / sick," the data of the following regions look better: Vinnytsia, Volyn, Zakarpattia, Lviv, Rivne, and Ternopil regions than the results of Kharkiv, Zaporizhia, Odesa, Dnipropetrovsk areas. Thus, the study's main result is that factors influence COVID-19 (such as mortality and severity of the disease) in the population's age structure and the value of the human development index (when comparing countries). In the case of a comparison between the regions of Ukraine, we must consider the impact of the factor of "environmental load" and the general level of health of the population in the region. The possibility of using the results in further research may relate to the formation of an economic model of factors influencing mortality caused by COVID-19, which will predict different scenarios of destructive elements COVID-19 on morbidity depending on the implementation of measures to combat the spread of COVID-19 among the population by governments.

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И. Белова¹, А. Бухтиарова¹, Л. Таранюк², И. Дьяконова², О. Пахненко¹

¹Қаржы, банк ісі және сақтандыру кафедрасы, Сумы мемлекеттік университеті, Сумы, Украина;

²Сумы мемлекеттік университетінің Халықаралық экономикалық қатынастар кафедрасы, Сумы, Украина. E-mail: i.bielova@uabs.sumdu.edu.ua

ҚОРШАҒАН ОРТА САПАСЫНЫҢ COVID-19 ӨЛІМІНЕ ӘСЕР ЕТЕТІН ФАКТОРЫ

И. Белова¹, А. Бухтиарова¹, Л. Таранюк², И. Дьяконова², О. Пахненко¹

¹Кафедра финансов, банковского дела и страхования, Сумский государственный университет, Сумы, Украина;

²Кафедра международных экономических отношений Сумского государственного университета, Сумы, Украина.

E-mail: i.bielova@uabs.sumdu.edu.ua

КАЧЕСТВО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ КАК ФАКТОР ВЛИЯНИЯ НА СМЕРТНОСТЬ ОТ COVID-19

Аннотация. Целью научного исследования является проведение анализа факторов влияния на смертность, вызванную заболеванием COVID-19, на основе данных по странам мира и национальном уровне. Среди таких факторов выделено влияние экологической составляющей. Методология и научные подходы: сравнительный анализ – при установлении среднего уровня показателей для групп стран в зависимости от индекса человеческого развития (HDI), а также для основных показателей для характеристики уровня экологического «нагрузки» на уровне регионов Украины, метод синтеза – при экономическом обосновании полученных результатов анализа среднего уровня показателей для групп стран в зависимости от индекса человеческого развития HDI, метод обобщения – при формировании общих выводов исследования, статистические методы (корреляции и метод средних) – при оценке влияния факторов на смертность от COVID-19. Проведено исследование по анализу факторов влияния на смертность, вызванную заболеванием COVID-19. Определены показатели, которые участвуют в анализе факторов влияния на смертность от COVID-19. Отмечены основные индикаторы оценки уровня жизни и здоровья населения, используемые в мире. Рассчитаны средние уровни показателей для групп стран в зависимости от индекса человеческого развития HDI и экономически обоснованы зависимости данных показателей и их влияние на уровень смертности на COVID-19. В разрезе областей Украины проведен анализ влияния показателей, которые влияют на уровень смертности от COVID-19, используя отдельные составляющие экологической «нагрузки». Проведен анализ основных показателей для оценки последствий распространения COVID-19 и проанализированы их значение на региональном уровне. Возможность использования результатов в дальнейших исследованиях может касаться формирования экономической модели факторов влияния на смертность, вызванную заболеванием COVID-19, что позволит спрогнозировать различные сценарии влияния деструктивных факторов на уровень смертности от COVID-19 в зависимости от внедрения мер противодействия распространению данной болезни среди населения правительствами стран. Практическое значение исследования заключается в том, что на основе проведенного анализа результатов исследования является возможность формирования действенных управленческих решений правительствами стран с целью противодействия распространению COVID-19 на международном и национальном уровнях. Исследование выполнено в рамках научно-исследовательской темы «Механизм синергетического взаимодействия инструментов экономической политики как драйвер стабилизации секторов экономики в контексте растущих факторов уязвимости вследствие пандемии COVID-19» (Регистрационный номер проекта: 0120U104765), финансируемой за счет средств Национального фонда исследований Украины, 2020- 2021.

Ключевые слова: оценка, уровень экономического развития, смертность, экология, COVID-19.

Information about the authors:

Bielova I. – is a Doctor of Economics, Professor, Professor of the Department of Finance, Banking and Insurance, Sumy State University. Email: i.bielova@uabs.sumdu.edu.ua. <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9567-0132>

Bukhtiarova A. – (PhD) is a Senior Lecturer of the Department of Finance, Banking and Insurance, Sumy State University. Email: a.bukhtiarova@uabs.sumdu.edu.ua. <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2631-3323>

Taraniuk L. – is a Doctor of Economics, Professor, Professor of the Department of International Economic Relations, Sumy State University. Email: l.taraniuk@uabs.sumdu.edu.ua, <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-1842-7128>.

D'yakonova I. – is a Doctor of Economics, Professor, Professor of the Department of International Economic Relations, Sumy State University. Email: i.diakonova@uabs.sumdu.edu.ua, <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4366-8062>

Pakhnenko O. – (PhD) is Associate Professor of the Department of Finance, Banking and Insurance, Sumy State University. Email: o.pakhnenko@uabs.sumdu.edu.ua. <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4703-4078>

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**G.K. Bekbusinova¹, A.B. Baymbetova², A.D. Meldebekova³, A.K. Zhakhmetova²,
Zbigniew Korzeb⁴**

¹«Turan Astana» University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan;

²L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan;

³Taraz State University named after M.Kh.Dulati; Taraz, Kazakhstan;

⁴Bialystok University of Technology, Białystok, Poland.

E-mail: bekbusinova1971@mail.ru

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INTERACTION OF THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL AND CREDIT SYSTEMS OF THE EAEU COUNTRIES

Abstract. The EAEU countries attach great importance to the integration interaction of financial and credit systems, since this can be considered as the creation of an accelerator for the development of financial relations between countries at a new economic level, when an effective redistribution mechanism of cash flows is formed, ensuring an increase in the investment development of countries.

At the same time, a number of contradictions have developed in the formation of conditions for the integration of financial and credit systems, which is caused by differences in the system of institutional foundations for the functioning of national markets, as well as different levels of development of the markets themselves.

The research carried out was based on a systematic approach to the problem under study. In the process of work, dialectical, abstract-logical, monographic, economic-mathematical, economic-statistical and other methods of economic research were used. Based on the methods of comparative analysis, the assessment of the development trends of the financial and credit systems of the EAEU countries was carried out, an assessment of the degree of their compatibility in the formation of a single financial market of the EAEU was given. To determine the factors influencing the process of integrating the financial markets of the EAEU countries, the study used a SWOT analysis, which made it possible not only to identify and evaluate the factors, but also to project their impact on the ongoing integration processes.

Key words: EAEU, financial and credit systems, banks, GDP, credit

Introduction. In modern times, the governments and central (national) banks of the EAEU member states are implementing measures in accordance with the Concept for the formation of a common financial market of the Eurasian Economic Union, adopted in October 2019.

The importance of this document is determined by the key role of the emerging common financial market (CFM) in the context of innovative development of national economies and the deepening of Eurasian economic integration in the medium term.

The integrity and consistency of this concept for the formation of a common financial market of the EAEU member states assumes as a support the basic regulatory documents that are adopted at the EAEU level, as well as taking into account national peculiarities in the development of economies, financial and banking systems of the EAEU countries, existing existing concepts and strategies for the development of financial markets.

The basic provisions regarding the creation of a CFM are laid down in the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union. The Protocol on Financial Services, which is contained in the document, discloses the directions, procedure, measures and terms for

harmonizing the national legislations of the EAEU member states in the banking and insurance sectors, as well as in the securities market (stock) sector for the period until January 1, 2025 [1].

Methods. The methods used are general scientific and special, such as: system analysis method; method of content analysis; comparative analysis method; method of analysis and synthesis; system approach method.

Results. The harmonization of national legislation should be the first stage in the formation of a CFM, and the formation of a balanced, stable and also liquid regional financial market of the EAEU, as evidenced by the long-term experience of the European Union, will be significantly longer in time, given the existing differences in volume, degree and structures. development in the national economies and financial markets of the EAEU member states.

The models of the financial markets of the EAEU member states are predominantly bank-oriented, and banking institutions dominate in their institutional structure.

A two-tier banking system has developed in Belarus: the National Bank - commercial banks.

In Kazakhstan, the banking system also has a

two-tier structure: the National Bank and commercial banks (second-tier banks).

The banking system of the Kyrgyz Republic is a dynamically developing sector of the economy. It includes the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic, 18 commercial banks, 1 branch of a foreign bank and 1 specialized banking institution, Settlement and Savings Company.

The Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia is a legal entity endowed with state functions, the main task of which is to ensure price stability in the Republic of Armenia.

The modern banking system in Russia is a two-tier system. According to the Federal Law “About Banks and Banking Activities”, the banking system of the Russian Federation includes the Bank of Russia, credit institutions, as well as branches and representative offices of foreign banks. In turn, credit institutions include: banks and non-bank credit institutions (NBCI) - organizations that have the right to carry out certain banking operations.

The number of banks in the EAEU countries is constantly decreasing, which reflects the actively developing process of banking capital concentration (Figure 12). Only in Kyrgyzstan, the number of banks has not decreased and is kept at 25. In Russia, the number of operating banks has almost halved.

In Armenia and Kyrgyzstan, a gradual increase in bank assets is observed, while in Belarus, a decrease in the size of assets is observed in the period under review. In Kazakhstan, a significant drop in banking sector assets was due to losses in the banking sector, rescue of problem assets and the closure of problem banks.

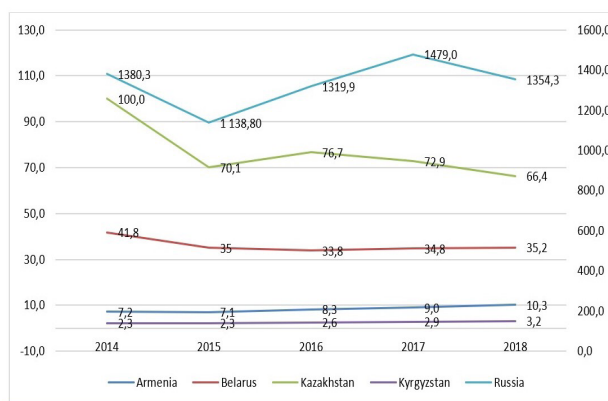


Figure 1 - Dynamics of assets of the banking sector of the EAEU countries, billion US dollars

Note: source [3]

Also, the banking sector of the EAEU countries shows different efficiency of its activities (Figure 2). Only in 2017 and 2018 the level of return on assets is converging for the EAEU countries, except for Kazakhstan. In 2017, the banking sector of Kazakhstan worked with a negative result, the return on assets of the banking sector amounted to -0.3%, in 2018 the Kazakh banking sector showed a return on assets at 2.7%, which is on average 2 times higher than that of other participants EAEU.

The role of the financial markets of the EAEU member states in financing the real economic sector due to their modest volumes and rather low liquidity has not only not been growing recently, but, on the contrary, is decreasing (Table 1).

Table 1 - Debt on loans granted to legal entities by banks of the EAEU, USD million

A country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Growth in 2018 to 2014, %
Armenia	3 153,2	2 979,6	3 145,5	3 825,2	4 109,7	30,3
Belarus	21 185,9	16 629,9	14 647,9	15 071,0	15 031,3	-29,1
Kazakhstan	46 064,6	25 904,8	26 834,6	25 526,6	21 285,7	-53,8
Kyrgyzstan	1 224,6	1 123,1	1 211,6	1 417,7	1 634,2	33,4
Russia	493 887,2	410 037,2	464 977,5	473 485,2	433 696,5	-12,2

Note: compiled by the author based on the source materials [5]

As we can see, from the data in Figure 2, with the general low role of banking systems in the EAEU countries in financing the real sector of the economy, banks of Armenia, Russia and Belarus are more actively lending to legal entities than banks of Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan.

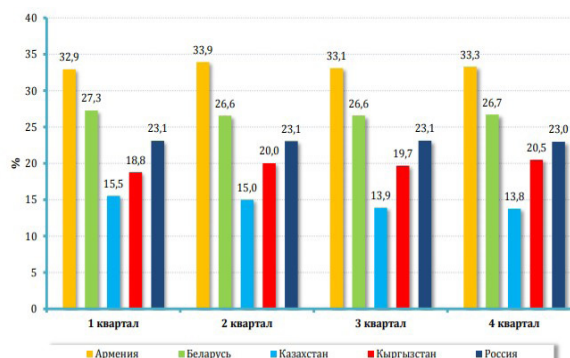


Figure 2 - Ratio of debt on loans to legal entities to GDP in 2018

Note: compiled by the author based on the source [5]

The ratio of exchange trading volumes to GDP is 92.86% on the KASE and UTS in 2018 compared to 27.77% on the Moscow MICEX-RTS (MICEX) and St. Petersburg exchange SPIMEX. There are more significant gaps in the indicators of trading in securities in comparison with the exchanges of Armenia and Kyrgyzstan.

The consistent, developing nature of progress on the path to the formation of the OFR of the EAEU countries in the near future presupposes the allocation of the following two stages with certain tentative time parameters for their implementation.

The EAEU Treaty defines the first stage, which covers the period of 2017-2024, and the countries can begin to implement the second stage after a comprehensive assessment of the results of the first stage from 2025.

Discussion. Taking into account the priority of the activities of the first stage, it is logical, taking into account the existing experience of the EU, firstly, to focus efforts on the development of conditions and procedures for providing financial institutions of the Union countries with the so-called Eurasian passport, which will provide the opportunity for them to conduct their work on the territory of all EAEU member states [9].

In parallel with this, taking into account the predominantly bank-oriented model of financing the economies of the EAEU countries (as well as in the EU), it is advisable to select the formation of a common banking market as a basic, as well as the most large-scale and, to a greater extent, an element of the CFM as a priority for the first stage of the creation of FMIs. Banks in the EAEU countries are currently the most structured, in essence, the main institutional participants in the national financial markets of the EAEU countries. They are more easily amenable to proper collective oversight and it is easier for them to create a common trading infrastructure, as well as a common accounting, clearing and settlement system, a single payment and settlement system (SPSS).

Historically, the integration of the currency markets of the EAEU countries also began with the admission of banks of the Union countries to each other's exchange currency markets. Currently, work is beginning to be carried out aimed at admitting non-bank financial institutions to the integrated foreign exchange market of the EAEU countries. In parallel with this, at the first stage, work is underway to create a common stock market and a common insurance market, including the process of harmonizing the requirements for regulation and supervision of activities in the financial markets of the EAEU states, ensuring mutual recognition of licenses issued to banking and non-bank financial institutions by authorized bodies of the EAEU member states. and

other measures [10].

At the first stage, the common financial market is implemented based on the application of the principles of harmonization, including:

- the establishment of a number of general standards and rules for regulation in all segments of the financial market, which do not cause serious objections from all parties;

- at the same time, a priority sector in the financial market is selected for harmonization and provision of general regulation, which is of systemic importance for the development of integration. In the EAEU, this is the market for banking services. In this case, there is a similarity with the European Union, where the banking sector is also dominant in the structure of the CFM institutions;

- ensuring compliance with the principle of multi-speed integration in the sectors of national financial markets, depending on the readiness and adoption of the necessary political decisions and internal conditions for the operation of national markets;

- the approval and implementation of the Plan for the harmonization of legislation on the formation of the CFM is common for all countries that are interested and are willing to participate in this process. The general action plan in accordance with the experience of the EU countries on the formation and development of a common financial market should provide for the principle of a gradual evolutionary movement towards harmonization (step by step approach) [11];

- the modality of harmonization involves the adoption of the necessary documents on a supranational status and their further incorporation into the system of national legislation.

The second stage, starting from 2025, involves the adoption of a set of measures to develop and strengthen the CFMs in the debt and equity securities markets and also the insurance market, here it is important to ensure an increase in the importance of the stock market and insurance services in the accumulation of long-term resources to ensure the economic development of the EAEU states. During this period, the current model of a single insurance segment within the CFM is being formed, the market for cross-sector products, services and financial instruments, as well as the market for financial derivatives, will be developed.

The expected results from the second stage of the formation of the EAEU CFM are measures that provide for the process of systemic integration of national financial markets and financial regulation and supervision mechanisms, the introduction of supervision into practice, harmonization, elements of unification:

- the formation of a common stock market and a common insurance market, which will ensure the growth of the role of CFMs in investing in the economies of the EAEU countries [12,13];

- simplification of procedures for listing securities

and also derivative financial instruments of the EAEU countries;

- creation of a unified trading, settlement and clearing, and accounting infrastructure of the CFM;
- application, together with harmonization, of elements for the unification of regulatory and supervisory measures for the uninterrupted efficient functioning of the CFM and financial and banking markets of the EAEU countries as integral segments.

The systematic approach to the formation of the EAEU CFM contains such an important aspect of financial integration as measures to create the market infrastructure of the CFM, which will ensure the smooth functioning of the entire CFM, including:

- trading, settlement and clearing and accounting infrastructure, a common payment and settlement system;

- general exchange space;
- an integrated segmented financial market;
- an international financial center in the EAEU.

An important aspect of the institutional consolidation of the EAEU is the creation and development of a system of bodies for regulation and supervision of the CFM in order to reduce the risks of financial stability of the countries of the region. The risks to the financial stability of the banking sector of the EAEU CFM are related to:

a) with a high degree of concentration of assets in the largest banks;

b) with low capitalization of banks;

c) with a weak system of lending to the real sector of the economy with a high level of overdue loans in general for the economy of states;

d) with differences in quantitative and qualitative norms and standards of banking regulation in the EAEU countries;

e) with insufficient and uneven application of macroprudential regulation instruments across the EAEU countries.

In the stock market, risks of financial stability are associated with the general low degree of development of this sector of the state financial markets of the EAEU countries, an insufficient set of financial products and financial instruments,

a high level of volatility in this market sector, significant regulatory and transaction costs, and the weakness of stock markets in ensuring investment financing.

As the dominant of the first stage (2017-2024), the harmonization of the list of key provisions in the national financial legislation of the EAEU countries is proposed.

The general effects of integration expected in all member states in the medium term include:

- increasing the competitiveness of national business and national goods;

- increasing investment attractiveness;

- implementation of transit potential and development of transport and logistics infrastructure;

- reindustrialization and development of industrial cooperation;

- elimination of remaining barriers and restrictions to trade;

- formation of human resources for a single labor market.

In a number of member states, there is an expectation that the EAEU will assist in solving specific national problems and implementing specific projects (for example, construction of a railway, hydroelectric power station, nuclear power plant, etc.)

Conclusions. Thus, in addition to the expectation of long-term benefits from integration, there is an effect of «short-term benefits» that should have been obtained upon joining the Union.

At the level of public opinion and expert assessments, practically in all countries of the Union, there is a decrease in expectations from the Eurasian economic integration, which is recorded by both sociological surveys and expert interviews. This is largely due to the fall in the volume of domestic and foreign trade, crisis phenomena in the economies of all member states (falling GDP, devaluation of national currencies, etc.). There is an increase in the vulnerability of national economies as a result of an increase in their interconnection within the EAEU, a feeling of a slowdown in the pace of integration [14, 15].

Г.К. Бекбусинова¹, А.Б. Баймбетова², А.Д. Мельдебекова³, А.К. Жахметова², Zbigniew Korzeb⁴

¹Тұран – Астана Университеті, Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан;

²Л.Н. Гумилев Атындағы Еуразия Ұлттық Университеті, Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан;

³М.Х. Дулати атындағы Тараз мемлекеттік университеті, Тараз Қазақстан;

⁴Белостокский технологический университет, Белосток, Польша.

E-mail: bekbusinova1971@mail.ru

ЕАЭО ЕЛДЕРІНІҢ ҰЛТТЫҚ ҚАРЖЫ-НЕСИЕЛІК ЖҮЙЕЛЕРІНІҢ ӨЗАРА ІС - ҚИМЫЛЫНЫҢ САЛЫСТЫРМАЛЫ ТАЛДАУЫ

Аннотация. ЕАЭО елдері қаржы-несиелік жүйелердің интеграциялық өзара іс-қимылына үлкен мән береді, өйткені елдердің инвестициялық дамуын арттыруды қамтамасыз ететін ақша ағындарының қозғалысының тиімді қайта бөлу тетігі қалыптасқанда жаңа экономикалық деңгейде елдер арасындағы қаржы қатынастарын дамытуды жеделдетуді құру ретінде қарастыруға болады.

Сонымен қатар, қаржы-несиелік жүйелерін интеграциялау жағдайларын қалыптастыруда бірқатар

қайшылықтар қалыптасты, бұл ұлттық нарықтардың жұмыс істеуінің институционалдык негіздері жүйесіндегі айырмашылықтардан, сондай-ақ нарықтардың өздерін дамытудың әртүрлі деңгейлерінен туындады.

Жүргізілген зерттеулер оқылып жатқан мәселеге жүйелі түрде негізделген. Жұмыс барысында диалектикалық, абстрактілі-логикалық, монографиялық, экономикалық-математикалық, экономикалық-статистикалық және экономикалық зерттеулерден басқа да әдістері қолданылды. Салыстырмалы талдау әдістерінің негізінде ЕАЭО елдерінің қаржы-несиелік жүйелерінің даму үрдістеріне бағалау жүргізілді, ЕАЭО бірыңғай қаржы нарығын қалыптастыру кезінде олардың үйлесімділік дәрежесіне баға берілді. ЕАЭО елдерінің қаржы нарықтарының ықпалдасу үдерісіне әсер ететін факторларды анықтау үшін зерттеуде SWOT-талдау қолданылды, ол факторларды бөліп, бағалауға ғана емес, сонымен қатар олардың ықпалдасу процестеріне әсерін айқындауға мүмкіндік берді.

Түйін сөздер: ЕАЭО, қаржы-несиелік жүйелер, банктер, ЖІӨ, несие

Г.К. Бекбусинова¹, А.Б. Баймбетова², А.Д. Мельдебекова³, А.К. Жахметова², Zbigniew Korzeb⁴

¹ Университет «Туран Астана», Нур-Султан, Қазақстан;

² Евразийский Национальный Университет имени Л.Н. Гумилева, Нур-Султан, Қазақстан;

³ Таразский государственный университет имени М.Х. Дулати, Тараз, Қазақстан;

⁴ Белостокский технологический университет, Белосток, Польша.

E-mail: bekbusinova1971@mail.ru

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ФИНАНСОВО - КРЕДИТНЫХ СИСТЕМ СТРАН ЕАЭС

Аннотация. Страны ЕАЭС придают большое значение интеграционному взаимодействию финансово-кредитных систем, поскольку это можно рассматривать как создание ускорителя развития финансовых отношений между странами на новом экономическом уровне, когда складывается эффективный перераспределительный механизм движения денежных потоков, обеспечивающий повышение инвестиционного развития стран.

Вместе с тем сложился ряд противоречий в формировании условий интеграции финансово-кредитных систем, что вызвано различиями в системе институциональных основ функционирования национальных рынков, а также разными уровнями развития самих рынков.

Проведенные исследования базировались на системном подходе к изучаемой проблеме. В процессе работы использовались диалектический, абстрактно-логический, монографический, экономико-математический, экономико-статистический и другие методы экономических исследований. На основании методов сравнительного анализа проведена оценка тенденций развития финансово-кредитных систем стран ЕАЭС, дана оценка степени их совместимости при формировании единого финансового рынка ЕАЭС. Для определения факторов, оказывающих влияние на процесс интеграции финансовых рынков стран ЕАЭС, в исследовании применен SWOT-анализ, который позволил не только выделить и оценить факторы, но и спрогнозировать их влияние на протекающие интеграционные процессы.

Ключевые слова: ЕАЭС, финансово-кредитные системы, банки, ВВП, кредит.

Information about authors:

G.K. Bekbusinova – Ph.D., Associate Professor of Economics and Innovative Business, University of Turan-Astana»; bekbusinova1971@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5552-5849>.

A.B. Baimbetova – Candidate of economic sciences, associate professor L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University; asel_baimbetova@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7695-5303>.

A.D. Meldebekova - Taraz State University named after M.Kh.Dulati Faculty of «Economics and Business» Department of «Finance» Master of Finance Senior Lecturer. Aizhan23.08.1974@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9307-52684>.

A.K. Zhakhmetova – Senior Lecturer of the Department of «State Audit» L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Master of Economic Sciences. ainura_zhahmetova@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6660-8110>.

Zbigniew Korzeb. – Department of Management, Economy and Finance; z.korzeb@pb.edu.pl; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9690-3842>.

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G.P. Dyulger¹, P.G. Dyulger¹, O. Alikhanov², E.S. Latynina¹, D.A. Baimukanov^{3,4}¹Russian State Agrarian University Moscow Agricultural Academy named after K.A. Timiryazev, Moscow, Russia;²M. Auezov South Kazakhstan State University, Shymkent, Kazakhstan;³Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Animal Breeding and Fodder Production, Almaty, Kazakhstan;⁴Kazakh National Agrarian University, Almaty, KazakhstanE mail: dulger@rgau-msha.ru**MODERN METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS OF MAMMARY TUMOR
AND TUMOR-LIKE LESIONS IN CATS**

Abstract: The paper provides an overview of the classification and diagnosis of feline mammary tumors (FMT) in cats. The clinical stage of neoplastic process is one of the driving prognostic factors. In accordance with the WHO recommendations 1980, it is determined by the TNM system: the size of neoplasm, the state of regional lymph nodes and the presence/absence of distant metastases.

The clinical stage of the disease is defined based on the obtained data during the examination, surgery and study of the postoperative material (excised tumor, the edges of the resection and regional lymph nodes).

It was found that tumors larger than 3 cm have a significantly worse prognosis than tumors smaller than 3 cm.

The median survival with a tumor size of less than 3 cm is 1.75 times greater (21 months versus 12 months) than with a tumor size of more than 3 cm. The most significant morphological prognostic factor is the histological type of malignant tumor and the histological gradation of tumor tissue. Among carcinomas, the most invasive are micropapillary, solid and cribriform carcinomas, the most unaggressive is carcinoma in situ.

Adverse prognostic factors of mammary cancer in cats are a high Ki67 index of proliferative activity, hyperexpression of Her-2 epidermal growth factor, cyclooxygenase-2, absence or low level of expression of receptors to estrogen and/or progesterone by tumor cells (less than 10%), as well as a high level of expression by tumor cells of VEGF (vascular endothelial growth factor).

Key words: cats, mammary glands, pathology, feline mammary tumors (FMT), mammary cancer (MC), diagnosis, prognostic factors

Introduction. The analysis of domestic and foreign literature shows that feline mammary tumors (FMTs) are the 3rd most common oncological pathology in cats. The incidence rate is significantly influenced by gender, age, breed, ovarian status, application of progestin-based contraceptives [1].

FMTs represent a group of neoplasms that is heterogeneous in terms of tissue belonging, histological structure and biological behavior. Malignant tumors occur most frequently and compose from 80 to 96% of all tumors and tumor-like lesions of mammary glands. Mammary cancer (MC) prevails, accounting for 91.4% of all cases of malignant tumors. Invasive mammary cancer is much more common than carcinoma in situ. Among histological types of mammary cancer, cribriform, solid, and tubulopapillary carcinomas prevail; mucinous, tubular, and papillary carcinomas are less common.

Research methods. The work is of analytical nature. It is based on the study and analysis of

domestic and foreign literature on the diagnosis and differential diagnostic procedure of tumor and tumor-like lesions of the mammary glands in cats. Materials on the impact of the clinical stage of the neoplastic process, the histological type of tumor, the histological gradation of tumor tissue, as well as the histochemical features of tumor cells on the curability and outcome of invasive forms of mammary cancer were analyzed and summarized.

Research results. Diagnosis of mammary tumor and tumor-like lesions is based on anamnesis data (breed, sex and age, reproductive status, taking drugs with progestogenic and/or estrogenic properties, symptoms and duration of disease, etc.), the results of examination and palpation of the mammary gland and regional lymph nodes, X-ray and ultrasound examinations of the thoracic and abdominal organs, cytological analysis of the punctate of the primary node and enlarged lymph nodes, tissue smears from the declared surface of the primary tumor; cytology of pleural and/or peritoneal exudate (with hydrothorax

and ascites, respectively). Postoperative histological verification of tumor is mandatory, since the results on the nature of the neoplastic process according to biopsy data are often insufficient or erroneous [2].

Digital radiography (DR) and ultrasound investigation (US) play a key role in the diagnosis of metastatic lesions of the thoracic and abdominal organs [3, 4]. The efficiency of visualization of metastatic lesions depends on the magnitude of the pathological process.

When the size of a metastatic tumor is 0.5–1 cm or less, the DR and US sensitivity is low [5]. Recently, computed tomography (CT) has been used to visualize metastatic tumors in thoracic organs. CT allows more clearly determination of the localization, size, and shape of a secondary metastatic tumor, the extent of its spread to the pleura, diaphragm, ribs, blade or thoracic vertebrae [4].

Histopathological studies are the gold standard for the diagnosis and differential diagnosis of mammary tumors and tumor-like lesions [6, 7]. They make it possible to define not only the tumor histotype, but also to carry out the histological grading of carcinoma invasive forms.

With no treatment, the survival rate of sick cats with malignant mammary tumors is approximately 12 months [3, 7, 8, 9]. The death of animals is mainly associated with the progressive growth and destruction of the primary malignant tumor, cancerous cachexia, metastases and/or concomitant pathology [8]. The prognosis of the life of sick with malignant mammary tumors is determined by many factors, among which the tumor size and histotype, the presence of regional and distant metastases, the age and general health of the sick cat, the presence and degree of curability of concomitant pathology.

The clinical stage of neoplastic process is one of the driving prognostic factors. In accordance with the WHO recommendations 1980, it is determined by the TNM system: the size of neoplasm, the state of regional lymph nodes and the presence/absence of distant metastases (table 1).

The clinical stage of the disease is defined based on the obtained data during the examination, surgery and studies of the postoperative material (excised tumor, the edges of the resection and regional lymph nodes).

It was found that tumors larger than 3 cm have a significantly worse prognosis than tumors smaller than 3 cm.

The median of age in postoperative survival rate with a tumor size of less than 3 cm is 1.75 times greater (21 months versus 12 months) than with a tumor size of more than 3 cm [12]. S.W. Millis et al [13] report that when the tumor size is less than 2 cm, the median survival is 16 months, with a size from 2 to 3 cm - 14 months, more than 3 cm - 11 months. According to other sources [8], regardless of the volume of surgical intervention, the median of age with a tumor volume (adenocarcinoma) from 1

cm³ to 8 cm³ is 54 months, from 9 cm³ to 27 cm³ - 24 months, more than 28 cm³ - only 6 months. A significant worsening of the survival rate of sick cats with an increase in tumor size was also traced in the works of a number of other authors. [9, 14, 15].

The presence of metastases in regional lymph nodes is an aggravating prognostic factor. The median survival of sick cats with feline mammary cancer is 5-9 months in the presence of metastases in regional lymph nodes and 13-16 months without them [3, 13].

The median survival of sick also clearly depends on the localization of metastases. With localization of metastases in regional lymph nodes, it is 1543 days, in the lungs and pleura - 332 and 188 days, respectively [16].

Table 1 - Classification of the stages of the mammary tumor process in cats according to the TNM system [10, 11]

Stage	Tumor size	Conditions of regional lymph nodes	Metastases
1	T1	N0	M0
2	T2	N0	M0
	T1,2	N1 (+)	M0
	T3	N0 or N1 (+)	M0
	All T options	All T options	M1

Notes: T1 – tumor no more than 2 cm in the largest diameter; T2 – tumor reaches 2... 3 cm in the largest diameter; T3 – tumor more than 3 cm in the largest diameter; N0 – metastases in regional lymph nodes are not detected; N1 – metastases are clinically detected in regional lymph nodes on the affected side; M0 – no signs of distant metastases; M1 – distant metastases are detected

The most significant morphological prognosis factor is the histological type of malignant tumor and the histological gradation of tumor tissue. Sarcomas and carcinosarcomas are generally more malignant than most carcinomas [9].

Among carcinomas, micropapillary, solid and cribriform carcinomas are considered the most invasive, while carcinoma in situ is the most unaggressive [17]. The biological behavior of invasive forms of carcinomas directly depends on the degree of differentiation of tumor cells. To determine the degree of their malignancy, the Nottingham system of histological gradation of invasive forms of carcinomas and their modifications is used. [13].

Following the Nottingham system, the degree of malignancy of invasive carcinoma is assessed by three signs: the degree of development of glandular structures in tumor tissue, the severity of nuclear polymorphism and the generation number. Each sign is evaluated in points from 1 to 3. The sum of the

points determines the histological degree of tumor malignancy (table 3).

Based on materials from S.W. Millis et al. [13] the median and overall survival rate (over 18 months of observation) in cats with mammary cancer (MC) with the I degree of malignancy (high differentiation of tumor tissue) is 31 months and 82%, with the II degree of malignancy (moderate differentiation of tumor tissue) - 14 months and 37%, with the III degree of malignancy (low differentiation of tumor tissue) - 8 months and 18%, respectively.

Table 3 - Histological staging of invasive carcinoma according to the Nottingham system [18, 19]

Sign	Points	Notes
Formation of glandular structures > 75% of the tumor area 10–75% of the tumor area <10% of the tumor area	1 2 3	The estimation of formation of glandular structures is carried out at low microscope magnification. The mammary glands should have a distinct luminal lumen around which cells with radially oriented nuclei are located.
Nuclear polymorphism Small similar nuclei Moderate increase in size Extensive polymorphism	1 2 3	Nuclear polymorphism of tumor cells is assessed at high magnification (x40). The nuclei of tumor cells are compared with the nuclei of the luminal duct epithelium located in the surrounding mammary tissue.
Mitotic activity (number of mitotic figures) 0-8 9-16 17	1 2 3	Calculation is done at high magnification (x40). Tumor mitotic activity is defined as the number of mitotic figures found in 10 consecutive visual fields in the most proliferatively active part of the tumor. Only completely unambiguous, clearly defined mitotic figures are suitable for calculation. Hyperchromic, karyorectic, or apoptotic nuclei should not be calculated
Degree of malignancy 1 2 3	Total points 3–5 Total points 6 or 7 Total points 8 or 9	

Low survival rate is also clearly associated with local invasion of tumor cells into lymphatic and blood vessels. With the signs of lymphovascular invasion in the tumor tissue, the median of age is 8 months, without it - 18 months. [13].

R. Preziosi et al. [20] recommends to divide malignant tumors of epithelial origin, according to the nature of tumor growth and the prevalence of the neoplastic process, into three groups: stage 0 (carcinoma in situ), stage I (invasive carcinoma without signs of metastasis into regional lymph nodes and/or lymphovascular invasion) and stage II (invasive carcinoma with metastases in regional lymph nodes and/or with signs of lymphovascular invasion). Using small clinical material (n=33), the authors showed that the overall survival rate according to the data of both one-factor and multifactor analyzes with an increase in the stage of oncological disease significantly worsens. Unfortunately, the 3-stage system of histological classification of malignant epithelial tumors in cats described by Italian scientists does not take into account such an important prognostic factor as the pathological tumor size.

Recently F. Chocteau et al. [21] suggested taking into account the pathological tumor size (pT1,- ≤20 mm; pT2 - >20 mm), the presence/absence of signs of lymphovascular invasion in the tumor tissue and the state of regional lymph nodes while the histological assessment of carcinomas and their gradation into non-invasive and invasive forms. In the proposed 5-stage histological classification, carcinomas are divided into stage 0 (carcinoma in situ), stage I (invasive carcinoma, pathological tumor size (pT1) ≤20 mm, nodular status negative or unknown (pN0 – pNX), signs of lymphovascular invasion not expressed (LVI–), stage II (invasive carcinoma, tumor size > 20 mm (pT2), nodal status negative or unknown (pN0 – pNX), no lymphovascular invasion (LVI–), stage IIIA (invasive carcinoma, pT ≤20 mm (pT1), nodular status positive (pN +)), severe lymphovascular invasion (LVI +) and stage IIIB (invasive carcinoma, pT > 20 mm (pT2), LVI+ and/or pN+). Using big clinical data (n=395), the authors showed that with step up in the stage, the median and overall survival rate (over 12 months of observation) and the cancer-specific survival rate significantly decrease. According to the authors' data, the median cancer-specific survival for stage 0 (n=55 or 13.92%), I (n=103 or 26.07%), II (n=56 or 14.17%) IIIA (n=83 or 21.01%) IIIB (n=98 or 24.81%) reaches 1484, 808, 377, 448 and 207 days, respectively. The authors summed up that the risks of death of sick cats with mammary cancer during the first year after diagnosis at stages I, II, IIIA and IIIB of the disease are respectively 1.78, 2.86, 3.34 and 5.24 higher than in the reference group of cats (with mammary cancer in stage 0).

The scientific literature data on the impact of age on the clinical course of mammary cancer and the disease outcome are contradictory. According to some sources [23], old age is an unfavorable prognostic factor. Along with that in the work of E.G. MacEwen et al. [8] the median survival in cats with mammary cancer under the age of 10 years and

older was almost the same and amounted to 15 and 14 months, respectively.

Several studies [8, 23] have shown that Siamese cats have a significantly worse prognosis in terms of survival rates than domestic short-wooled cats.

The histochemical characteristics of tumor also effect significantly on the survival of sick with mammary cancer. Adverse prognosis factors of MC in cats are a high Ki67 index of proliferative activity [17], hyperexpression of Her-2 epidermal growth factor [24, 25], cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) [31], the absence or low level of expression of receptors by tumor cells to estrogens and/or progesterone (less than 10%) [26], as well as a high level of vascular

endothelial growth factor expression by tumor cells (VEGF> 72.1%) [27]

Conclusions. For diagnosis and differential diagnosis of mammary tumor and tumor-like diseases, a determination of the cancer stage, prognosis and substantiation of the therapy method, along with the anamnesis data and clinical and instrumental examination, the results of cytological analysis of punctates of the primary tumor node and enlarged lymph nodes as well as pathomorphological examination of the operating material (excised tumor) with the defining of the histochemical neoplasm profile.

Г.П. Дюльгер¹, П.Г. Дюльгер¹, О. Алиханов², Е.С. Латынина¹, Д.А. Баймұқанов^{3,4}

¹«Ресей мемлекеттік аграрлық университеті – К. А. Тимирязев атындағы Мәскеу ауылшаруашылық академиясы» федералдық мемлекеттік бюджеттік мекемесі, Мәскеу, Ресей;

²М. Әуезов атындағы Оңтүстік Қазақстан мемлекеттік университеті, Шымкент, Қазақстан;

³«Қазақ мал шаруашылығы және жемшөп өндірісі ғылыми-зерттеу институты» ЖШС, Алматы, Қазақстан;

⁴Қазақ ұлттық аграрлық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан.

E mail: dulger@rgau-msha.ru

МЫСЫҚТАРДАҒЫ СҮТ БЕЗІНІҢ ІСІК ЖӘНЕ ІСІК ТӘРІЗДІ АУРУЛАРЫН ДИАГНОСТИКАЛАУДЫҢ ЗАМАНАУИ ӘДІСТЕРІ

Аннотация: Мақалада мысықтардың сүт безі ісіктерінің жіктелуі мен диагнозына шолу жасалады (СБІ). Ісік процесінің клиникалық кезеңі жетекші болжамды факторлардың бірі болып табылады. ДДҰ-ның 1980 жылғы ұсыныстарына сәйкес СБҚІ жүйесі бойынша анықталады: неоплазманың мөлшері, аймақтық лимфа түйіндерінің жағдайы және алыс метастаздардың болмауы.

Аурудың клиникалық кезеңін зерттеу операция және операциядан кейінгі материалды зерттеу кезінде алынған мәліметтер негізінде анықталады (кесілген ісік, резекцияның жиектері және аймақтық лимфа түйіндері). Мөлшері 3 см-ден асатын ісіктердің мөлшері 3 см-ден аз жаңа өскіндерге қарағанда нашар болжанатыны анықталды. Ісік мөлшері 3 см-ден аз болған кезде операциядан кейінгі өмір сүрудің орта шамасы мөлшері 3 см-ден асатын ісікке қарағанда 1,75 есе көп (12 айға қарсы 21 ай). Болжамның маңызды морфологиялық факторы қатерлі ісіктің гистологиялық түрі және ісік тінінің гистологиялық градациясы болып табылады. Обырлардың арасында ең инвазивті болып микропапилалы, қомақты және крибриформалы карциномалар саналады, ең озбыр емесі - situ карциномасы.

Мысықтардағы сүт безі қатерлі ісігі болжамының жағымсыз факторлары-бұл Ki67 пролиферативті белсенділігінің жоғары индексі, her-2 эпидермальды өсу факторының гиперэкспрессиясы, циклооксигеназдар-2, рецепторлардың ісік жасушаларының эстрогендерге және прогестеронға дәлдігінің болмауы немесе төмен деңгейі (10-нан кем%), сондай-ақ VEGF ісік жасушалары дәлдігінің жоғары деңгейі (васкулярлық эндотелиальды өсу факторы).

Түйін сөздер: мысықтар, сүт бездері, патология, сүт бездерінің ісіктері (СБІ), сүт безінің қатерлі ісігі (СБҚІ), диагностика, болжам факторлары.

Г.П. Дюльгер¹, П.Г. Дюльгер¹, О. Алиханов², Е.С. Латынина¹, Д.А. Баймұқанов^{3,4}

¹Федеральное государственное бюджетное учреждение – Высшего образования «Российский государственный аграрный университет – Московская сельскохозяйственная академия имени К.А. Тимирязева», Москва, Россия;

²Южно – Казахстанский государственный университет имени М.О. Ауэзова, Шымкент, Казахстан;

³Товарищество с ограниченной ответственностью «Казахский научно-исследовательский институт животноводства и кормопроизводства», Алматы, Казахстан;

⁴Казахский национальный аграрный университет, Алматы, Казахстан.

E mail: dulger@rgau-msha.ru

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ДИАГНОСТИКИ ОПУХОЛЕВЫХ И ОПУХОЛЕПОДОБНЫХ

Аннотация: Проведенная научно-исследовательская работа о влиянии клинической стадии опухолевого процесса, гистологического типа опухоли, гистологической градации опухолевой ткани, а также гистохимических характеристик опухолевых клеток на курбельность и исход инвазивных форм рака молочной железы.

Клиническую стадию болезни устанавливают на основании данных, полученных во время обследования, операции и исследования послеоперационного материала (удалённой опухоли, краёв резекции и региональных лимфатических узлов). Установлено, что опухоли размером больше 3 см имеют достоверно худший прогноз, чем новообразования размером менее 3 см. Медиана послеоперационной выживаемости при размере опухоли менее 3 см в 1,75 раза больше (21 мес против 12 мес), чем при размере опухоли более 3 см. Самым важным морфологическим фактором прогноза является гистологический тип злокачественной опухоли и гистологическая градация опухолевой ткани. Среди карцином наиболее инвазивными считаются микропапиллярная, солидная и крибриформная карциномы, самой неагрессивной - карцинома *in situ*.

Наличие метастазов в региональных лимфатических узлах является отягчающим прогностическим фактором. Медиана выживаемости больных кошек при раке молочной железы составляет 5-9 мес при наличии метастазов в региональных лимфоузлах и 13-16 мес при их отсутствии. Медиана выживаемости больных отчетливо зависит также и от локализации метастазов. При локализации метастазов в региональных лимфоузлах она составляет 1543 сут, в легких и плевре - 332 и 188 сут соответственно.

Неблагоприятными факторами прогноза при раке молочной железы у кошек являются высокий индекс пролиферативной активности Ki67, гиперэкспрессия эпидермального фактора роста Her-2, циклооксигеназы-2, отсутствие или низкий уровень экспрессии опухолевыми клетками рецепторов к эстрогенам и/или прогестерону (менее 10%), а также высокий уровень экспрессии опухолевыми клетками VEGF (васкулярного эндотелиального фактора роста).

Ключевые слова: кошки, молочные железы, патология, опухоли молочных желез (ОМЖ), рак молочной железы (РМЖ), диагностика, факторы прогноза.

Information about the authors:

Dyulger Georgy Petrovich – Doctor of Veterinarian Sciences, Head of Department of Veterinary Medicine of the Russian State Agrarian University - Moscow Agricultural Academy named after K.A. Timiryazev, 49, Timiryazevskaya str., Moscow, Russia; E mail: dulger@rgau-msha.ru, tel. 8-916-148-92-17, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2501-1235>;

Dyulger Petr Georgiyevich – Candidate of Veterinarian Science, Senior lecturer of the department of Veterinary Medicine of the Russian State Agrarian University - Moscow Agricultural Academy named after K.A. Timiryazev, 49, Timiryazevskaya str., Moscow, Russia, E mail: peterdyulger@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6760-1762>;

Alikhanov Oralbek - Candidate of agricultural sciences, the department of veterinary medicine, «South Kazakhstan State University named after M. O. Auezov», Shymkent, Republic of Kazakhstan, E-mail: oralbekalihanov64@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2309-265X>/

Latynina Evgenia Sergeevna – postgraduate student, Assistant of the Department of Veterinary Medicine of the Russian State Agrarian University - Moscow Agricultural Academy named after K.A. Timiryazev, 49, Timiryazevskaya str., Moscow, Russia, E mail: evgenialatynina@rgau-msha.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5145-1184>;

Baimukanov Dastanbek Asylbekovich - Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences, Chief Researcher of the Department of Technology for Scientific Support of Dairy Cattle, Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Animal Breeding and Fodder Production, 51, Zhandosov str., Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan, E-mail: dbaimukanov@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4684-7114>.

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N. A. Gerasymchuk¹, L.M. Stepasyuk², Z.M. Titenko², I.M. Yermolenko²

¹Rzeszow University of Technology, Poland;

²National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine.

E-mail: zoyateslenko@ukr.net

MARKET COMPETITION AT THE LEVEL OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DISTRIBUTION

Abstract. The article proved that in the context of European integration, the intensification of competition between producers becomes a major factor of the consolidation and unification of various economic entities, because this is one of the main ways to increase competitiveness, which in turn leads to market concentration. The investigation of the market structure, its type, and hence the economic processes occurring in it, is directly related to determining the state of the competitive environment, its assessment and study of the possibilities of restricting or developing competition. The article reveals the basic principles of development of agricultural enterprises, highlights the problems and prospects of their development in a competitive environment.

The importance of concentration indicators in the context of the relationship between monopoly power and the level of concentration of sellers in the market is substantiated. Methodological aspects of using the market concentration index and the Herfindahl-Hirschman index are analysed; their advantages, disadvantages and possibilities of use in the process of market structure research, its type, state of competitive environment and degree of monopolization are revealed.

In the process of research the concentration of agricultural markets, it was found that there was a moderate level in almost all types of products in Ukraine, only the pork market is highly concentrated. Analysis of the competitiveness of agricultural products shows that a significant market share is occupied by crops such as sunflower and corn. Studies show that there are certain types of products that have a high level of profitability, including rapeseed and barley, but they occupy a small market share.

It is established that to ensure competitive production of agricultural products requires state support of the industry through the provision of tax and credit benefits to enterprises that implement modern business methods. Further prospects for the development of the agricultural sector in Ukraine have been identified.

Key words. Concentration, agricultural products, competitiveness, agricultural enterprises, competitive environment, monopolization, concentration index, Herfindahl-Hirschman index.

Introduction. The main role in the production of agricultural products in market conditions should belong to agricultural enterprises with a high concentration of capital, fixed assets and labour, which allows to increase specialization, more active implementation of modern production facilities, improve technology and organization of production processes and labour and reduce production costs. The opinion of economists is fair, who believe that agricultural enterprises have a significant potential for economic growth: a high level of concentration of skilled labour, capital resources, agricultural land, which under certain conditions can pay off quickly.

Analysis of recent researches and publications. Issues of concentration of agricultural markets and the state of the competitive environment were studied in the works of local and foreign scientists such as: Dzagurov N. [1], Commons J. [2], Coase R. [3], Mochernyi S. [4], Stigler D. [5], Williamson O. [6], Yusupov G. [7].

Thus, given the dynamic changes in modern economic conditions, the aim of the article is an in-depth study of assessing the concentration

of agricultural products and the competitive environment of agricultural enterprises in order to form and increase their competitiveness in both domestic and foreign markets.

Main results of the study. In the analysis of market structure, it is necessary to take into account not only the number of enterprises in the market, but also their size. There may be many sellers in the market, but one or more will dominate.

To describe the market structure and assess the level of its monopolization, it is necessary to study the degree of concentration of sellers in the market, and as supporting information to use data on the level of market (monopoly) power of sellers and non-strategic factors of market structure.

Concentration indicators characterize the degree of uneven distribution of production or sales of goods between economic entities, as well as the possibility of influence of each of them on the general conditions of goods circulation in the relevant market.

Concentration ratio (CR). It is calculated as the percentage of sales (supply) of products by a certain number of the largest sellers to the total sales (supply)

in this product market. The market share of the seller can be calculated as the ratio not only of sales but also the number of employees, the size of assets or value added of the enterprise to the total value of the indicator for the market as a whole [8, p.226].

In most industrialized countries, the concentration ratio is mandatory for statistical monitoring of the market, and in different countries, the shares of different numbers of enterprises are calculated.

A significant disadvantage of the concentration indicator is its «insensitivity» to different options for the distribution of shares between competitors. For example, CR4 will be the same and equal to 80% in two completely different cases: when one company controls 77% of the market, and the other 3 - 1% or when 4 equally powerful companies own 20% of the market each. Therefore, in statistical practice in recent years, more and more widely used other indicators that characterize the level of concentration in general for the analysed set of enterprises.

Ratio Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) is the most popular synthesis rate takes into account both the number of companies and their unequal position in the market, characterizes the level of monopolization. The value of the coefficient decreases with increasing number of enterprises and increases with increasing inequality between enterprises for any number of them. This means that if accurate data on the market shares of very small enterprises are missing, the final variation will not be large.

In accordance with the different values of the concentration coefficients and Herfindahl-Hirschman coefficients, there are three types of market by degree of concentration [9, p.22], (table 1).

Table 1
Degrees of market concentration

High	70%<CRk<100%	2000<HHI<10000
Moderately	45%<CRk<70%	1000<HHI<2000
Low	CRk<45%	HHI<1000

Studies on the concentration of agricultural markets show that in Ukraine in 2018 there was a moderate level, as the Herfindel-Hirschman index was less than 1000 for all types of products (table 2). Only the pork market is highly concentrated, as this figure is 83.24%. It should be noted that in recent years the concentration of major producers in the corn market has been growing, as evidenced by the concentration ratio of 68.4%.

Table 2
Concentration of the market of agricultural products in Ukraine, 2018

Product	Concentration ratio	Herfindahl-Hirschman index
Wheat	49,9	76,6
Barley	49,2	15,39

Corn	68,4	71,71
Rapeseed	51,1	41,58
Sunflower	45,57	6,59
Pig growth	83,24	206,81
Cattle growth	49,35	30,57
Milk	55,5	32,71

The development of market relations requires first of all the study of theoretical prerequisites and practical recommendations for ensuring the competitiveness of agricultural enterprises. Solving the issue of increasing competitiveness requires solving a set of problems, both at the practical level and at the theoretical level. In modern conditions of housekeeping, the development and implementation of modern technologies in the activities of agricultural enterprises is of paramount importance, which will ensure the economic efficiency of enterprises.

The competitiveness of an agricultural enterprise involves its ability to maintain or expand its competitive position in the target market and influence the market situation through the supply of quality products, thus satisfying consumer requirements and ensuring efficiency. Agricultural enterprises must determine the competitive advantage, which creates for them a certain priority over competing enterprises.

Achieving competitive advantages is ensured by systematic monitoring of the impact of external and internal factors on the competitiveness of the enterprise, as well as determining the feasibility and optimality of their use for the market process [10, p.57].

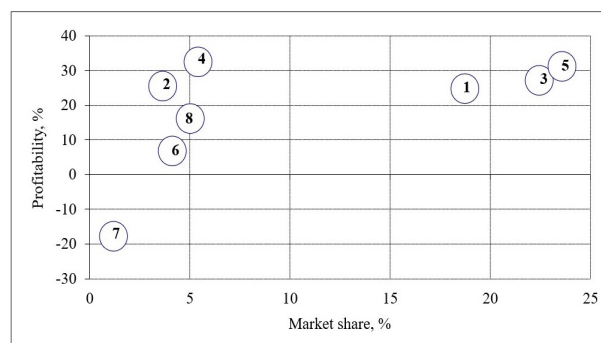


Fig. 1. Analysis of indicators of competitiveness of agricultural products in Ukraine, 2018

- 1 Wheat
- 2 Barley
- 3 Corn
- 4 Rapeseed
- 5 Sunflower
- 6 Pig growth
- 7 Cattle growth
- 8 Milk

Analysis of product competitiveness shows that sunflower occupies a significant market share – 23.6% and has a high level of profitability – 31.6%, corn also occupies a significant market share – 22.4% and provides a profitability – 27.2%. There are certain types of products that have a high level of profitability, in particular rapeseed and barley, but they occupy a small market share (Fig. 1).

To assess the competitiveness of each region, it is advisable to determine an integrated indicator. At the first stage, the indicators that characterize the competitiveness of each type of product are determined, in particular productivity, cost, selling price, profitability, the share of products in revenues, the share of material costs in the cost structure, marketability. In the second stage, the indicators are calculated separately for each region and on average in Ukraine for 2018. The set of indicators is divided into two subsets: stimulants and restrainers. The influence of some factors is direct, and others – reverse. The final stage is the calculation of indices of the ratio of these indicators on farms to the district average by the formula:

$$I_i = \left(\frac{a_i}{a_i} \right)^p$$

where: I_i - the index of competitiveness, determined by the i -th indicator;
 a_i - absolute value of the i - th indicator of competitiveness;
 a_i - average value of the i -th indicator of competitiveness in Ukraine.

In this case, $p = 1$, if the i -th sign is a stimulant and $p = -1$, if it is a restrainer. Indicators are taken as stimulants: yield, the share of material costs in the cost of production, the price of 1 quintal, the share in income, profitability, marketability. The indicator of production cost is a sign of restraining [11, p.40].

The integrated indicator of product competitiveness will be determined by the formula:

$$P_j = \sqrt[n]{\prod_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{a_i}{a_i} \right)^p}$$

where: - integrated indicator of competitiveness of the j - th type of products.

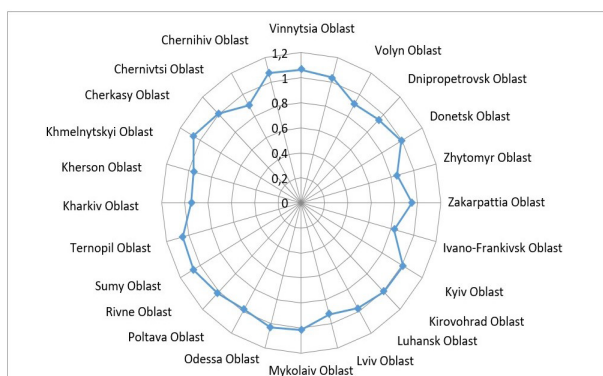


Fig. 2. Integrated indicator of wheat competitiveness in agricultural enterprises of Ukraine, 2018

The analysis shows (Fig. 2) that only agricultural enterprises in 12 regions of Ukraine provide competitive wheat production, or only half of the total. Research has shown that Chernihiv – 1,076, Khmelnytskyi – 1,071 and Sumy regions – 1.07 have a high level of competitiveness of wheat production. Zakarpattia, Chernivtsi and Ivano-Frankivsk regions have the lowest level.

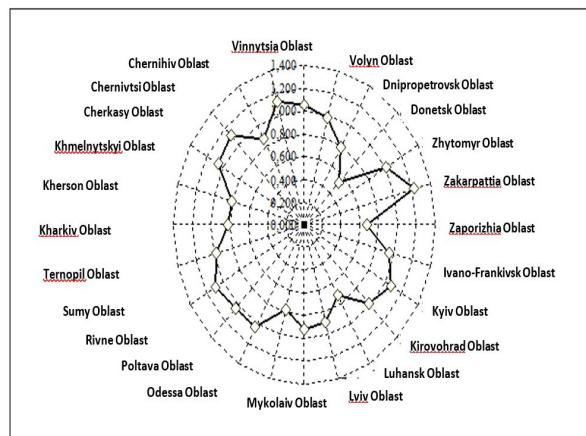


Fig. 3. Integrated indicator of corn competitiveness in agricultural enterprises of Ukraine, 2018

The study of regional competitiveness of corn shows a significant differentiation of the results. Thus, along with the regions that have a fairly high integrated competitiveness index, there are areas in which this indicator ranges from 0.5 to 0.6. It should be noted that Zakarpattia, Chernihiv and Cherkasy regions have the highest level of integrated competitiveness. However, in such regions as Donetsk, Zaporizhia and Luhansk, the integrated competitiveness index fluctuates in the range of 0.52-0.71 (Fig. 3).

The category of competition reflects the objectivity of relations regardless of the goals and intentions of market participants, deprives or limits market power, forces to improve production technologies, improve product quality and find new ways to meet people’s needs. It reveals the diversity of economic reality and the development of markets for individual goods and capital.

Analysis of the competitiveness of sunflower in the regions is not the same, despite the high level of its profitability. Thus, research has shown that the highest integrated competitiveness indicator is in Kharkiv region – 1,106, Donetsk – 1,082, Dnipropetrovsk and Luhansk regions – 1,066. As for such regions as Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk and Lviv, they have the lowest level of competitiveness among the whole set. It should be noted that competitive production of sunflower is provided by 10 regions in Ukraine (Fig. 4).

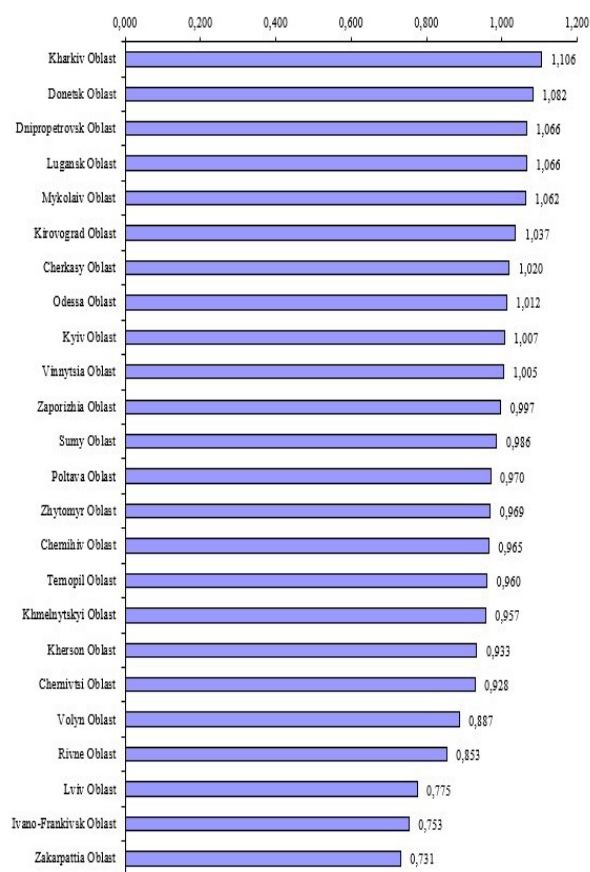


Fig. 4. Integral indicator of sunflower competitiveness in agricultural enterprises of Ukraine, 2018

Conclusions. In the agricultural sector of Ukraine, the institutional formation of the diversity of ownership and forms of management manifested itself in the formation of various organizational and legal forms of economic activity. Problems of organizational and economic nature had their impact on the formation of a competitive environment, which in reality did not provide equal conditions for all economic entities.

Н.А. Герасимчук¹, Л.М. Степасюк², З.М. Титенко², І.М. Ермоленко²

¹Жешув технологиялық университеті, Жешув, Польша;

²Украина ұлттық табиғаттану және биоресурстар университеті, Киев, Украина

E-mail: zoyateslenko@ukr.net

АУЫЛШАРУАШЫЛЫҚ ӨНІМДЕРІН БӨЛУ ДЕҢГЕЙІНДЕ НАРЫҚТАҒЫ БӘСЕКЕЛЕСТІК

Н.А. Герасимчук¹, Л.М. Степасюк², З.Н. Титенко², И.М. Ермоленко²

¹Жешувский технологический университет, Жешув, Польша;

²Национальный университет биоресурсов и природопользования Украины, Киев, Украина.

E-mail: zoyateslenko@ukr.net

РЫНОЧНАЯ КОНКУРЕНЦИЯ НА УРОВНЕ ДИСТРИБУЦИИ АГРАРНОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ

Аннотация. Доказано, что в условиях евроинтеграции усиление конкуренции между товаропроизводителями становится основным фактором консолидации и объединения различных субъектов хозяйствования, поскольку именно это является одним из основных путей повышения

конкурентоспособности, что в свою очередь, приводит к повышению уровня рыночной концентрации. Изучение структуры рынка, его типа, а следовательно, экономических процессов, происходящих на нем, непосредственно связано с определением состояния конкурентной среды, её оценки и исследования возможностей ограничения или развития конкуренции.

В статье раскрыты основные принципы развития аграрных предприятий, выделены проблемы и перспективы их развития в условиях конкурентной среды.

Целью статьи является углубленное исследование оценки концентрации сельскохозяйственной продукции и состояния конкурентной среды предприятий аграрной сферы с целью формирования и повышения уровня их конкурентоспособности как на внутреннем так и на внешнем рынках.

Обоснована важность показателей концентрации в контексте взаимосвязи монопольной власти и концентрации продавцов на рынке. Проанализированы методические аспекты использования индекса концентрации рынка и индекса Херфиндаля-Хиршмана, выявлены их преимущества, недостатки и возможности использования в процессе конъюнктурного исследования структуры рынка, его типа, состояния конкурентной среды и степени монополизации.

В процессе исследования концентрации рынков сельскохозяйственной продукции выявлено, что в Украине умеренный уровень концентрации почти по всем видам продукции, высококонцентрированным есть только рынок свинины. Анализ конкурентоспособности аграрной продукции свидетельствует, что значительную долю рынка занимают такие культуры как подсолнечник и кукуруза. Исследования показывают, что есть определенные виды продукции, которые имеют высокий уровень рентабельности, в частности рапс и ячмень, однако они занимают незначительную долю на рынке.

Установлено, что для обеспечения конкурентоспособного производства сельскохозяйственной продукции требуется государственная поддержка отрасли на основе предоставления налоговых и кредитных льгот предприятиям, осуществляющим внедрение современных методов ведения бизнеса. Определены дальнейшие перспективы развития аграрного сектора в Украине.

Information about authors:

Gerasymchuk N.A. Doctor of Economics, Associate Professor in the Department of Economics, Rzeszow University of Technology, Poland; e-mail: n.gerasymchu@prz.edu.pl; ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3931-5320

Stepasyuk L.M., PhD in Economics, Associate Professor, National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7258-9243>

Titenko Z.M., PhD in Economics, Associate Professor, National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5816-5519>

Yermolenko I. M., PhD in Law, Associate Professor, National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9440-0990>

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A. Hutorov¹, O. Gutorov², O. Krasnorutskyy³, S. Groshev⁴, O. Yermolenko⁵

¹NSC “Institute of Agrarian Economics”, Kyiv, Ukraine;

²Kharkiv National Agrarian University named after V.V. Dokuchaiev, Kharkiv, Ukraine;

³Kharkiv Petro Vasylenko National Technical University of Agriculture, Kharkiv, Ukraine;

⁴State Treasury Service Administration in Kyiv district of Kharkiv city of Kharkiv region, Kharkiv, Ukraine;

⁵Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National University of Economics, Kharkiv, Ukraine.

E-mail: Gutorov.Andrew@gmail.com

SMART-SPECIALIZATION DEVELOPMENT OF FARMS

Abstract. Looking for ways to increasing efficiency of farms is an important national economic problem. At the same time, priorities should be given to endogenous factors of economic development. Moreover, the experience of the most successful farmers has shown that smart-specialization as a concept of sustainable, innovative and niche agricultural production has a high potential for improving management efficiency now. The aim of the research is to form the scientific bases for farms smart-specialization development. The conceptual fundamentals of development the smart-specialization of Ukrainian farms are outlined, which are based on the principles of innovativeness and competence of farmers, entrepreneurial search, rational production specialization, economic, environmental and social efficiency of land use, intensification of inter-farm interaction. It has been substantiated that transition to the smart-specialization makes it possible to reorient farms to a model of innovatively-oriented strategic specialized diversification of agricultural production, intensive, integrated growth in niche segments of the agrarian market under the conditions of the optimal realization of their land and resource potential, limited effect of economies of scale in farms and competitive pressure. It has been shown, that the system of managerial decisions in the conditions of smart-specialization of farms should be based on the balance of ensuring maximum efficiency or sensitivity of production to changes in market conditions. In the first case, a production should be more flexible, but less specialized. In the second case, a specialization will be narrow with the maximum full utilization of production capacities of the economy. Focusing on the product it is necessary to determine the optimal volume of production, based on market demand, taking into account seasonality. Two-way communication with production shows the interdependence of these factors on the level and chosen direction of the smart-specialization of a farm, causing a wide or narrow range of production, as well as the dynamics of the level of finished goods inventories. In order to increasing efficiency of farms in the transition to the smart-specialization model, the creation of the national information center (hub) for farming development on the basis of the National Academy of Agricultural Sciences of Ukraine have been promised.

Key words: smart-specialization, farm, strategy, efficiency, agribusiness.

Introduction. Agriculture is characterized by specific features related to the biological nature of production processes and the compulsory availability of land resources for their implementation. Considering the problem of improving agricultural productivity requires identifying and maximizing the use of business reserves as potential opportunities for improving the outcomes. One of these strategic aspects of improving the farm efficiency, the use of land resources is the smart-specialization management.

In addition, the development of agricultural specialization in farms is stimulated by the availability of land resources and their quality; availability of tangible assets and labor resources in the countryside; availability of roads and transport

infrastructure; placement of industrial processing and warehouses; remote product markets; innovative processes in agro-industrial production; production intensification; internal and external agrarian policy of the state; level of state support for small businesses, stable market demand for certain products. In turn, the limiting factors in the development of specialization should include the need for crop rotation and soil conservation; production diversification as a risk mitigation tool; lack of certain resources; barriers to entry into the markets; green and bio-production.

Such an approach is now fully consistent with the UN Development Strategy “The Future We Want”, the EU development strategy “Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth”, the sustainable development strategy “Ukraine –

2020”, and the agrarian sector development strategy of Ukraine. “3 + 5”.

The urgency of the farms smart-specialization management problem, its strategic importance determined the choice of research topic, the purpose statement and tasks of scientific search.

Theoretical basis. According to S. Kolesnev, the specialization of production is the result of labor social division [1]. Therefore, it characterizes the qualitative side of the labor division, showing what is produced on the farm or in a particular territory, being organically dependent on the location of productive forces. Thus, the specialization of production is the process of separation resulted in labor social division of industries that produce homogeneous products and are characterized by special equipment, technology and qualification of staff [2].

Over the last seventy years, domestic and world agro-economic science and practice have developed a large number of specialization varieties. The typology is based on the structure of labor social division and peculiarities of agriculture, which allowed us to classify specialization by level of implementation, form of realization and object [3]. For a long time, the theory of specialization has been hardly investigated, taking into account the already existing achievements of scientists and components of sustainable development [4]. In 2009, economists D. Forey, P. David, and B. Hall developed the concept of “smart-specialization” [5]. In general, smart-specialization means smart, intensive specialization based on innovative production and spatial development technologies. In 2010, the European Commission approved the document “Europe 2020: A Strategy for Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth”. Thus, the main strategic goals defined are as follows [6]: “smart” intensive growth of the economy based on knowledge and innovation; sustainable growth based on resource conservation, environmental security and competitiveness; inclusive growth to stimulate high levels of employment in the economy and ensure social and territorial cohesion in society. In addition, at the national level, Member States must transform their national and regional business systems for the above strategic objectives so that they contribute to the implementation of best practices and smart specialization. Consequently, the concept of “smart”-specialization has gained official status in the EU.

It should be outlined that the basis of market smart-specialization was laid by A. Smith. In his fundamental work, he noted that the possibility of exchange always leads to labor division. Therefore, the labor division and its specialization should be determined by the size of the market [7]. Specialization is also immanent in economic benefits, which is manifested in the form of cost savings for the producer and in reducing the price of goods for the consumer.

According to the authors of the national report “Innovative Ukraine 2020”, “smart”-specialization

is a new concept of regional development that combines industrial and innovation policy and aims to promote the effective and efficient use of public investment by focusing on the strengths of the region, which constitute its own specialization of the region [8]. According to J. Brzyski and J. Pika, “smart”-specialization is to identify the unique functions and assets of each country and region, to emphasize the competitive advantages of each region and to focus the attention of regional partners on the vision of future achievements [9]. According to M. Fedyaeva, smart-specialization is an industrial and innovative system for regional economies, which aims to demonstrate how state policy, market conditions, as well as policies in the field of research, development and investment in innovation processes can influence the economic, scientific and technological specialization of the region, and hence its productivity, competitiveness and economic growth [10]. It is a good idea that smart-specialization indicates the ability of the region to generate new activities by identifying the priorities of local concentration and agglomeration of resources [11]. Also it should be mentioned, that the “smart”-specialization concept is extended to the theory of smart-cities, smart-universities [12], smart-societies, etc.

The aim of the article is to form the scientific bases for farms smart-specialization development.

Research methodology. To achieve this purpose, we use general scientific and special research methods, in particular, monographic, historical, abstract-logical, deductive ones, synthesis, generalization and abstraction.

The theoretical basis of the research is the scientific works of domestic and foreign scientists on economic theory, agricultural economics, management of land and resource potential, problems of farms development based on smart specialization.

The methodological basis of the research is the dialectical method of cognition and the systematic approach to the study of phenomena and processes in the agricultural economy and the organization of production in farms.

Results. Unlike conventional specialization, smart-specialization implies a systematic action, because it involves the process of selecting the most attractive sectors and types of economic activity, the selection of innovative technological solutions to ensure development in the medium term.

Based on the recommendations for developing smart-specialization development strategies in EU [13], we have developed the concept of developing “smart” intensive specialization of farms.

Smart-specialization of farms is fully consistent with the hierarchy of economic development strategies. Thus, the strategic challenges of today have exacerbated the problems of guaranteeing food security in the world, ensuring the quality of food, supporting employment in rural areas, increasing the efficiency of use of all components of the resource

potential, preserving the environment, etc. Small and medium-sized farmers play a leading role in solving these problems globally.

The transition to a model of “smart”-specialization implies understanding the market mechanism by farmers. Therefore, public policy should be aimed at supporting innovative farmers, stimulating rural entrepreneurship in order to use the available resources in the most efficient way, developing the rural economy at the regional level on the basis of realizing the competencies of people and innovative information technologies of production and marketing of finished products.

The main development directions of farms smart-specialization are:

- development of strengths and competitive advantages of farms, which are formed due to regional characteristics and conditions of agriculture;
- state support, depending on the strategic priorities for the development of the agro-food sector at the national and / or regional levels;
- state support for innovative entrepreneurship in rural areas;
- promotion of rural investment activity;
- stimulating the involvement of stakeholders in innovation and investment processes in agricultural production.

The implementation of these tasks has its own peculiarities at each level of the hierarchy of the economic system.

At the farm level, they are mostly reduced to the analysis of strengths and weaknesses, the search for free market niches, the introduction of innovative production technologies.

At the regional level, it is necessary to assess the potential of innovative agricultural development, to formulate a general vision of the development of the regional and agrarian sector's economy in particular, to identify priorities for which state support will be provided, as well as to form a circle of stakeholders, managers and decision-makers and monitor the achievement of strategies.

At the state level, smart-specialization involves strategic specialized diversification. The leitmotif is the entrepreneurial skills. Its result is a kind of innovation designed to shape the strengths of the farm. In other words, the farmer must be clearly aware that in order to ensure the highest economic result, his products must be characterized by unique selling points due to his own talent, regional characteristics or a set of production factors under information asymmetry conditions. Therefore, “smart”-specialization contributes to the intensification of production, and unlike traditional state planning, interactively forms the poles of regional development. The task of public authorities is to provide the conditions for implementation and coordination of the smart-specialization choice, monitoring of cluster development from the view point of the specialization chosen at the regional level,

identification of needs for state support and objects of state regulation [14]. For example, the agrarian sector development strategy of Ukraine. “3 + 5” provides stimulating organic production, subsidizing small farmers and other programs to stimulate the development of particular production areas that can create value-added products and jobs, increase land value and market intellectual capacity, impetus for the development of small farms by expanding leasehold rights, intensifying production in southern Ukraine through the development of irrigation and land reclamation systems, etc. In order to fulfill these tasks, it is necessary to ensure the quality functioning of an innovative system based on the integration of science, production, education, government and civil society.

Under free market conditions and unbalanced public policies, farms develop in conditions of fierce, often imperfect competition. The criterion for the optimization of the sectoral structure is the maximum profit, which leads to monocultural agro-production, often irrational, environmentally unbalanced land and nature management. Manufactured products are typical, and the economic effect is formed by the price mechanism, cost optimization and tax payments.

In the conditions of transition to smart-specialization, the farming becomes innovative-oriented, and the state promotes innovation-investment activity, the transfer of innovations in agricultural production, stimulates the sale of niche agricultural products. Compared to traditional farms, “smart”-specialized ones have extra benefits due to less competitive pressure, which also has a higher economic effect on land, labor and capital.

The development of farms specialization should be based on the following principles: rational use of available land, labor and logistical resources; creation and realization of core competencies of the economy depending on the available potential; economically, socially and environmentally efficient production of those products that are in demand in the market. This specialization has an inherent property of inertia. It's due to the fact that there is no possibility of substantial and rapid re-profiling, and therefore the specialization is determined by the actually chosen type of economic activity, as well as the resource provision. At the same time, non-compliance of scientifically substantiated levels of specialization leads to a significant decrease in soil fertility, environmental pollution [15] and other damages.

In addition, the development of farms smart-specialization should be based on several other principles, which also vary depending on the level of management. Thus, the basis of smart-specialization at the farm level is the specialization of agricultural production, which aims at maximum efficiency of the available resources used and achieve competitive advantages in the market due to the effect of scale. At the same time, farmers search for new methods of

production and marketing, actively cooperating with research institutions, higher education institutions, consulting agencies and advisory services. In addition, they produce innovative solutions based on new knowledge and entrepreneurial skills. All of these innovations should be directed at rational management, avoiding «predatory» use of land, other natural resources and labor resources.

At the branch, regional and national levels, the transition to smart-specialization involves finding a relatively unique specialization for each region by identifying a rational mix of resources and market opportunities. In addition, public policy should aim at selective support for innovative entrepreneurship, favoring only those rationalization solutions that do not harm the economy, the environment and the society. For this purpose, the principle of openness and publicity of the decisions made is applied. Specialized regions should be involved in active interregional interaction through the closed added-value chains. Taking into account that agriculture, unlike industry, is significantly limited in the range of products, and the distribution of resource potential occurs across natural and economic zones, the boundaries of which do not coincide with the administrative-territorial division of Ukraine, it is advisable to cluster farms by products.

It is essential to include the tools of farms smart specialization: digitalization of agribusiness, innovative agro-technologies, organic industry, state interventions of innovative products, training for agriculture.

Organizational forms of smart-specialization policy implementation are clusters in the agro-food sector, closed added-value chains, network forms of farms cooperation, product integration, involvement of farmers in agricultural technology parks, national technology platforms, startups, etc.

Providing a national and regional strategy for the development of agriculture based on smart-specialization should be done in five stages. In the first stage, they analyze the innovative potential of agricultural production in the regions, assess the level of asymmetry in the development of productive forces, the availability of market infrastructure and market barriers. In the second stage, they formulate an overall strategic vision for agricultural development in the region, determining the place and role of the farms. In the third stage, the goals of smart-specialization development are determined, based on the strengths of the natural resource and entrepreneurial potential of the region. The fourth stage involves defining clear indicators for assessing the level of smart-specialization development and achieving the goals set. In the fifth stage, they develop a specific action plan, align regional strategies with the national one.

It is obvious that small and medium-sized farms are not in a position to compete with large agricultural enterprises or agrohholdings. Therefore,

the competing main strategies of a leader, a challenger, or a follower are not available to them. Instead, niche marketing is their smart marketing strategy. Thus, the main strategy of the farms is focusing, the purpose of which is to specialize in the production of several types of agricultural products to generate competitive advantages in price and cost. At the same time, farmers need to apply a strategy of intensive growth, which involves the intensification of production, improving the efficiency of land and resource potential use.

The use of “smart” intensive specialization enables the farmer to focus on the market segment that has been left behind the attention of leaders or found / created by the farmer himself. The presence in a niche is justified if it satisfies these conditions [16]: growth potential, profitability, low attractiveness to competitors, compliance with economic opportunities, ability to defend their market positions. Obviously, when a farm has occupied a niche, a strategy to maintain a position or fight for leadership in it should be applied; otherwise, they have to go beyond the niche or apply integration strategies. With regard to integrative growth strategies, farmers can use them in quite a limited way due to lack of funds. Therefore, horizontal and vertical cooperative integration (creation of cooperative farms), non-cooperative vertical integration (production contracting) and corporate horizontal and vertical integration in the case of large integrated business entities are most likely.

Smart-specialization of farms gives opportunities for their integration with research institutes and educational institutions. Forms of organization of such relations are realization of spin-outs and spin-offs based on farms. Thus, an integrated entity can create or contract a spin-out business by financing its innovative startup and/or providing part of its tangible and intangible assets while maintaining intellectual property rights. According to P. Tsibulev and V. Korsun, domestic scientific institutions may establish or contractually cooperate with a spin-off company that develops new technology and/or develops production of innovative products based on the results of their scientific research [17]. The spin-off enterprise sells innovative products on its own or through intermediaries, and the scientific institution receives royalties, in accordance with a pre-contract. We think that in order to increasing efficiency of farming in the conditions of transition to the model of smart-specialization, the urgent need is to create an information center based on the National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine.

Establishment of a national information center (hub) for the development of agriculture in Ukraine will also allow to solve the following tasks: to substantiate the strategic direction of competitive farming development; to purchase a necessary resources and innovative technologies; to introduce a system of rational and environmentally friendly land

use and bioethical livestock management; to ensure the development of e-commerce in agricultural and knowledge-intensive products; to monitor of agrarian markets for detection free market niches; to ensure cooperation of farmers with financial institutions for facilitate loans they receive; to integrate a farming sector to international agrarian markets, etc. In addition, the information hub will help to increase the investment attractiveness of agricultural production in Ukraine, to ensure transparency in the selection of contractors, in concluding treaties of land leases (shares). It will create conditions for selection of the most effective and conscientious land users, reducing the motives for opportunistic behavior of all parties involved to the farmer's value chain. In order to ensure the effective functioning of the national information center (hub) for the development of farming, it is necessary to adhere to the following basic principles: to ensure transparency, honesty and ethics of doing business; to support of perfect economic competition; to ensure a high quality and safety of work over other production tasks; to give a freedom and democracy during farmers' decision-making; to make continuous improvement of the farm value chain management mechanisms; to secure an ecological safety of economy; to failure a harm for rural areas; to preserve a soil fertility.

Therefore, managing the smart specialization of farms involves a strategic focus on producing those products that are more efficient or higher in value added.

Conclusions. Improving the efficiency of farms is a strategic objective of agro-economic science and practice. The benefits of specializing in agricultural production include: improving the efficiency of farming, the use of tools and labor; productivity growth; improving the skills of workers, focusing them on the performance of typical tasks; simplifying business management, accounting and budgeting; opportunities for introduction of advanced

production technologies of certain types of agricultural products; gradual accumulation of necessary means of production, updating the machine-tractor park; increasing production intensity, development of customer base for acquisition of current assets and sale of finished products.

One of the most modern and most effective tools for improving the efficiency of farms is the transition of farms to the model of smart-specialization. Under the farms smart-specialization we mean an innovation-oriented system of spatial, systematic development of socially and environmentally-balanced agricultural production of competitive products, which also covers the purposeful process of separation as a result of the labor social division by industries and types of economic activity, which are characterized by a homogeneous production, technical and technological support and qualification of staff, and is accompanied by increased efficiency land-use potential in the long term. In order to reorient Ukrainian agriculture to innovation, we have developed the concept of providing farms smart specialization, based on the principles of farmers' innovation and competence, entrepreneurial search, rational specialization of production, economic, environmental and social efficiency of land use and intensification of interaction, allows to refocus the farms on the model of innovative-oriented strategic specialized diversification of agricultural production, intensive, integrated growth in niche segments of the agrarian market with the condition of optimal realization of their land-resource potential, limited effect of scale economy in terms of the competition. Organizational forms of realization of the smart-specialization policy are clusters in agrofood sphere, closed value-added chains, networks of farms cooperatives, involvement of farmers into agrosience and technology parks, national technological platforms and startups.

А.А. Гуторов¹, А.И. Гуторов², А.А. Красноруцкий³, С.В. Грошев⁴, А.А. Ермоленко⁵

¹«Аграрлық экономика институты» ұлттық ғылыми орталығы, Киев, Украина;

²В.В.Докучаев атындағы Харьков ұлттық аграрлық университеті, Харьков, Украина;

³Петр Василенко атындағы Харьков ұлттық техникалық ауыл шаруашылығы университеті, Харьков, Украина;

⁴Харьков облысы, Харковь қаласы, Киев ауданындағы Мемлекеттік қазынашылық қызметінің басқармасы, Харьков, Украина;

⁵Семен Кузнецов атындағы Харьков ұлттық экономикалық университеті, Харьков, Украина.
E-mail: Gutorov.Andrew@gmail.com

ФЕРМЕРЛІК ШАРУАШЫЛЫҚТАРДЫҢ SMART-МАМАНДАНДЫРЫЛУЫН ДАМУ

Аннотация. Шаруа қожалықтарының тиімділігін арттыру жолдарын іздеу маңызды экономикалық мәселе болып табылады. Бұл ретте басымдықтар экономикалық дамудың эндогендік факторларына берілуге тиіс. Сондай-ақ, табысты фермерлердің тәжірибесі, қазіргі уақытта шаруашылық жүргізудің тиімділігін көтеру үшін тұрақты, инновациялық және тауашалық аграрлық өндірістің концепті ретінде smart-мамандандыру жоғары әлеуетке ие екенін көрсетті.

Мақаланың мақсаты - фермерлік шаруашылықтарындағы smart- мамандануын дамытудың ғылыми негіздерін қалыптастыру болып табылады.

Фермерлердің біліктілігі мен жаңашылдығы, кәсіпкерлік ізденіс, өндірісті оңтайлы мамандау, жер ресурстарын қолданудың экономикалық, экологиялық және әлеуметтік тиімділігі, шаруааралық әрекеттесуді қарқындау қағидаларына негізделетін, Украинаның фермерлік шаруашылықтарын smart-мамандандыруды дамытудың концептуалды бастамасы кескінделген. Smart-мамандандыруға өту фермерлік шаруашылықтарда ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісін инновациялық-бағдарлы стратегиялық мамандандырылған әртараптандыру үлгісіне қайта бағдарлау, жер-ресурстық әлеуетінің оңтайлы іске асырылуы жағдайында аграрлық нарықтың тауашалық сегменттерінде қарқынды, интеграцияланған өсу, фермерлік шаруашылықтарда ауқымдылық әсер мен бәсекелестер тарапынан қысымның шектелу мүмкіндіктерін береді.

Фермерлік шаруашылықтарды smart-мамандандыру жағдайындағы басқару шешімдерінің жүйесі өндірістің нарықтық жағдайдың өзгеруіне сезімталдығын қамтамасыз ету балансына негізделуі тиіс екендігі көрсетті. Бірінші жағдайда, өндіріс икемдірек, алайда, азырақ мамандандырылған болуы тиіс. Екінші жағдайда, мамандандыру шаруашылықтың өндірістік қуатын максималды толық жүктеумен тар болады. Тауарға шоғырлану мезгілді ескерумен нарықтық сұранысқа негізделіп, өндірістің оңтайлы көлемдерін анықтау үшін қажет. Өндіріспен екі жақты байланыс өндірістің кең немесе тар номенклатурасын, сонымен қатар дайын өнім қоры деңгейінің серпінін шарттап, фермерлік-шаруашылықтың smart-мамандандыруының деңгейі мен таңдалған бағытына осы факторлардың өзара байланысын көрсетеді.

Smart-мамандандыру үлгісіне өткен кезде фермерлік шаруашылықтардың тиімділігін көтеру мақсатында Украинаның аграрлық ғылымдарының ұлттық академиясы базасында фермерлікті дамытудың ұлттық ақпараттық орталығын (хабын) құру келешекті болып табылады.

Түйін сөздер: smart-мамандандыру, фермерлік шаруашылық, стратегия, тиімділік, аграрлық бизнес.

А.А. Гуторов¹, А.И. Гуторов², А.А. Красноруцкий³, С.В. Грошев⁴, А.А. Ермоленко⁵

¹Национальный научный центр “Институт аграрной экономики”, Киев, Украина;

²Харьковский национальный аграрный университет имени В.В. Докучаева, Харьков, Украина;

³Харьковский национальный технический университет сельского хозяйства имени Петра Василенко, Харьков, Украина;

⁴Управление Государственной казначейской службы в Киевском районе г. Харькова Харьковской области, Харьков, Украина;

⁵Харьковский национальный экономический университет имени Семена Кузнеца, Харьков, Украина.

E-mail: Gutorov.Andrew@gmail.com

РАЗВИТИЕ SMART-СПЕЦИАЛИЗАЦИИ ФЕРМЕРСКИХ ХОЗЯЙСТВ

Аннотация. В процессе аграрной реформы в Украине, целью которой было становление крестьянина как полноправного собственника и пользователя земли, значительное развитие получили фермерские хозяйства. Сравнительно с сельскохозяйственными предприятиями эффективность деятельности фермерских хозяйств остаётся низкой, а землепользование является экологически несбалансированным, что приводит не только к ухудшению качественного состояния земель и экологическим убыткам, но и к снижению конкурентоспособности их продукции на товарном рынке. Поэтому поиск путей повышения эффективности деятельности фермерских хозяйств является важной народнохозяйственной проблемой. При этом приоритеты должны отдаваться эндогенным факторам экономического развития. Более того, опыт наиболее успешных фермеров показал, что ныне высокий потенциал для повышения эффективности хозяйствования имеет smart-специализация как концепт устойчивого, инновационного и нишевого агропроизводства.

Целью статьи является формирование научных основ развития smart-специализации фермерских хозяйств.

В результате исследования доказано, что под smart-специализацией фермерских хозяйств следует понимать инновационно-ориентированную систему пространственного планомерного развития социально- и экологически-сбалансированного сельскохозяйственного производства конкурентоспособной продукции, которая при этом охватывает целенаправленный процесс выделения в результате деления общественно-распределённого труда отраслей и видов экономической деятельности, которые характеризуются однородным выпуском, технико-технологическим обеспечением и квалификацией персонала, а также сопровождается повышением эффективности использования земельно-ресурсного потенциала в долгосрочной перспективе.

Очерчены концептуальные начала развития smart-специализации фермерских хозяйств Украины, которые базируются на принципах инновационности и компетентности фермеров, предпринимательского поиска, рациональной специализации производства, экономической,

экологической и социальной эффективности использования земельных ресурсов, интенсификации межхозяйственного взаимодействия. Обосновано, что переход к smart-специализации даёт возможность переориентировать фермерские хозяйства на модель инновационно-ориентированной стратегической специализированной диверсификации сельскохозяйственного производства, интенсивного, интегрированного роста в нишевых сегментах аграрного рынка при условиях оптимальной реализации их земельно-ресурсного потенциала, ограниченности действия эффекта масштаба в фермерских хозяйствах и давления со стороны конкурентов.

Ключевые слова: smart-специализация, фермерское хозяйство, стратегия, эффективность, агро-бизнес.

Information about authors:

Hutorov Andrii Oleksandrovych – Doctor of Economic Sciences, Senior Scientific Researcher, Leading Researcher of Organization Management and Public Administration Department, National Scientific Center “Institute of Agrarian Economics”, Kyiv, Ukraine; Gutorov.Andrew@gmail.com; <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-6881-4911>.

Gutorov Oleksandr Ivanovych – Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor, Head of Management and Administration Department, Kharkiv National Agrarian University named after V.V. Dokuchaiev, Kharkiv, Ukraine; Gutorov.Alexandr@gmail.com; <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-0688-9413>.

Krasnorutskyy Oleksii Oleksandrovych – Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor, Head of Production Organization, Business and Management Department, Kharkiv Petro Vasylenko National Technical University of Agriculture, Kharkiv, Ukraine; Oleksiy.Krasnorutskyy@gmail.com; <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6439-7922>.

Groshev Serhii Volodymyrovych – Candidate of Economic Sciences, Chief Specialist – Legal Adviser, State Treasury Service Administration in Kyiv district of Kharkiv city of Kharkiv region, Kharkiv, Ukraine; Groshev@email.ua; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4395-2592>.

Yermolenko Oleksii Anatoliiovych – Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of Economics and Social Sciences Department, Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National University of Economics, Kharkiv, Ukraine; Oleksii.Yermolenko@hneu.net; <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3590-5187>.

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Y. Zhakupov, A. Berzhanova

L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan
E-mail: zhakupov0123@gmail.com

EVALUATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract. The article analyzes the current state of small and medium-sized businesses in the Republic of Kazakhstan for all key indicators.

Also, a correlation and regression analysis of statistical data was carried out, the purpose of which is to mathematically express and describe the dependence of the main indicator of the functioning of the national economy-gross domestic product on the factors that characterize small and medium – sized businesses in the Republic of Kazakhstan. This model can be used to conduct factor analysis, i.e. to assess the degree of influence of the selected factors on the development of the national economy. The mathematical model analyzes the gross domestic product (effective indicator) and the number of active small and medium-sized businesses, the gross value added of SMEs, investment in fixed assets of SMEs as factor indicators.

To build a mathematical model, the least squares method was used as the most effective and allows you to get the most accurate models of the dependence of some values on others. The calculations were performed in the Microsoft Excel data Analysis application package. Using the initial statistical data, three-factor models (linear and power-law) were constructed.

The results of the research can be used in the practical activities of state bodies and other organizations that regulate and develop small and medium-sized businesses in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Key words: small and medium-sized businesses, mathematical model, correlation and regression analysis, economic development, GDP, factors of SME development, problems of SMEs, model of SME development, national economy, analysis.

Main part. Entrepreneurship – is an important economic phenomenon for any state living in a market economy. The development of entrepreneurship determines the level of economic growth and improvement of well-being, helping to increase the material and spiritual potential of society [1].

Today, Kazakhstan has created all the necessary conditions for the development of entrepreneurship. The policy of targeted development of entrepreneurship and support for small and medium-sized businesses in the Republic of Kazakhstan is a priority [2].

The development of small business and the possibility of implementing a private entrepreneurial initiative are necessary conditions for the successful development of the country [3].

According to the Bureau of National Statistics in Kazakhstan, the share of small and medium-sized businesses in 2020 is fixed at 31.6%. In comparison with 2016, this indicator increased by 4.8%. However, Kazakhstan still lags behind Western countries in this indicator. For example, in Western countries this indicator fluctuates at the level of 50-60% of GDP (Figure 1) [4,5].

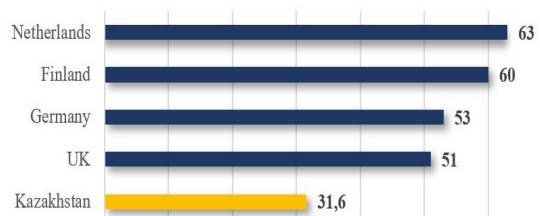


Figure 1 - Share of SME in GDP, %

The change in GDP over the studied period shows that the share of SMEs in Kazakhstan in general increased by only 4.8% over 5 years, despite an increase of 50.5% (Table 1).

Table 1 - GDP growth rate

	Gross domestic product (mln. tenge)	Growth rate for 2015, in % (basic method)
2016	46 971 150,0	100,0
2017	54 378 857,8	115,8
2018	61 819 536,4	131,6
2019	69 532 626,5	148,0
2020	70 714 083,6	150,5

Source: Compiled by the authors from the source [4].

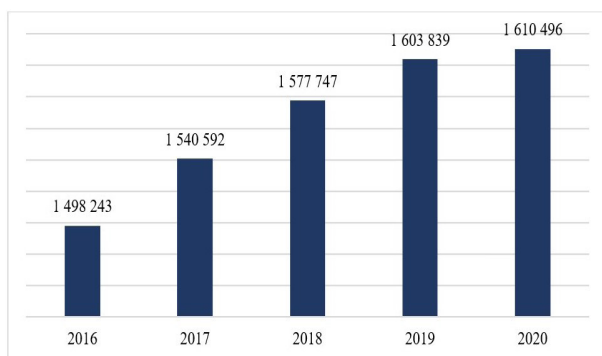


Figure 2 - Dynamics of the number of registered SMEs, units

The number of registered SMEs in 2020 was 1610496 units, including 401512 – legal entities of SMEs (24.9%), 983549 – individual entrepreneurs (61.1%) and 225435 – peasant (farm) farms (14.0%). In comparison with 2019, this figure increased by 6,657 units, i.e. by 0.4%. The number of legal entities increased by 4.0% (15,514 units), and the number of peasant (farm) farms increased by 1.9% (4,144 units). And the number of individual entrepreneurs decreased by 1.3% (13,001 units). In the period under study (2016-2020.) the total number of registered SMEs increased by 7.5% (112,253 units) (Figure 2).

Table 2 - Number of people employed in SMEs

	Total, man	Including							
		legal entities of small businesses	%	legal entities of medium-sized businesses	%	individual entrepreneurs	%	peasant	%
2016	3 166 792	or farm farms	39,4	352 954	11,1	1 288 167	40,7	276 401	8,7
2017	3 190 133	agriculture	%	361 393	11,3	1 240 876	38,9	286 038	9,0
2018	3 312 457	1 351 882	40,8	364 888	11,0	1 315 162	39,7	280 525	8,5
2019	3 448 727	1 408 192	40,8	364 865	10,6	1 378 884	40,0	296 786	8,6
2020	3 369 915	1 364 138	40,5	351 496	10,4	1 353 776	40,2	300 505	8,9

Source: Compiled by the authors from the source [4].

In the structure of employment, a large share is taken by small business and individual entrepreneurship, where in 2020 40.5% and 40.2% were employed, respectively. Medium-sized enterprises employed 10.4% or 351,496 people, peasant or farms 8.9% (300,505 people). The output of products by SMEs is shown in Table 3.

Table 3 - Production of products by SMEs

	Total, million. tenge	Including							
		legal entities of small businesses	%	legal entities of medium-sized businesses	%	individual entrepreneurs	%	peasant	%
2016	19 609 010	or farm farms	69,2	3 484 992	17,8	1 511 733	7,7	1 043 755	5,3
2017	23 241 125	agriculture	%	4 045 875	17,4	1 554 704	6,7	1 152 499	5,0
2018	26 473 049	18 272 335	69,0	5 118 377	19,3	1 764 985	6,7	1 317 352	5,0
2019	32 386 960	22 947 233	70,9	5 929 183	18,3	1 902 754	5,9	1 607 790	5,0
2020	32 725 460	22 559 543	68,9	6 447 866	19,7	1 729 842	5,3	1 988 209	6,1

Source: Compiled by the authors from the source [4].

Considering the output in terms of organizational and legal entities, the output of small businesses increased by 9.0 trillion. tenge or 66.3% in 5 years. Output of legal entities of medium business increased to 2962874 mln. tenge, individual entrepreneurs - 218109 mln. tenge, peasant (farmer) farms - 944454 mln. tenge. Labor productivity of SMEs in Kazakhstan is shown in Table 4.

Table 4 - Labor productivity of SMEs in the Republic of Kazakhstan

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020 to 2016, %
Labor productivity per 1 person employed in SMEs, mln. tenge	4,5	4,5	5,3	6,4	6,6	146,7

Source: Compiled by the authors from the source [4].

Labor productivity in SMEs over the past 5 years has grown by 46.7% and in 2020 was fixed at 6.6%. In the paper, a correlation-regression analysis of statistical data was carried out, the purpose of which is to express in mathematical terms and describe the dependence of the main service of the national economy – GDP - on the factors that characterize SMEs in the Republic of Kazakhstan. This model can be used to conduct factor analysis, i.e. to assess the degree of impact of selected factors on the development of the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. To build a model of macroeconomic mathematical dependence, the following indicators were selected: GDP, billion tenge (effective indicator), number of active SMEs (factor indicator), gross value added of SMEs, billion tenge (factor indicator), investments in fixed assets of SMEs, billion tenge (factor indicator).

The initial statistical data for constructing a dependency model are given in Table 5.

Table 5 - Primary statistical data for constructing a dependency model

	Serial number of the period	GDP, billion. tenge	Labor productivity per 1 employed person, mln. tenge	SME PPE, billion. tenge	Investments in fixed assets of SMEs, bln. tenge
		Effective indicator (Y)	Factor 1 (X1)	Factor 2 (X2)	Factor 3 (X3)
2011	1	28 243,1	2,0	4 891,0	2 529,2
2012	2	31 015,2	2,2	5 303,6	2 984,4
2013	3	35 999,1	2,3	6 027,4	2 893,7
2014	4	39 675,8	3,7	10 294,7	3 465,1
2015	5	40 884,2	3,2	10 196,7	3 658,6
2016	6	46 971,2	4,0	12 584,0	3 786,2
2017	7	54 378,9	4,5	14 257,3	4 502,0
2018	8	61 819,5	5,3	17 569,9	5 034,4
2019	9	62 532,6	6,4	22 029,2	5 665,5
2020	10	70 714,1	6,6	22 335,9	7 059,7

Source: Compiled by the authors from the source [4].

To build a mathematical model, we used the least squares method, which is the most effective and allows us to obtain the most accurate model of dependence on one value from others. This method is automated in the Microsoft Excel data analysis application package. Based on the initial statistical data, the following types of three-factor models were constructed:

Linear model (1)

$$y = a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 + b;$$

Degree model (2)

$$y = a_1x_1b_1x_2b_2x_3b_3.$$

The results of modeling using the least squares method are shown in Table 6.

Table 5 - Results of modeling using the least squares method

Model quality indicator	Regression model of GDP based on selected factors	
	linear	degree
	$y = -2387,6x_1 + 2,750x_2 + 1,088x_3 + 18483,95$	$y = 74,92x_1^{0,0104} x_2^{0,3583} x_3^{0,3701}$
Determination coefficient	0,9835	0,9762
Standard simulation error, billion. tenge	2431,66	0,0617
Fisher method size	119,49	81,95

The coefficient of determination shows how close the dependence of GDP on three factors is to the selected type. The dependence on the coefficient of determination is close to the linear model. The standard error of the simulation shows the difference between real GDP and the average calculated by the model. According to this indicator, the most accurate was the degree model. The Fischer criterion evaluates the statistical value of the model. The most important model was again linear.

This model is regression, that is, incomplete and does not take into account all the factors that affect GDP, but the study and the model did not set a task to include all the factors, and only the main factors that characterize small and medium-sized businesses were considered. In the resulting model,

the indicators of the degrees of the first and second factors are positive, which means that the indicator of the degree of these factors of GDP increases (the dependence is direct), and the indicator of the degree of the third factor is negative, which means that when this factor of GDP increases, the opposite decreases (the dependence is inverse). In the resulting degree model, economic logic is mathematically correct.

Conclusion. Thus, we can say that this particular economic sector, small and medium business, has great potential to address many problems affecting economic growth states, such as undeveloped competition, ineffective use of material and intangible resources, dependence of domestic demand on imports, unemployment, poverty, etc.

Е.К. Жакупов, А.М. Бержанова

Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан

E-mail: zhakupov0123@gmail.com

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДА ШАҒЫН ЖӘНЕ ОРТА КӘСІПКЕРЛІКТІҢ ДАМУЫН БАҒАЛАУ

Аннотация. Мақалада барлық негізгі көрсеткіштер бойынша Қазақстан Республикасындағы шағын және орта кәсіпкерліктің қазіргі жағдайы талданады. Сондай-ақ, статистикалық мәліметтердің корреляциялық және регрессиялық талдауы жүргізілді, оның мақсаты ұлттық экономиканың жұмыс істеуінің негізгі индикаторы - жалпы ішкі өнімнің Қазақстан Республикасындағы шағын және орта кәсіпкерлікті сипаттайтын факторларға тәуелділігін математикалық түрде білдіру және сипаттау болып табылады. Бұл модельді факторлық талдау жүргізу үшін, яғни тандалған факторлардың елдің ұлттық экономикасының дамуына әсер ету дәрежесін бағалау үшін пайдалануға болады. Математикалық модель жалпы ішкі өнімді (нәтижелі индикаторы) және белсенді шағын және орта кәсіпкерлің субъектілерінің санын, ШОК-тің жалпы қосымша құнын, ШОК негізгі капиталына салымдарды факторлық индикаторлар ретінде талдайды.

Математикалық модельді құру үшін ең кіші квадраттар әдісі ең тиімді және кейбір шамалардың басқаларға тәуелділігінің дәл модельдерін алуға мүмкіндік беретін әдіс ретінде қолданылды. Есептеулер Microsoft Excel Data Analysis қосымшасында орындалды. Бастапқы статистикалық деректерді пайдалана отырып, үш факторлы модельдер құрылды (сызықтық және дәрежелі).

Алынған ғылыми зерттеулердің нәтижелері Қазақстан Республикасында шағын және орта кәсіпкерлікті реттейтін және дамытатын мемлекеттік органдар мен басқа ұйымдардың тәжірибелік қызметінде қолданыла алады.

Түйін сөздер: шағын және орта кәсіпкерлік, математикалық модель, корреляциялық-регрессиялық талдау, экономиканың дамуы, ЖІӨ, ШОК даму факторлары, ШОК мәселелері, ШОК даму моделі, ұлттық экономика, талдау.

Е.К. Жакупов, А.М. Бержанова

Евразийский национальный университет им. Л.Н. Гумилева, Нур-Сұлтан, Казахстан

E-mail: zhakupov0123@gmail.com

ОЦЕНКА РАЗВИТИЯ МАЛОГО И СРЕДНЕГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН

Аннотация. В статье проведен анализ современного состояния малого и среднего предпринимательства в Республике Казахстан по всем ключевым показателям.

Также проведен корреляционно-регрессионный анализ статистических данных, цель которого заключается в математическом выражении и описании зависимости основного показателя функционирования национальной экономики – валового внутреннего продукта от факторов, характеризующих малое и среднее предпринимательство в Республике Казахстан. Данная модель может быть применена для проведения факторного анализа, то есть оценки степени влияния выбранных факторов на развитие национальной экономики страны. В математической модели анализу

подвергаются валовой внутренней продукт (результативный показатель) и количество активных субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства, валовая добавленная стоимость МСП, инвестиции в основной капитал субъектов МСП как факторные показатели.

Для построения математической модели был применен метод наименьших квадратов как наиболее эффективный и позволяющий получать наиболее точные модели зависимости одних величин от других. Расчеты были проведены в прикладном пакете «Анализ данных Microsoft Excel». С помощью исходных статистических данных, были построены трехфакторные модели (линейная и степенная).

Полученные результаты научного исследования могут быть использованы в практической деятельности государственных органов и иных организациях, осуществляющих регулирование и развитие малого и среднего предпринимательства в Республике Казахстан.

Ключевые слова: малое и среднее предпринимательство, математическая модель, корреляционно-регрессионный анализ, развитие экономики, ВВП, факторы развития МСП, проблемы МСП, модель развития МСП, национальная экономика, анализ.

Information about authors:

Yerlan Zhakupov, Ph.D student, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan; zhakupov0123@gmail.com; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1550-4063>

Aigul Berzhanova, candidate of economic sciences, associate professor, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan; aigul_berjanova@list.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2688-5188>

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L. Kazbekova, K. Utegenova, D. Bekesheva, A. Akhmetova, N. Kultanova
Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda State University, Kyzylorda, Republic of Kazakhstan
E-mail: limanka@mail.ru

APPROACHES TO THE ASSESSMENT OF CORPORATE MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Annotation. The present work describes the issues of evaluation of corporate management effectiveness in organizations. The research presents scientific and practical significance in solving the problem of instruments and methods selection for proper assessment of the corporate management effectiveness. Therefore, the necessity of its critical study and systematization is a topical task not only for the research community, but for practical workers – owners of companies and managers.

The paper shows a review of the most spread methodical approaches to the assessment of corporate management effectiveness. These were analyzed in terms of managerial, economic, quantitative and qualitative methods. The advantages and disadvantages of every investigated group of methods are described, the decisive factors that could be used for choosing one approach or another to assessment of the corporate management effectiveness were determined. Along with this, it was revealed that in some cases the application of only one method is not enough due to the variety of tasks set by the companies. Following this point of view, the paper investigates the opportunities of combination of qualitative and quantitative methods of assessment of corporate management effectiveness by investigation and interpretation of the combined methods of assessment developed by other authors. The results of investigation allowed obtaining some private conclusions that provide recommendations on developing the models of assessment of corporate management effectiveness, particularly by the combined application of different methods and criteria of assessment.

The practical relevance of the investigation results is in the opportunity of its application by companies while developing the Plans and Strategies of corporate development. The results of the conducted analysis of approaches to the assessment of the corporate management effectiveness will allow the managers to have systematized and scientifically justified information on investigation of factors and indicators influencing on the effectiveness of corporate management that will allow taking timely measures on risk management that can decrease the effective functioning of a company in whole.

Key words: Corporate management effectiveness, corporate risks assessment, methods of assessment of corporate management effectiveness.

Introduction. Under the contemporary conditions of business operation the especially important is objective and timely assessment of corporate management effectiveness. The result of the insufficient quality level of the corporate management can be the following: imperfect staff policy, ineffective work of middle and top management, underdeveloped corporate culture, low level of inner control systems and risk management, inability to manage the business processes, ignoring of innovative activity, late response to external environment changes. This confirms the topicality and importance of study of the existing approaches to the corporate management assessment. The essence of assessment of the corporate management effectiveness is in revealing weak and strengths of the corporate management practice in a company that favor or prevent the achievement of its strategic goals; development of measures on decreasing the

risks and preparation of specific recommendations on improving the corporate management system and its components.

Results and discussion. The effectiveness of a company's activity is one of its characteristics showing the minimum amount of expenses necessary to achieve a goal. In other words, the more effective is a company's activity, the less resources it needs to achieve the same goals or implement the similar tasks [1].

At the same time, the effectiveness itself is a multiple-aspect notion that could be considered from different sides depending on the current tasks of effectiveness analysis. The following aspects can be noted [2]:

- By planning period – strategic and tactical;
- By environment features – external and internal;
- By content – social, economic, technological,

ecological, and other;

- By scale – individual, group, intracompany, company-wide.
- By relation to the controlled object – productive and managerial.

This research considers namely managerial effectiveness or effectiveness of corporate management as one of the main factors influencing on all sides of company's activity, and forming the public image inherent to a company. At this, talking about the management effectiveness we mean the effectiveness of managerial decisions, both separate and in whole basing on the results provided by these managerial decisions. The managerial decisions are multiform as reflect the same variety and complexity of interaction of numerous factors included into the company's activity.

Thus, the effective corporate management should combine all these factors for optimal respect of interests of all company participants: board of directors, stockholders, management, employees, business partners, clients, and other [3]. And, there is also a variety of methods for evaluation of management effectiveness each of which is focused on definite aspects of effectiveness, has its own positive and negative sides [4]. The different authors suggest their own classifications of methods, and their own author methods, however it is possible to highlight some common characteristics that are shown in details below. These characteristics are: aspiration to separate economic methods from all other (including marketing, managerial and other), aspiration to adapt the general approaches to the specifics of branches or even enterprises [5].

A notable example of the widespread classification is the one suggested by Petrova N.A. – classification of assessment methods that can be divided into two groups: a group of management methods that includes ratings and monitoring systems, and a group of economic methods that includes the assessment of economic potential and results of company's activity. She also highlighted the important, in her point of view, the assessment criteria (Table 1).

Table 1 – Methods and criteria of assessment of corporate management effectiveness

Managerial	Economic
Methods	
Corporate management rating "RID – Expert RA"	Statistically justified prediction models of possible bankruptcy of enterprise for a given time period
CORE-rating	Methods of enterprise rating calculation for credit financing
"PRIME-TASS" rating	Rank methods of enterprise rating

Corporate management rating Standart&Poor's	Sectorial methods of enterprises ranking
Brunswik UBS Warburg	
A method by Gyuriyev S.	
Monitoring systems of corporate management	
Assessment criteria	
Availability of corporate behavior Code	Coefficient of ownership
Share of independent directors in the Board of directors	Total coefficient of debt settlement
Making and submission of reports in IFRS format	Coefficient of capital sufficiency
Share of income allocated for interests payment	Economic profitability

Note – reference [6].

The rating methods of assessment, as a rule, are implemented by the rating agencies the methodology of which is based on comparison of some company indicators meeting the thresholds set by the rating agencies. At the same time such assessment is directly connected with a method of expert assessment – use of people's knowledge having large experience of work in this sector to assess the indicators.

Thus, the Russian rating "RIT – Expert RA" assesses if a company meets the requirements of the RF legislation, the quality of compliance with the agency recommendations, the risks of violation of rights of stockholders and other [7]. The assessment methodology is mostly connected with the evaluation of enterprise management compliance with regulatory acts and recommendations, and legal compliance with stockholders' interests.

The ratings CORE, Standart & Poor's, "PRIME-TASS", Brunswick UBS Warburg use weight values for indicators where the weight is set using the analysis of subjective opinions of the expert group. The indicator is integrated for the comparison with the average values through the whole sector or branch of economy, and then the "distance" from the integrated value of a company to the reference value for the sector is calculated.

The significant advantage of the rating methods is its ability to compare different enterprises and provide a total assessment that can be used by all stockholders: a State for improving the legislative base or arrangement of tenders, investors – for making decisions on funds investment into a company, stockholders – to facilitate the understanding of the current situation in the sector and company, management – to improve the quality of its activity and promotion [8].

However, these methods have some disadvantages. In particular, the most significant is low coverage of the economy in whole as the

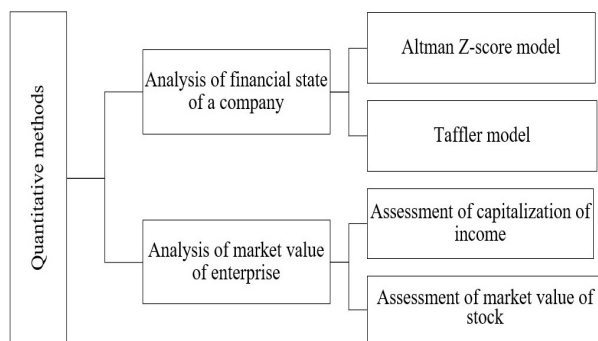
agency should first include a company into the list of assessed and rely on experts' opinion who, despite their experience, can do some errors even in critically important aspects.

In its turn, the economic assessment methods of enterprise management effectiveness are the models or equations justified by data and providing quantitative assessments by quantitative parameters of a company related directly to the results of its economic and production activity. The major advantage of such methods is measurability, relative accuracy and objectivity in comparison with the expert methods. The disadvantages are inability to consider a company's features related to psychological or social peculiarities of its activity, such as ability of stockholders or board of directors to "promote" their interests in prejudice of economic profitability, influence of corporate culture and other.

In total, both the managerial and economic methods are combined by one common shortage – these are not able to assess the parameters of personnel that have direct influence of the management effectiveness [9].

That is why some researchers suggest to add the quantitative methods of assessment to the classification making them "closer" to the economic methods by application of measurable numeric data, and to the rating – by large number of indicators for the analysis (Figure 1).

The Figure shows that the quantitative methods can also be divided into two groups: basing on the inner financial indicators of a company, and basing on the external, market [10].



Note – reference [9].

Figure 1 – Quantitative methods of management effectiveness assessment

The first is also implemented in two stages: at the first stage the bankruptcy probability is assessed using Altman Z-score model; at the second stage, the model of enterprise solvability is constructed using Taffler model.

Thus, the status of two the most important financial indicators is clarified: sustainability (through the bankruptcy probability) and development potential (through solvability). In result, all calculated indicators are compared and the conclusion on the financial state of a company is made.

The advantage of this method is in relative accessibility of all necessary data for analysis as the data of a company is enough, and the trend to decrease the risks, i.e. provision of larger safety. The disadvantage of the method is that data, most probably, will be inaccessible or accessible with large delay for the outside analysts, and this is uncomfortable for the external agents. This is especially topical for enterprises having financial problems that can delay the reporting or provide incorrect data.

In its turn, the method of management effectiveness assessment based on the analysis of market value is mostly oriented on the external indicators and allows avoiding the disadvantages of the financial method, but it also has its specifics.

The method is based on analysis of capitalization of enterprise income, namely on assessment of the net present value of the expected future incomes that is strengthened by evaluation of share price, i.e. comparison of share price in the current and previous periods.

As a result, an analyst obtains the assessment of effectiveness based mostly on the external activity of enterprise: goods turnover, market value and other that is, obviously, more reliable approach for the effectiveness analysis of the exterior enterprise.

The main disadvantages of the analysis of market value of enterprise are: stochastic nature of future income assessment that can be received in less profits, and also probable falsification of market value of company's securities due to speculations at the stock market.

To solve some problems of quantitative methods of investigation, Kaplan and Norton have suggested the balanced scorecard method. It allows assessing the implicit and explicit factors of management effectiveness related to the long-term plans of a corporation. The main disadvantage of the method is that for its application it is necessary to elaborate again the detailed system of indicators for every enterprise and introduce it at the whole chain of added value.

In addition to the mentioned above large groups of indicators and methods there are a lot of author methods each of which tried to solve the methodology problems related to imperfection of the methods itself or necessity of its application to specific enterprises or even countries.

For example, Volkova N.A. suggests an integrated composite method of effectiveness assessment combining the elements of different economic and quantitative methods of evaluation. The essence of the method is in assessment of productivity and maturity of the management system and forming of the integrated model similar to the CMMI (Capability Maturity Model Integration). The method allows identifying the level of enterprise maturity and its influence on the market value. The author states that the model has a significant shortage, namely, it is difficult to find necessary data as large amount of

data should meet the criteria that include both internal data of enterprise and external statistical indicators. However, major advantage, in author's opinion, is integrity as the model is able to assess the enterprise effectiveness from different sides simultaneously, i.e. the probability of underestimation or overestimation of an enterprise is decreased basing on the small volume of criteria.

Talberg O.V. has suggested the following method of assessment of corporate management effectiveness based on the qualitative analysis of corporation risks. The method assumes the use of a list of corporate risks and its score for the analysis of the management effectiveness. The bigger are the risks in a definite field the lower is the effectiveness of its management. The method is based on the assumption that a company, first of all, tries to avoid risks and only after that maximize the profit that is not always correct, but does not exclude the applicability of the method.

For the realization of the method, the author has selected a list of the main corporate risks and assigned them maximum possible score they can have. The less is the sum of score of the risk components the more is the probability. The result of the assessment becomes an indicator of the company management effectiveness level. However, the assessments can be normalized to have notion about risks structure (Table 2).

Table 2 – Assessment of corporate risks

Description	Score
1. Opacity, total:	20
-financial reports by IFRS	6
-information openness	4
-financial reports by RAS	7
-information on general meetings of stockholders	3
2. Dilution of stock capital, total:	20
-unissued stock	4
-availability of blocking share holding of investors	11
-availability of safeguard measures in the statute	5
3. Strategic risks, total:	15
-share of stockholders owing the controlling block of stock	13
-transfer pricing	2
4. Merge/restructuring, total:	10
-merge	5
-restructuring	5
5. Bankruptcy, total:	15
-overdue accounts payable	4
-loan control before the banks and other creditors	4
-financial management	5

-short-term accounts receivable	2
6. Introduction of limits for selling and owning of stock	5
7. Organizational structure of corporate management:	20
-composition of board	9
-Code of corporate management	3
-availability of foreign strategic partner or its representatives in the composition of board	4
-dividend policy of a company	4
8. Registrar: reliability and quality	5
TOTAL:	100

Note – reference [11].

The scores assigned to a company identify after that the effectiveness of its management: those having less than 25% are considered as risky companies with low management effectiveness, relatively safe companies but still having bad management effectiveness receive from 25 to 35 scores, and so on. The advantage of the method is simultaneous analysis of risk and effectiveness of management, and its disadvantage is the assumption laid into the base of the method.

Filevskaya N.A. has proposed an approach to the assessment that can be described as auditing as it includes criteria and methods used by auditors to calculate the financial indicators of an enterprise, added with some regulatory criteria, among which are [12]: compliance with and protection of rights of corporate relations subjects; information transparency of corporation activity; productivity of the main players activity: board of directors, managers and other; productivity of controlling and audit bodies and degree of social responsibility.

The approach assumes the assessment of criteria group influence (including “auditing” and “regulatory” on the level of enterprise management effectiveness. The approach is based on the method of paired comparison allowing highlighting two vectors: priorities and normalized to a unit. The vector of priorities is calculated as arithmetic mean (or geometric) value by the set criteria each of which is assigned to a criterion basing on the general assessment of experts' group opinion (possibly, auditors). The normalized vector can be received after normalization of the received vector of assessments.

Such calculation allows having a set of criteria with largest influence on the quality of the corporate management. When the company information was analyzed the final assessments on each criterion are summarized and the mean final assessment is calculated in scores. After that all assessments are grouped into a cumulative table that is used to make conclusions on a company management effectiveness.

Conclusion. Basing on the stated above it can be concluded that there are four main groups of assessment methods of the corporate management

effectiveness: managerial, economic, qualitative, quantitative, divided in pairs into two classifications (by the investigation object and type of data).

Each of the groups has its positive and negative sides, and it is impossible to state which one is the best. Thus, it can be concluded that the application of the assessment method of management effectiveness

depends on a definite situation set in this or that corporate structure. The methods can be combined with each other and added resulting in different models solving more specific tasks. Such variety is easily explained by diversity of tasks set before the managers on improving the management effectiveness.

Казбекова Л., Утегенова К., Бекешева Д., Ахметова А., Култанова Н.

Қорқыт Ата атындағы Қызылорда мемлекеттік университеті,

Қызылорда қаласы, Қазақстан Республикасы

E-mail: limanka@mail.ru

КОРПОРАТИВТІК БАСҚАРУ ТИІМДІЛІГІН БАҒАЛАУ ТӘСІЛДЕРІ

Аннотация. Бұл жұмыс ұйымдардағы корпоративтік басқарудың тиімділігін бағалау мәселелерін зерттеуге арналған. Бұл зерттеудің корпоративті басқару тиімділігін дұрыс бағалау үшін құралдар мен әдістерді таңдау мәселелерін шешуде ғылыми және тәжірибелік маңыздылығы бар. Сондықтан оларды сыни тұрғыдан зерделеу мен жүйелеу қажеттілігі ғылыми қауымдастық үшін ғана емес, сонымен қатар практиктер - компания иелері мен басқарушылары үшін де өзекті міндет болып табылады.

Мақалада корпоративті басқарудың тиімділігін бағалаудың кең таралған әдістемелік тәсілдеріне шолу жасалған. Оларды талдау басқарушылық және экономикалық, сондай-ақ сандық және сапалық әдістер аясында жүзеге асырылған. Өрбір зерттелген әдістер тобының артықшылықтары мен кемшіліктері сипатталып, корпоративті басқару тиімділігін бағалаудың бір немесе басқа әдісін таңдау кезінде басшылыққа алатын шешуші факторлар анықталған. Сонымен қатар, кейбір жағдайларда қарастырылған әдістердің бірін ғана қолданумен шектелу мүмкін емес екендігі анықталды. Бұл компаниялардың алдында тұрған міндеттердің алуан түрлілігіне байланысты. Осы көзқарасқа сүйене отырып, мақалада корпоративті басқарудың тиімділігін бағалаудың сапалық және сандық әдістерін біріктіру мүмкіндіктері қарастырылған, оған басқа авторлар жасаған аралас бағалау әдістерін зерттеу және зерделеу арқылы қол жеткізілген. Зерттеу нәтижелері корпоративті басқарудың тиімділігін бағалау үлгілерін әзірлеу бойынша кейбір жеке ұйғарымдар жасауға, атап айтқанда, әр түрлі әдістер мен бағалау критерийлерін араластыра қолдану бойынша ұсыныстар алуға мүмкіндік берді.

Зерттеу нәтижелерінің тәжірибелік маңыздылығы компаниялардың Корпоративтік даму жоспарлары мен стратегияларын әзірлеу кезінде қолдану мүмкіндігінде жатыр. Корпоративтік басқару тиімділігін бағалау тәсілдерін талдау нәтижелері менеджерлерге корпоративті басқарудың тиімділігіне әсер ететін факторлар мен индикаторларды зерттеу туралы жүйеленген және ғылыми негізделген ақпарат алуға мүмкіндік береді, жалпы компанияның тиімділігін төмендетуі мүмкін тәуекелдерді болдырмауға бағытталған шараларды дер кезінде қабылдауға мүмкіндік береді.

Түйін сөздер: корпоративтік басқару тиімділігі, корпоративтік тәуекелдерді бағалау, корпоративтік басқару тиімділігін бағалау әдістері.

Казбекова Л., Утегенова К., Бекешева Д., Ахметова А., Култанова Н.

Кызылординский государственный университет имени Коркыт Ата,

Кызылорда, Республика Казахстан

E-mail: limanka@mail.ru

ПОДХОДЫ К ОЦЕНКЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ КОРПОРАТИВНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация. Настоящая работа посвящена вопросам оценки эффективности кооперативного управления в организациях. Исследование представляет научное и практическое значение для решения проблем выбора инструментов и методов для получения адекватной оценки эффективности корпоративного управления. Поэтому необходимость их критического изучения и систематизации является актуальной задачей не только для научной общности, но и для практиков – собственников компаний и управляющих.

В статье представлен обзор наиболее распространенных методических подходов к оценке эффективности корпоративного управления. Проведен их анализ в разрезе управленческих и экономических, а также количественных и качественных методов. Описаны достоинства и недостатки каждой изучаемой группы методов, определены решающие факторы, которыми можно руководствоваться при выборе того или иного подхода к оценке эффективности корпоративного управления. Вместе с тем, выявлено, что в некоторых случаях применением одного из рассмотренных

методов нельзя ограничиваться, что обусловлено с разнообразием задач, стоящих перед компаниями. Придерживаясь этой точки зрения, в статье исследованы возможности комбинирования качественных и количественных методов оценки эффективности корпоративного управления путем изучения и осмысления разработанных другими авторами смешанных методов оценки. Результаты исследования позволили получить некоторые частные выводы, которые представляют рекомендации по разработке моделей оценки эффективности корпоративного управления, в частности по совмещенному использованию различных методов и критериев оценки.

Практическая значимость результатов исследования состоит в возможности их использования компаниями при разработке планов и стратегий корпоративного развития. Результаты проведенного анализа подходов к оценке эффективности корпоративного управления позволит управляющим получить систематизированную и научно обоснованную информацию об исследованиях факторов и показателей, влияющих на эффективность корпоративного управления, что позволит своевременно принимать меры по предупреждению рисков, которые могут снизить эффективность функционирования компании в целом.

Ключевые слова: эффективность корпоративного управления, оценка корпоративных рисков, методы оценки эффективности корпоративного управления.

Information about the authors:

L. Kazbekova - Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda State University, Department of Economics & management candidate of economic sciences, associated professor, limanka@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7480-3541>,

K. Utegenova - Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda State University, Department of Economics & management, candidate of economic sciences, associated professor, ute_kam@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9929-7761>,

D. Bekesheva - Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda State University, Department of Finance, candidate of economic sciences, senior lecturer, becesheva73@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4782-1837>.

A. Akhmetova - Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda State University, Department of Accounting and audit, candidate of economic sciences, associated professor, zhan_san@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2198-3985>,

N. Kultanova - Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda State University, Department of «Economics and Management», master of economic sciences, senior lecturer

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Z.Zh. Kenzhgaliyeva, A.A. Mussayeva, L.N. Igaliyeva
Kh. Dosmukhamedov Atyrau University, Atyrau, Kazakhstan
E-mail: kzita@mail.ru

ANALYSIS OF HOUSING AND UTILITIES SECTOR ACTIVITIES IN ENSURING ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY IN ATYRAU

Abstract. The state of the environment is influenced by various spheres of economic activity, including housing and communal services (HCS). The issues of the housing and communal services functioning in Kazakhstan are one of the priority directions in ensuring the environmental safety of the country.

The article provides a SWOT analysis of the activities of housing and communal services enterprises in ensuring the environmental safety of Atyrau. The given article has generated information about the enterprises of the housing and communal services of the city of Atyrau, in particular, the activities of enterprises for electricity supply, gas, steam and air conditioning, water supply enterprises, sewage systems, control over the collection and distribution of waste, stationary sources of pollutant emissions and the volume of their emissions.

The official statistical information on industry and the environment, published on the website of the Committee on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, has been studied. In particular, the indicators for 2017-2019 have been analyzed in the context of the regions of Kazakhstan.

In the course of the study, a sociological survey was conducted among the population of Atyrau to determine the opinion on the impact of the activities of housing and communal services enterprises on the environment.

Based on the results of the study, measures have been proposed to improve the environmental situation in the city of Atyrau, as well directions of activities of housing and communal services enterprises in ensuring environmental safety have been determined.

The study was carried out within the framework of scientific project «Economic mechanism for the development of housing and communal services in ensuring environmental safety (on the example of Atyrau)» by intra-university funding.

Key words: housing and utilities, ecological security, modernization, urban economy, economic assessment.

Introduction. Housing and utilities sector is found to be one of the anthropogenic factors for environmental pollution.

The activities of housing and utilities facilities have a negative impact on the environment as a result of: withdrawal of a large amount of natural water for the household, drinking and industrial purposes; discharge of untreated domestic and industrial wastewater and surface runoff from urbanized territories; emissions from boiler systems of heat supply into the atmosphere; placement of household and industrial waste in landfills [1-4].

In recent years, emissions of pollutants from stationary sources are still growing; in 2018 their level increased by 3.8% compared to the previous year, and in 2019 - by 1.5%. A quarter of the emissions are accounted for by utilities. According to statistics for Kazakhstan only 5.2% of stationary sources of pollutants are equipped with treatment facilities.

The aim of the study is to determine the extent of damage done by housing and utilities activities

on the environment, as well as to offer solutions to problems.

The research objectives are to study the environmental hazards caused by housing and communal services; to consider the negative effects separately and to make proposals to reduce threats to the environment.

The activity of housing and utilities companies in Atyrau was chosen as the object of the research due to the fact that Atyrau is referred to highly polluted cities rank. In Atyrau, none of the enterprises as sources of emissions has treatment facilities, including municipal utilities. Water supply and sewerage companies in the investigated region are equipped with treatment facilities that can only treat 45% of wastewater [5]. The given and other problems that have a negative impact on the ecology of Atyrau have been discussed by the authors in this article.

Methods. The ecological state of many regions in Kazakhstan is causing concern to the public and scientists. Numerous publications [6-13] have

shown that in most regions of our country there is a persistent trend to multiple exceeding the sanitary and hygienic standards for the content of various harmful substances in the atmosphere, soil, and water. Housing and utilities companies also have a negative impact.

To assess the influence of housing and utilities companies on the environment of Atyrau, we have conducted a SWOT analysis (table 1).

Table 1. SWOT analysis of housing and utilities companies' activities in ensuring environmental safety in Atyrau

Internal environment	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - availability of a legal basis for ensuring environmental safety; - availability of forms of annual national statistical observation for environmental statistics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -lack of an integrated waste management system; - lack of treatment facilities for stationary sources of pollutants; - insufficient number of wastewater treatment plants; - violations of environmental legislation; - environmental disasters caused by housing and utilities companies.
External environment	Opportunities	Threats
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - construction of a new thermal power plant with modern equipment for cleaning emissions; - construction of a waste processing plant; - activation of waste sorting among the population, saving electricity and water; - reclamation of evaporation fields; - modernization of water supply and sanitation systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - financial crisis; - natural disaster; - industrial failure
Note: complied by the authors		

Discussion. Here are the strengths to be considered in detail.

The legal basis for ensuring environmental safety in Kazakhstan is the Environmental Code (2007), the Concept for the transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to a “green economy” (2013). In 2019, leading experts and the business community accomplished a great deal of work to develop a new Environmental code of the Republic of Kazakhstan based on the best international experience [14, 15].

The state conducts annual monitoring of environmental statistics by different forms have been developed for this purpose:

- Index 2-TP “Report on atmospheric air protection”;
- Index 1-VK “Report on the operation of water pipes, sewers and their separate networks”;
- Index 4-OS “Report on environmental protection costs”;
- Indexes 1-Waste “Report on collection and removal of municipal waste”;
- Index 2-Waste “Report on sorting, recycling and depositing of waste” [17].

Weaknesses include the lack of an integrated waste management system. Total 100% of solid municipal waste in Atyrau ends up in uncontrolled landfills that do not meet the requirements of sanitary standards. The volume of collected municipal waste is growing every year; if in 2017 it amounted to 36333 tons, in 2018 and 2019 it comprised 39493 and 45499 tons respectively [18].

Only in 2019, plastic and paper waste sorting methods were introduced to handle household waste, and it is carried out by private individual enterprises while the remaining waste is deposited.

Another weakness is that none of the 7,632 stationary sources of pollutants are equipped with treatment facilities in Atyrau alone out of all the regions of Kazakhstan. The volume of emissions of pollutants by sources by these enterprises amounted to 177.0 thousand m3 in 2017, while 172.3 and 164.5 thousand m3 in 2018 and 2019 correspondingly [17]. Taking into account that the Atyrau region is ranked the first among 17 regions of the country in terms of the number of enterprises that are sources of pollutants, this fact is appalling. It can be seen in table 2.

Table 2 Number of stationary emission sources in the Republic of Kazakhstan

Region	2017			2018			2019		
	total, unit	Of them equipped with treatment facilities, units.	Volume of emissions by sources, thousand tons.	Total, unit	Of them equipped with treatment facilities, units.	Volume of emissions by sources, thousand tons.	Total, unit	Of them equipped with treatment facilities, units.	Volume of emissions by sources, thousand tons.
Total for the Republic of Kazakhstan	268 358	13 289	2 357,8	255 231	13 247	2 446,7	243 913	12 788	2 483,1
Akmola	18 129	1 242	86,9	18 368	1 254	84,5	16 507	1 279	76,7
Aktuybinsk	21 912	445	169,5	21 359	445	158,1	20 683	441	136,6
Almaty	15 115	570	43,4	13 830	610	50,2	12 278	470	48,1
Atyrau	29 918	-	177,0	22 567	-	172,3	25 259	2	164,5
Atyrau city	9 157	-	86,8	6 365	-	63,2	7 632	-	66,1
Zhylyoyskiy district	7 402	-	82,5	8 013	-	84,0	9 081	2	77,5
West Kazakhstan	11 761	419	41,5	11 769	419	48,2	10 705	387	41,2
Zhambyl	14 254	787	51,9	14 037	821	52,1	13 061	631	55,8
Karaganda	15 692	1 292	598,7	15 981	1 310	587,5	16 315	1 373	641,3
Kostanay	20 278	1 688	114,8	21 203	1 672	124,0	16 927	1 773	130,5
Qyzylorda	12 723	15	27,5	11 846	15	26,0	12 585	16	24,4
Mangystau	23 255	174	62,6	25 124	173	65,5	24 231	177	64,5
South Kazakhstan	16 580	756	68,2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pavlodar	13 233	1 352	609,8	13 038	1 398	709,2	13 415	1 309	721,5
North Kazakhstan	12 951	1 619	76,4	14 136	1 628	75,5	12 925	1 569	74,7
Turkestan	-	-	-	9 618	328	30,1	8 547	321	33,5
East Kazakhstan	21 204	1 809	129,3	19 529	1 770	130,7	19 795	1 774	128,7
Nur-Sultan	6 734	425	59,2	5 955	377	56,4	5 731	320	65,1
Almaty city	14 619	696	41,1	11 337	599	43,0	9 711	503	46,0
Shymkent city	-	-	-	5 534	428	33,4	5 238	443	29,1

Note: compiled by the authors on the base of references [19]

As can be seen from Table 2, the number of stationary sources of pollutant emissions in Atyrau is growing. Of these, there are 10 enterprises for power supply, gas, steam and air conditioning, 2 enterprises for the Sewerage system, control over the collection and distribution of waste.

Since 2018, by Kazakhstan's statistics the sources of emissions are divided according to the types of economic activities, but unfortunately, the divisions are not reflected in official sources by regions of the country (Table 3).

Table 3 – Analysis of emissions by utilities in total emissions of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Number of stationary emission sources that emit pollutants, in units	Volume of emissions of pollutants by sources, in thousand tons.	Power supply, gas, steam and air conditioning companies, in units	Volume of emissions of pollutants by sources, in thousand tons.	Share in total emissions %	Enterprises of water supply, Sewerage system, control over waste collection and distribution, in units	Volume of emissions of pollutants by sources, in th.t.	Share in total emissions %
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2018	255 231	2 446,7	322	632,3	25,8	40	25,4	1,1
2019	243 913	2 483,1	304	633,7	25,5	41	17,4	0,7
deviations+/-	- 11 318	+36,4	-18	+1,4	-0,3	+1	-8,0	-0,4

Note: complied by the authors on the base of reference[19]

As can be seen from Table 3 in the Republic as a whole in 2019, out of 243,913 stationary sources of emissions that emit pollutants into the atmosphere, 304 are accounted for by enterprises that supply electricity, supply gas, steam and air conditioning, 41 by enterprises that supply water, sewer systems, control over waste collection and distribution. This is slightly more than 0.1% of all enterprises, but the volume of pollutants emitted from their activities accounts for a fourth of all emissions and constituted 26.2% in 2019, which is 0.7% less than in 2018.

These figures prove that emissions from utilities cause huge environmental damage to the environment [19].

The weak points can also be attributed to the insufficient number of wastewater treatment plants (Table 4).

Table 4 – Analysis of water disposal systems in Atyrau

	2017	2018	2019	Deviations +/- 2019/2018
Number of water disposal system facilities, unit.	1	1	2	+1
Number of wastewater treatment plants, unit.	1	1	2	+1
Share of treated wastewater in % of total wastewater flow, %	36,5	44,6	45,0	+0,4

Note: complied by the authors on the base of the reference [17]

According to the data presented in Table 4, up to 2019, there was only 1 wastewater disposal facility in Atyrau that was equipped with a treatment system, the share of treated wastewater in the total flow of wastewater was 36.5% in 2017 and 44.6% in 2018. With the construction of the second water disposal treatment facility in 2019, the situation did not improve much due to incomplete start-up, the share of treated wastewater was only 45%. The remaining 55% of untreated wastewater pollutes the soil and air of Atyrau.

It is obvious that all this leads to a violation of the environmental legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Environmental disasters occur due to the fault of housing and utilities companies in Atyrau.

One of these disasters was the death of fish on the Ural river in December 2018, but the full scale of the environmental disaster was seen in the spring, when the ice melted. It was proved that the death of fish in the river occurred due to poisoning of river water with chlorine, which entered the environment from the treatment facilities of the Municipal State enterprise Atyrau su Arnasy.

In total, 14.3 tons of partial fish were lost in the Ural river, the damage is estimated at 13.9 thousand tenge. Ural-Atyrau sturgeon fish hatchery LLP suffered damage in the amount of 429.8 thousand tenge. About 100 tons of sturgeon fish were lost in Lugovskaya stud farm LLP, and the damage was 626.4 thousand tenge [20].

Opportunities.

At many large foreign energy facilities, the efficiency of ash collection using electric filters is 99.7% [21]. To reduce ash emissions, it is necessary not only to equip new thermal power plants with ash-collecting installations with an efficiency of up to 99.8%, but also to modernize a large number of installations of all types at existing thermal power plants (TPP).

It is difficult to achieve the European standards of emissions to the environment at the Atyrau TPP, since it has been operating for more than 55 years. The station's equipment is outdated completely. The layout of existing technological equipment does not provide for the installation of additional cleaning systems (there are no free areas for additional dust and gas cleaning equipment). A significant reduction in emissions (to achieve higher European standards) is possible if significant investments are made in technological equipment during the construction of a new thermal power plant in Atyrau.

Construction of a waste processing plant and reclamation of evaporation fields are vital in the climatic conditions of Atyrau, where the air temperature in summer reaches 55°C, strong winds up to 15-20 m/s. The population of Atyrau and, accordingly, the volume of municipal waste and waste water is growing every year.

These issues concern the residents of Atyrau who took part in the sociological survey.

500 respondents were involved in the sociological survey, of which 450 (90%) describe the environmental situation in Atyrau as unfavorable, 328 respondents (65.6%) believe that the activities of housing and utilities enterprises negatively affect the ecology of the city. The level of negative impact of housing and utilities companies on a 5-point scale (where 1 is the minimum impact, 5 is the maximum impact) they rated as follows (Figure 1).

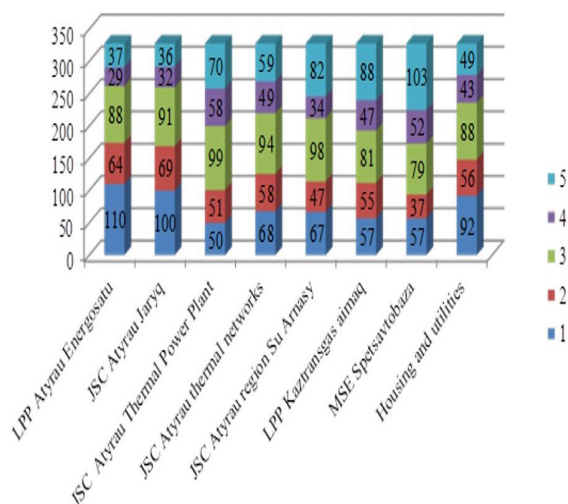


Figure 1 – Assessing the housing and utilities enterprises' activities on the environmental safety of Atyrau (based on the results of a sociological survey of the population of Atyrau)

Note: compiled by the authors on the base of the sociological survey results

According to 328 (65.6%) respondents, the main negative impact on the environment of Atyrau is exerted by MSE «Spetsavtobaza», LLP «KazTransGas Aymaq», JSC «Atyrau region Su Arnasy», JSC Atyrau TPP.

The emissions into the atmosphere as the most serious pollutants from the activity of housing and utilities enterprises are defined by 257 respondents, placement of household and industrial waste in landfills (organized and unorganized) was marked by 242, while discharge of untreated sewage, open evaporation fields and pollution from leaks and accidents were indicated by 227, 187 and 158 respondents relatively. 467 (93.4%) respondents are concerned about the

problem of garbage in Atyrau, 339 people of which note that there are no waste sorting containers in their area of residence. Only 194 (38.8%) sort garbage, but 266 (53.2%) do not separate it.

291 people (58.2%) do not transfer hazardous waste because they do not know where to take them, 110 (22%) or appropriate containers, 55 (11%) do not utilize waste as expected, 10 (6.8%) did not use separate collection facilities, because they are far away.

418 respondents (83.6%) save water and electricity both at work and at home; 47 (9.4%) save only at home, 26 (5.2%) do not save at all.

In General, 248 (49.6%) respondents are confident that they will be able to influence the solution of environmental problems in Atyrau, 117 (23.4%) are not sure, and the remaining 135 (27%) found it difficult to answer.

Conclusion. Thus, the analysis of the activities of housing and utilities enterprises in Atyrau showed their complete inaction in ensuring environmental safety.

We believe that to improve the environmental situation in the housing and utilities sector, it is necessary to build a waste processing plant, introduce waste sorting and subsequent processing, modernize sewage treatment plants, actively use the opportunities of renewable energy sources, start recultivating evaporation fields, modernize the equipment used at housing and utilities enterprises and digitalize their processes.

It is also necessary to ensure waste sorting, saving water and electricity, in particular, by placing advertising materials, posters, banners in public places, to conduct classes and master classes in educational institutions on competent utilizing of hazardous household waste, garbage separation, saving water and electricity and to provide environmental videos in shopping centers and cinemas for public view.

З.Ж. Кенжегалиева, А.А. Мусаева, Л.Н. Иғалиева

Х.Досмұхамедов атындағы Атырау университеті, Атырау, Қазақстан

E-mail: kzita@mail.ru

ЭКОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ҚАУІПСІЗДІКТІ ҚАМТАМАСЫЗ ЕТУДЕГІ АТЫРАУ ҚАЛАСЫ ТҮРҒЫН ҮЙ-КОММУНАЛДЫҚ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҚ КӘСІПОРЫНДАРЫНЫҢ ҚЫЗМЕТІН ТАЛДАУ

Аннотация. Қоршаған ортаның жай-күйіне экономикалық қызметтің әртүрлі салалары, оның ішінде тұрғын үй-коммуналдық шаруашылық (ТКШ) әсер етеді. Қазақстанның тұрғын үй-коммуналдық шаруашылығы инфрақұрылымының қызмет ету мәселелері елдің экологиялық қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз етудегі басым бағыттардың бірі болып табылады.

Мақалада Атырау қаласының экологиялық қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз етудегі тұрғын үй-коммуналдық шаруашылық кәсіпорындарының қызметіне SWOT-талдау жүргізілген. Жұмыста Атырау қаласының тұрғын үй-коммуналдық шаруашылық кәсіпорындары туралы ақпарат синтезделген, атап айтқанда, электрмен жабдықтау, газ, бу беру және ауа баптау кәсіпорындарының, сумен жабдықтау кәсіпорындарының, кәріз жүйесі, қалдықтардың жиналуын және таратылуын бақылау жөніндегі кәсіпорындардың қызметі, ластаушы заттар шығарындыларының стационарлық көздері және олардың шығарылу көлемі зерттелді.

SWOT-талдау ТКШ кәсіпорындары қызметінің зерттелетін мәселенің әлсіз және күшті жақтарын

анықтаған Атырау қаласының экологиясына әсерін бағалауға мүмкіндік берді. Алайда, Атырау қаласының ТКШ кәсіпорындары өз қызметін жақсарту бойынша жеткілікті мүмкіндіктерге ие – сумен жабдықтау және су бұру жүйелерін жаңғыртуды жүргізу, шығарындыларды тазалау бойынша қазіргі заманғы жабдықтары бар жаңа жылу электр станциясын салу, халық арасында қоқысты бөлек жинауды жандандыру, электр мен суды үнемдеу және т. б.

ҚР Статистика комитетінің сайтында жарияланған өнеркәсіп және қоршаған орта бойынша ресми статистикалық ақпарат зерделенді. Соның ішінде, Қазақстан өңірлері бойынша 2017-2019 жылдардағы көрсеткіштер талданды.

Зерттеу барысында Атырау қаласы тұрғындары арасында ТКШ кәсіпорындары қызметінің қоршаған ортаға әсері туралы пікірді анықтауға әлеуметтік сауалнама жүргізілді.

Зерттеу қорытындысы бойынша Атырау қаласының экологиялық жағдайын жақсарту жөніндегі іс-шаралар, ТКШ кәсіпорындары қызметінің экологиялық қауіпсіздікті қамтамасыз етудегі бағыттары ұсынылды.

Мақала «Экологиялық қауіпсіздікті қамтамасыз етудегі тұрғын үй-коммуналдық шаруашылықты дамытудың экономикалық тетігі (Атырау қаласы мысалында)» ғылыми жобасын жүзеге асыру үшін университетішілік қаржыландыру шеңберінде дайындалған.

Түйін сөздер: тұрғын үй-коммуналдық шаруашылығы, экологиялық қауіпсіздік, модернизация, қала шаруашылығы, экономикалық бағалау.

З.Ж. Кенжегалиева, А.А. Мусаева, Л.Н. Игалиева
Атырауский университет им. Х. Досмухамедова, Атырау, Казахстан
E-mail: kzita@mail.ru

АНАЛИЗ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ ЖКХ Г. АТЫРАУ В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

Аннотация. На состояние окружающей среды оказывают влияние различные сферы экономической деятельности, в том числе и жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство (далее ЖКХ). Проблемы функционирования инфраструктуры ЖКХ Республики Казахстан являются одним из приоритетных направлений в обеспечении экологической безопасности страны. В частности, проблемами деятельности сферы ЖКХ, являются действия по сбору (в том числе раздельному сбору), складированию, переработке коммунальных отходов, а также организация электро-, тепло-, газо- и водоснабжения населения, водоотведения, очистке сточных вод.

В статье проведен SWOT-анализ деятельности предприятий ЖКХ в обеспечении экологической безопасности г. Атырау. В работе синтезирована информация о предприятиях жилищно-коммунального хозяйства г. Атырау, в частности, изучена деятельность предприятий по электроснабжению, подаче газа, пара и воздушному кондиционированию, предприятий водоснабжения, канализационной системы, контроля над сбором и распределением отходов, стационарные источники выбросов загрязняющих веществ и объем их выбросов.

SWOT-анализ позволил оценить влияние деятельности предприятий ЖКХ на экологию г. Атырау, определив слабые и сильные стороны исследуемой проблемы. Вместе с тем, обозначены угрозы –финансовые кризисы, стихийные бедствия и производственные аварии, которые неизбежны в развитии отрасли. Однако, предприятия ЖКХ г. Атырау располагают достаточными возможностями по улучшению своей деятельности – проведению модернизации систем водоснабжения и водоотведения, строительство новой теплоэлектростанции с современным оборудованием по очистке выбросов, активизация среди населения раздельного сбора мусора, экономии электричества и воды и т.д.

В ходе исследования среди населения г. Атырау был проведен социологический опрос на определение мнения о влиянии деятельности предприятий ЖКХ на окружающую среду. Результаты опроса среди 500 горожан позволили отметить наиболее важные вопросы в решении проблем ЖКХ и их влиянии на экологическую обстановку региона – проблемы вывоза и разделения мусора, размещение бытовых и промышленных отходов, наличие открытых полей испарения и т.д.

По итогам исследования предложены мероприятия по улучшению экологической обстановки г. Атырау, направления деятельности предприятий ЖКХ в обеспечении экологической безопасности.

Статья подготовлена в рамках внутривузовского финансирования на реализацию научного проекта «Экономический механизм развития жилищно-коммунального хозяйства в обеспечении экологической безопасности (на примере г. Атырау)».

Ключевые слова: жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство, экологическая безопасность, модернизация, городское хозяйство, экономическая оценка.

Information about author:

Zita Kenzhegaliyeva – PhD, Kh. Dosmukhamedov Atyrau University, kzita@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3172-2597>

Aiman Mussayeva – Candidate of Economic Sciences, Kh. Dosmukhamedov Atyrau University, aiman_mussayeva@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5954-4665>

Laura Igaliyeva – Master of Management, igaliyeva82@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8625-5973>

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V. Kovalenko, S. Sheludko, O. Sergeeva, T. Kyriazova, O. Yesina

Odessa National Economic University, Odessa, Ukraine.

E-mail: kovalenko-6868@ukr.net

CREDIT SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF UKRAINE AND KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract. The paper examines the current features of bank lending to agricultural enterprises in Ukraine and Kazakhstan. It is proved that the agricultural entrepreneurship of the compared countries' economies increasingly needs the financial investments, necessary for the renewal and technological modernization of production. The purpose of the paper is to analyze the state of lending to agricultural enterprises in Ukraine and Kazakhstan, study its volume, identify the main directions of changes in its structure by type of credit services, as well as assess trends and prospects for its development. Section 1 of the article identifies the features of banks' credit policy concerning lending to agricultural enterprises. It is presented the methodological approach to the comparative assessment of the development of the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine and Kazakhstan. It is identified the main provisions of strategies for the development of agricultural production in Ukraine and Kazakhstan. It is substantiated features of banks' credit policy in lending to agricultural enterprises, which restrain the active growth of lending to the agro-industrial complex. Section 2 of the article provides a comparative description of Ukraine and Kazakhstan in terms of credit support to the industry. It is established that the most attractive for bank lending are large agricultural enterprises in terms of production and yield. It is proved the importance of direct state financial support for economic entities of the agro-industrial complex through the mechanisms of cheaper loans and compensation of lease payments. In the final section, the authors highlight the key priorities of accelerating the development of bank lending to agricultural enterprises in Ukraine and Kazakhstan by increasing budget support, rational use of budget funds, lower interest rates for agriculture, improving methods of assessing the creditworthiness of borrowers with concern of specific production.

Key words: agro-industrial complex; bank; lending; credit provision; financial support.

Introduction. The relevance of the study caused by the fact that agricultural entrepreneurship in the economy is increasingly needs financial investments, which are required for renewal and technological modernization of industry, in particular for the purchase of new agricultural machinery and construction of commercial and industrial facilities.

The main problems, which require injections into the agricultural sector, in terms of bank lending, include: the gap between agro-industrial production and other sectors of the economy related to the capital-labor ratio; outdated technologies of production and use of morally and physically worn out equipment, the industry is provided with machinery only for 60% of the need; seasonality of production; slow turnover of funds at the production stage; significant payments to the budget, which lead to the reduction in profitability; lack of effective mechanisms for protection of the domestic market and measures to create favorable conditions for exports. Therefore, it is certainly important nowadays to carry out new and to analyze past researches on the prospects of using bank lending forms for support of the agricultural enterprises.

A brief review of the literature on credit provision

of agriculture. Straube F. et al. (2013), Saez S. et al. (2015), and Taglioni D. et al. (2015) determine that in conditions of dynamic changes in the external and internal business environment, one of the ways to increase the economic efficiency of production in world practice is the formation of its effective structure and specialization, which ultimately provides the opportunity to obtain maximum agricultural output from a limited resources and has a positive effect on the financial and economic performance of enterprises. Chavas J.P. et al. (2001), Chang T.Y. et al. (2011) emphasize that the efficiency of production is achieved through adherence to the principle of proportional activities' development either in an enterprise and in the agricultural sector as a whole. The current state and problems of agricultural lending in Ukraine and Kazakhstan were studied in the scientific papers of Abakumenko O. et al. (2016), Stetsyuk P.S. et al. (2013), Lupenko Yu.O. (2015), Kamysbaev M.K. et al. (2019), Bodretsky M.V. (2017). Appreciating the achievements of scientists in the field of bank lending to the agricultural sector of the economy, it is worth to note that this segment of financial provision is constantly influenced by institutional, economic and socio-political factors.

That's why the issues of the state, problems and prospects for the development of bank lending for agricultural enterprises need in-depth analysis and continued systematic elaboration.

The paper is aimed on the analysis of the state of lending to agricultural enterprises in Ukraine and Kazakhstan, studying its volume, identifying the main directions of changes in its structure by type of credit services, as well as estimation of trends and prospects for its development.

The hypotheses of research:

H1 – agricultural entrepreneurship of the economy is increasingly needed of financial investments;

H2 – specific features of agricultural production are formed depending on the country;

H3 – credit provision of the sector is possible due to bank loans and state financial support;

H4 – the importance of direct state financial support of agro-industrial entities;

H5 – accelerating the development of bank lending to agricultural enterprises is possible on the basis of increasing budget support, rational use of budget funds, lowering interest rates for the agricultural sector, improving methods of assessing the creditworthiness of borrowers, which would take into account specific features of agricultural production.

Methods and materials. Achieving the goals of the paper is possible through the use of research methods, such as: systemic and dialectical approaches in the study of the essence of credit support for agriculture; factor analysis in the determination of specific features of the agro-industrial complex; calculation-analytical, graphical methods, coefficient analysis in the study of the dynamics of the efficiency of agricultural production per cost's unit of credit provision of the agricultural sector in Ukraine and Kazakhstan. For this purpose, the materials of the official websites of National Bank of Ukraine, State Statistics Service of Ukraine, Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan were used; comparison in the estimation of the level of credit provision in Ukraine and Kazakhstan; method of expert evaluations in the determination of criteria for bank's evaluation of the borrower – agricultural producer during lending; comparative analysis in the determination of the main directions for improving the mechanism of credit support of enterprises in the agricultural sector.

The object of the study is the comparison of credit provision's mechanisms of the agricultural sector in Ukraine and Kazakhstan. The authors of the paper relied primarily on the development strategies of the agricultural sector of these countries, namely: "Concepts of the State target programs for the development of the agricultural sector of the economy for the period up to 2020" and "Government program development of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017 – 2021" (Cabinet of

Ministers of Ukraine (2015); Governments Republic of Kazakhstan (2018)). The main provisions of these strategies are presented in table 1.

As noted by Chen Z. et al. (2011), an agricultural enterprise is a complex socio-economic system that includes interconnected functional (technological, economic, social) and organizational (teams, farms, departments) subsystems. For their effective functioning with a positive result, it is necessary to have an effective credit system. In global practice, lending mechanisms are preferential and subsidized, as well as adapted to the period of earnings from the sale of agricultural products.

Khudoliy L.M. et al. (2018) identifies the following features of bank's credit policy in lending to agricultural enterprises, which restrain the active growth of lending to Ukraine's agro-industrial complex: the necessity of fulfillment the relatively strict requirements of the National Bank of Ukraine to create insurance reserves for covering possible losses from lending; low level of the banking system capitalization; insufficient bank resources for medium and long-term lending of investment projects, which constrain the technical re-equipment of borrowers and the development of animal husbandry; insufficient development of the insurance market, which cannot cover all risks related to the hazardous type of business – agricultural production; lack of liquid collateral in most agricultural enterprises; operational risks connected to the lack of bank's staff experience in cooperating with the agricultural sector. Although, the study dates back to 2011, nevertheless confirms the fact of unresolved problem in these positions nowadays.

We agree with the opinion of Artemjeva O.A. (2018) concerning banks' preference for financing of large agricultural producers, according to the following reasons: the presence of organized financial reporting in large companies; availability of sufficient and modern loan collaterals; activity diversification in large enterprises, which can compensate for possible losses in one of the fields; ignorance and lack of technologies for financial analysis of agricultural enterprises; lack of specialists to work with small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises.

It is worth to mention the study conducted to determine the criteria of banks to consider the need for lending to agricultural enterprises (Agrotimes (2017)). Important criteria in determining by banks the borrower-agricultural producer during lending are: the reliability of the information provided about the company, business reputation and experience in the agricultural entrepreneurship.

Table 1 – The main provisions of strategies for the development of agricultural production in Ukraine and Kazakhstan

Ukraine	Kazakhstan
Main purpose	
creation of organizational and economic conditions for effective, socially oriented development of the agricultural sector of the economy, stable supply of industry with agricultural raw materials, and the population – with high-quality and safe domestic agricultural products	ensuring the production of market-demanded competitive goods of the agro-industrial complex
Objectives	
increasing the volume of agricultural output by all categories of farms; reduction the area of degraded agricultural lands; improving the structure of agricultural lands and areas; formation of balanced relationships between land and environmental safety and territories harmony; creation of the modern system of seed production and nursery, increase of export, improvement of breeding and productive qualities of livestock; expansion of the area of organic goods and raw materials production; creation of the state register of breeding livestock	involvement of small and medium farms in agricultural cooperation; saturation of the domestic market and development of export potential of domestic products; effective use of state financial support measures; effective use of water resources; development of trade and logistics infrastructure; scientific-technological, personnel and information-marketing support of agro-industrial complex
Targets	
effective use of fishery entities for fish farming and bringing the total production to 110 thnd tons per year; reduction of traditional energy consumption by the industry to 8-10%; expansion of the base of own financial resources of agricultural enterprises formation and improvement of access conditions to external sources of financing; improving the system of state support for agricultural production and its transparency; creation of the effective info-marketing system; biodiversity preservation and eco-network formation; poverty reduction in rural areas; increase in exports of domestic agricultural products by 3-4%, and food and processing products by 5-7%	growth of labor productivity in agriculture by 38% in real terms to the level of 2015; growth of gross production (services) output of agriculture by 30% in real terms to the level of 2015; growth of food exports by 600 mln USD; reduction of food imports by 400 mln USD; growth of wholesale trade of food products by 29% to the level of 2015
Sources and amounts of funding	
47.1 bln UAH, of which 35.6 bln UAH has been allocated from the state budget	The total expenditures provided in the national and local budgets will amount 2,374.2 mln KZT

In determining the potential volume of lending to agricultural enterprises, it is expedient to study financial market entities that may participate in this process (Table 2).

According to the presented data, bank loans remain a potential source for lending to the agro-industrial complex. A comparison of bank lending volumes in Ukraine and Kazakhstan shows that they are almost identical. It is worth to note the development of lending by microfinance companies in the studying countries, which increased in Ukraine in 2019 compared to 2018 by 60.56%, and in Kazakhstan – by 20.41% respectively. This indicates the possibility of using non-traditional forms of lending to agriculture, especially small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises.

Results. Comparative characteristics of state support for agriculture in Ukraine and Kazakhstan.

As mentioned above, the credit support mechanism of the agro-industrial complex is formed by the costs of state support and granting in the form of loans to banking and non-banking institutions. It is expedient to consider these mechanisms. This study will begin with a comparative description of state support for agriculture in Ukraine and Kazakhstan. Currently in Ukraine there are six main budget programs to support the agricultural sector, namely: state support for livestock, processing and storage of agricultural products – 141.3 mln USD; financial support for agricultural producers – 35 6 mln USD; financial support for the development of farms – 32.3 mln USD; loans to farms – 8 mln USD; state support for hop-growing / viticulture / horticulture / berry-growing – 16.1 mln USD; financial support for farmers by reducing the cost of loans – 5.1 mln USD.

Table 2 – Credit services market’s capacity in Ukraine and Kazakhstan, formed by banks and non-bank financial institutions, mln USD

Indicators	Ukraine				Kazakhstan			
	2018	2019	Growth rate		2018	2019	Growth rate	
			mln USD	%			mln USD	%
Banks (customer loans)			-1137	-3			-1644	-5
Microfinance companies (lending, incl. on the terms of a financial loan)	1908	3064	1156	61	636	766	130	20
Financial leasing (financial lease provided by microfinance companies)	816	1070	254	31	0,36	2	2	481

It should be noted that today there is no established program of state support in Ukraine. After the abolition of “agricultural” VAT in 2017, the country is in a creative search. But in 2019 there was a rise of some stabilization. In fact, the state support programs introduced in 2018 have only been expanded and adjusted. At the same time, about 20 different state support measures provided under budget programs – compensation for purchased agricultural machinery, per-hectare payments to farms, compensation to farmers for the purchase of seeds, subsidies for cows and young animals, partial compensation for the cost of construction for animal husbandry and elevators and so on.

An example is the measures of state support for agricultural entrepreneurship in Ukraine in 2019 (Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine (2019)). Comparing Ukraine with Kazakhstan, it should be noted that today Kazakhstan is the country with the highest national income per capita among the former Soviet republics, and also has the largest and most stable economy in Central Asia.

From his first steps, the President of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev began to implement reforms in various fields, including agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan has announced strategic plans of agricultural programs for 2020-2021. Most major programs will be continued, with the exception of egg branch. Renewals include the publication of annual indicators on grain production, announcements of subsidies and state support programs, approval of funding priorities.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan, the egg sector has been developing successfully in recent years and no longer needs the state support. The subsidy program started in 2010, after a decade of support for the sector Kazakhstan has moved from a net importer to a net exporter of eggs. Annually, the government spent 197.4 mln USD to support the sector. In addition, the government has given poultry farmers the opportunity to upgrade their equipment through subsidized loans and subsidized investments. The end of direct production subsidies does not mean that the sector has completely lost state support. The government will continue to support the development of the sector and diversify production, such as egg powder, egg whites, mélange, yolk

fermentation, egg powder mixes and export markets. The subsidy program per hectare of oilseeds started in 2016 and was successively sequestered in 2018.

Kazakhstan continues to modernize the agricultural sector through concessional loans to farmers. Support is provided through the financial institution of the Ministry of Agriculture – the state holding “KazAgro”. Over the past three years, the banking sector of Kazakhstan has sharply reduced the financing of agriculture from 368 mln USD up to 234 mln USD. As a result, KazAgro has increased its loan portfolio from 647 mln USD in 2017 to 1.1 bln USD in 2019. 52% of the financing portfolio was directed to crop production, 35% – to the livestock sector, 8% – to the food industry sector and 5% – to other sectors. The major share of KazAgro loans (86%) are long-term ones, with an average amount of 47 thnd USD per customer. Last year, KazAgro was criticized by President Tokayev for poor performance and duplication of functions between subsidiaries. As a result, KazAgro reduced the number of its subsidiaries from 7 to 3.

It should also be noted that the current instrument of state support in Kazakhstan is investment subsidies. The investment subsidy is provided to agricultural enterprises to pay 25% of their investment costs for the purchase of new equipment. The total budget of investment subsidies in 2019 reached 283 mln USD, which was doubled compared to 2018. A significant part of subsidies (54%) was spent on the purchase of agricultural equipment. The mechanism covering up to 10% of the commercial loan fee is also used to support farmers, so they pay only 5-6%. The presented mechanism is used for purchasing agricultural equipment, cattle, construction. State support for the agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan is also provided through innovative subsidies. Starting from January 6, 2020, the Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan has established a new type of subsidies – compensation of 80% of the farmer’s expenses for agricultural research and innovation. Such a subsidy will help to introduce new and innovative technologies in agriculture.

The Government of Kazakhstan is conducting a campaign to put unused land into production. It should be noted that a significant part of arable land belongs to the state and is leased to farmers on the

basis of long-term agreements. The annual cost of renting land is very low, which leaves little incentive for the tenant to give it up, even if he is not active in business. Therefore, the government of Kazakhstan has the right to deny the tenant the right to land that is not used for its intended purpose, and to allocate this land to the tenant, who will put it into operation.

A pilot project between the Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan and the space agency “Kazcosmos” helped to control the use of land resources in Akmola and North Kazakhstan. Within the project in 2019 in the region of Akmola 289.2 thnd hectares of unused land and 133.6 thnd hectares of unregistered areas were identified, in North Kazakhstan – 284 thnd hectares and 88.7 thnd hectares respectively. As a result of such “inventory”, regional governments will legalize unregistered areas, and cases will be sent to court to terminate leases in 2020.

State regulation of agricultural lending has a complex structure and a holistic, internally agreed set of normatively defined instruments of state influence, developed with considering the operation of economic laws and aimed at creating conditions for financial support of agricultural production and reproduction of public goods. State regulation provides only those functions that are unable to ensure the market self-regulation mechanisms. Forms and methods of regulation should correspond to the real state of agriculture, and the scale of influence should vary depending on the level of development of agricultural producers and the functional suitability of market lending institutions.

Research of the current state of bank lending to the agricultural sector of Ukraine and Kazakhstan. The most real and tangible sources of financing for the agricultural sector are loans from domestic and international banks. However, banks set overstated requirements for enterprises in the agricultural sector, given the increased risk of this lending type, thus not every company can meet such requirements.

It is expedient to make the comparative characteristic of efficiency of agrarian sphere crediting in Ukraine and Kazakhstan. According to the data presented in Figure 1, the following conclusions can be drawn. The volume of agricultural production in 2019 increased compared to 2015, both in Ukraine and Kazakhstan, in Ukraine by 5.76%, in Kazakhstan – by 9.11%, respectively.

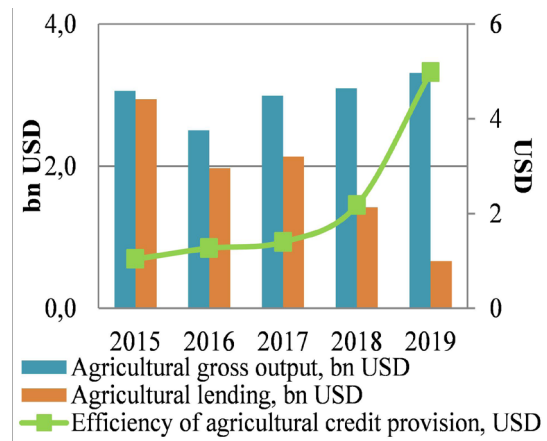


Figure 1. Comparative characteristics of the efficiency of agricultural production in USD of credit support of the agricultural sector of Ukraine (1.1) and Kazakhstan (1.2) in 2015 – 2019.

However, it should be noted that the situation is completely opposite with regard to loans to agriculture. Thus, in Ukraine, in 2019, bank loans were provided to support the agro-industrial complex compared to 2015, increased by 7.53%, in Kazakhstan the opposite trend is observed, respectively – a decrease in lending growth of the industry by almost 77%. If we consider such an indicator as “efficiency of credit provision of the agricultural sector”, then in both compared countries there is a tendency to increase.

During the study of trends of bank lending in agriculture, it is worth to pay attention to the terms of this element of financial support (Fig. 2).

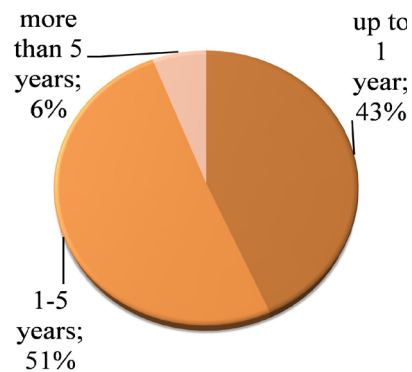


Figure 2.1.

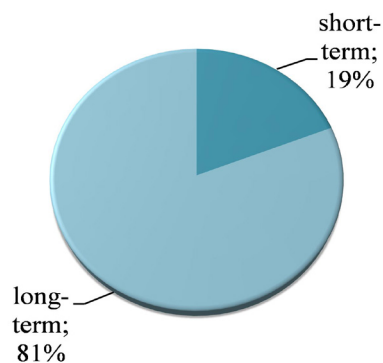


Figure 2.2

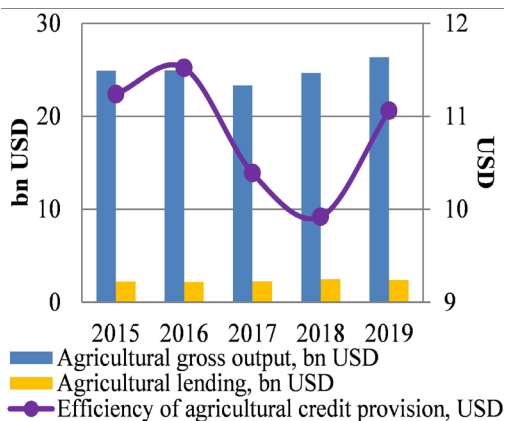


Figure 1.1.

Figure 2. Comparative characteristics of the structure of lending to the agricultural sector of Ukraine (2.1) and Kazakhstan (2.2) by terms in 2019

The results of data analysis presented in Fig. 2 conclude that Ukraine loses to Kazakhstan in attracting long-term loans to support agriculture. This trend is observed during 2015-2019. Again, it should be noted that the privileged trend of supporting the development of the agricultural sector in Kazakhstan, compared to Ukraine. The fact that risks of long-term investment in the development of agriculture is obvious. However, no state can abandon this segment of value added exports if it values and respects the resource that is given to it by nature. According to A. Smith (2018), the economy of any country, developing, multiplies the wealth of the people not because this wealth is money, but because wealth should be seen in the material (physical) resources provided by the “annual work of every nation”.

Returning to the question of banks’ support for agricultural production, it is worth also to pay attention to the current interest rates on loans to the agricultural sector of the compared countries (Fig. 3).

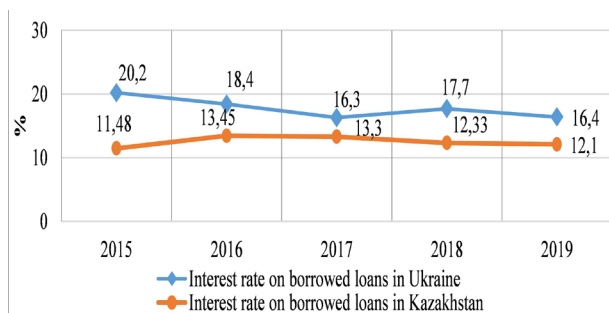


Figure 3. Dynamics of weighted average interest rates on loans provided to the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine and Kazakhstan for the period 2015-2019, %

In Ukraine, in accordance with the “Procedure for the use of funds provided in the state budget for financial support of measures in the agro-industrial complex by reducing the cost of loans”, the following benefits are provided for bank lending: 1.5% discount rate of the National Bank of Ukraine, but not higher than the amounts provided for in the loan agreements, reduced by 5%; compensation of interest rates on loans: short-term, attracted to cover production costs; medium- and long-term, involved in the fixed assets acquisition for agricultural production, the implementation of costs associated with the construction and reconstruction of agricultural production facilities, as well as for the construction and reconstruction of production facilities (Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2015).

For Kazakh agrarians applying for financing in second-tier banks, a loan guarantee mechanism has become available through JSC “Fund for Financial Support of Agriculture” (APK-Inform, 2020). The purpose of introducing a new form of support for

farmers is to stimulate lending to agriculture by second-tier banks, share the credit risks of banks and increase the attractiveness of financing the agricultural sector. Participants in the guarantee system can be agricultural enterprises that are implementing or planning to implement investment projects through lending to second-tier banks. The guarantee conditions assume a loan amount of up to 3 bln tenge at a rate of not more than 17% per annum for a period not exceeding 10 years. The guarantee fee is 30% of the amount of the guarantee, of which 29.9% is paid by the local executive body, 0.1% is paid by the agricultural enterprise.

Kazakh banks require high-quality credit collateral from agricultural enterprises, mainly in the form of fixed assets. Insufficient collateral is one of the main reasons for banks’ unwillingness to lend to the agro-industrial complex. The confidence of banks is undermined by the limited credit information about the borrower, as well as the lack of a national credit register. To ease credit requirements and strengthen banks’ confidence, the authorities could develop support mechanisms such as a credit guarantee system and a National Credit Register available to financial institutions.

Banks should consider the possibility of using such a form of lending to the agro-industrial complex as project finance. Project finance is different from regular corporate lending. Minimizing the risks of project finance is associated with the process of introducing mezzanine lending, which is a hybrid instrument and occupies an intermediate position between raising a bank loan and direct investment in the company. Therefore, mezzanine lending is a form of financial provision, which consists of a combination of debt and equity financing: the investor is not part of the company’s capital, but provides resources for its development through debt obligations with the simultaneous purchase of options with the right to purchase borrower shares in the future at a certain, predetermined, price.

Discussion. The comparative characteristics of credit provision of the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine and Kazakhstan presented in the paper are focused on improving the forms and methods of financial support for the development of the agricultural sector. In this context, it correlates with the results of researches by Mishchenko V.I. et al. (2016), Zhavoronok A.V. et al. (2018) and Bodretsky M.V. (2017). Defining the main directions of increasing the credit provision of the agro-industrial complex, it was paid special attention to promising areas of financial support for the development of the agricultural sector by the state (Zorya A.P. et al., 2019; Halanets V.V. et al., 2019) and approaches to improving the situation with agricultural lending sector by second-tier banks (Artemjeva O.A., 2018; Lupenko Yu.O., 2015; Nehoda Yu., 2019). Therefore, it is substantiated the decisive role of state support for the agricultural sector of the compares countries.

Prospects for further research are to identify effective forms of lending to the agro-industrial complex to increase financial support for the agro-industrial complex, in particular on the basis of the introduction of project finance. This issue was partially investigated by Kamysbaev M.K. et. al. (2019); Naumenkova S. (2020); Kovalenko V. (2020); Giesenbauer B. and Müller-Christ G. (2020), but only at the microeconomic level. At the same time, the relevance of this issue's research requires in-depth study at the level of state support of the agro-industrial complex.

Conclusion. Banks and the state today do not play a proper role in ensuring the development of the agro-industrial sector with sufficient financial resources. High cost of credit resources, lack of adequate collateral and insufficient creditworthiness of most small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises hinder the development of effective relations between them and banks.

The main problems of attracting credit resources in the agro-industrial complex are following: low creditworthiness and investment attractiveness; insignificant profitability, which depends on the seasonal nature of agricultural production; lack of adequate credit provision in most agricultural enterprises; long procedure for obtaining a bank loan; industry risk, which is associated with a long operating cycle, seasonal nature of production and natural conditions; unavailability of financial services

for small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises; high interest rates, which are much higher than for other economic activities; lack of credit funds, specialized banks and appropriate lending mechanisms aimed primarily at the development and support of small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises; inefficiency and low governmental support for the industry – funds are allocated mainly without reference to technological needs, usually at the end of the year, which creates the preconditions for their misuse.

Therefore, based on the above, the main areas of improvement of bank lending to agricultural enterprises should be the development of a set of measures by the state and banks aimed at developing a system of cooperation with the agricultural sector, namely: increasing budget support, rational use of budget funds, lower interest rates for agricultural sector, improving methods of assessing the creditworthiness of borrowers, which would take into account the specific features of agricultural production.

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В. Коваленко, С. Шелудько, Е. Сергеева, Т. Кирьязова, О. Есина
«Одесса ұлттық экономикалық университеті», Одесса, Украина
E-mail: kovalenko-6868@ukr.net

АУЫЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫН ДАМУҒА ҮШІН КРЕДИТТІК ҚОЛДАУ: УКРАИНА МЕН ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ САЛЫСТЫРМАЛЫ СИПАТТАРЫ

Аннотация. Мақалада Украина мен Қазақстандағы ауылшаруашылық кәсіпкерлікті банктік несиелеудің заманауи ерекшеліктері қарастырылған. Салыстырылатын елдер экономикаларының ауылшаруашылық кәсіптері өндірісті жаңарту мен модернизациялауға қажетті қаржылық инвестицияларды көбірек қажет ететіндігі дәлелденді. Мақаланың мақсаты - Украинаның және Қазақстанның ауылшаруашылық секторын несиелеуді талдау, оның көлемін зерттеу, несиелік қызмет түрлері бойынша құрылымындағы ауысымдардың негізгі бағыттарын анықтау, сондай-ақ оның даму тенденциялары мен перспективаларын бағалау. Мақаланың 1 бөлімі банктердің ауылшаруашылық кәсіпорындарын несиелендірудегі несиелік саясатының ерекшеліктерін анықтайды, Украина мен Қазақстандағы аграрлық сектордың дамуын салыстырмалы бағалауға авторлардың әдіснамалық тәсілін ұсынады. Агроөнеркәсіптік кешенді несиелендірудің белсенді өсуін тежейтін ауылшаруашылық кәсіпорындарын несиелеу кезіндегі банктердің несиелік саясатының ерекшеліктері негізделді.

Ал, 2-бөлімінде саланың несиелік қауіпсіздігіне қатысты Украина мен Қазақстанға салыстырмалы сипаттама берілген. Ірі ауылшаруашылық кәсіпорындары өндіріс көлемі мен өнімділігі жағынан банктік несиелеу үшін ең тартымды екендігі анықталды. Несиелерді арзандату және лизингтік төлемдерді өтеу тетіктері арқылы агроөнеркәсіптік кешенінің субъектілері үшін тікелей мемлекеттік қаржылық қолдаудың маңыздылығы дәлелденді. Қорытынды бөлімде авторлар бюджеттік қолдауды арттыру, бюджет қаражатын ұтымды пайдалану, аграрлық сектор үшін пайыздық мөлшерлемені төмендету, ауылшаруашылық өндірісінің ерекшеліктерін ескере отырып, қарыз алушылардың несиелік қабілетін бағалау әдістерін жетілдіру негізінде банктік несиелеуді Украинада және Қазақстанда дамытуды жеделдетудің негізгі басымдықтарын атап өтті.

Түйін сөздер: агроөнеркәсіп кешені; банктер; несиелеу; несиелік қауіпсіздік; қаржылық қолдау.

В. Коваленко, С. Шелудько, Е. Сергеева, Т. Кирязова, О. Есина
«Одесский национальный экономический университет», Одесса, Украина
E-mail: kovalenko-6868@ukr.net

КРЕДИТНОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ РАЗВИТИЯ АПК: СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА УКРАИНЫ И КАЗАХСТАНА

Аннотация: В статье исследованы современные особенности банковского кредитования сельскохозяйственного предпринимательства в Украине и Казахстане. Доказано, что сельскохозяйственное предпринимательство экономики стран, что сравниваются, все больше нуждается в финансовых вложениях, необходимых для обновления и модернизации производства. Целью статьи является анализ кредитования сельскохозяйственной отрасли Украины и Казахстана, изучение его объема, выявление основных направлений сдвигов в его структуре по видам кредитных услуг, а также оценка тенденций и перспектив его развития. В разделе 1 статьи определены особенности кредитной политики банков при кредитовании сельскохозяйственных предприятий, представлен методологический подход авторов к сравнительной оценке развития отрасли АПК Украины и Казахстана.

В разделе 2 статьи проведена сравнительная характеристика Украины и Казахстана относительно кредитного обеспечения отрасли. Установлено, что наиболее привлекательными для банковского кредитования есть большие сельскохозяйственные предприятия по объемам производства и урожайностью. Проанализирована эффективность производства продукции сельского хозяйства на 1 руб. кредитного обеспечения аграрного сектора Украины. Доказана важность прямой государственной финансовой поддержки субъектов агропромышленного комплекса Украины и Казахстана через механизмы удешевления кредитов и компенсации лизинговых платежей. В итоговом разделе авторы освещают ключевые приоритеты ускорения развития банковского кредитования сельскохозяйственного предпринимательства Украины и Казахстана на основании увеличения бюджетной поддержки, рационального использования бюджетных средств, снижение процентных ставок для сельскохозяйственной отрасли, совершенствования методик оценки кредитоспособности заемщиков, с учетом специфика сельскохозяйственного производства.

Ключевые слова: агропромышленный комплекс; банки; кредитование; кредитная безопасность; финансовая поддержка.

Information about authors:

Kovalenko Victoria – Doctor of Science (Economics), Professor, Department of Banking, Odesa National Economic University, Odesa, Ukraine; kovalenko-6868@ukr.net; ORCID ID: <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-2783-186X>

Sheludko Sergii – Candidate of Science (Economics), Senior Lecturer, Department of Banking, Odesa National Economic University, Odesa, Ukraine; s.szeludko@gmail.com; ORCID ID: <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-0636-4940>.

Sergeeva Olena – Candidate of Science (Economics), Associate Professor, Department of Banking, Odesa National Economic University, Odesa, Ukraine; lenasergeeva2007@ukr.net; ORCID ID: <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5523-3894>

Kyriazova Tetiana – Candidate of Science (Economics), Senior Lecturer, Department of Finance, National University of Economics” ,Odesa, Ukraine; xs-070@rambler.ru; ORCID ID: <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9416-0993>.

Yesina Olga – Senior Lecturer, Department of Economic Cybernetics and Information Technologies, Odesa National Economic University, Odesa, Ukraine; olesas@ukr.net; ORCID ID: <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4190-9571>.

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G.S. Mukina¹, Z.Kh. Sultanova², D.Z. Aiguzhinova¹, A.Kh. Amerxanova¹, Zh.B. Kenzhin²

¹Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraigyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan;

²Western-Kazakhstan Agricultural and Technical University named after Zhangir Khan, Uralsk, Kazakhstan.

E-mail: jaksat_22@mail.ru

PREDICTIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE NECESSITY FOR HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE REGIONS

Abstract. The role of human resources in the process of forming the region's competitiveness is quite important. In the modern post-industrial economy, the main criterion for the region's competitiveness is the human resources as the key to the development of each territory. Analyzing the competitiveness of the territory, the assessment of human resources is the necessary component. In the conditions of innovative economic development, human resources are the basis of socio-economic development of the territories. Their comprehensive assessment allows us to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the region in terms of free competition. An objective assessment of human resources in different periods makes it possible to track the dynamics of their development, allow assessing additional competitive advantages, which has the favorable impact not only on the region, but also on the country as a whole. The relevance of the research is the importance of a comprehensive assessment of human resources to improve the competitiveness of the region in the modern economy. Thus, effective human resource management requires rapid forecasting of demand and supply for them. In order to meet the human resource needs of the West Kazakhstan region, it is necessary to eliminate their projected deficit.

Key words: human resources, guidelines for innovative socio-economic development, deficit, surplus, demand, supply, regional authorities, needs, security forecast, regions.

The relevance of the topic. It is well-known, that in order to build the model for predicting the development of the socio-economic system, it is necessary to assess the degree of influence of each parameter (factor, circumstance) on the final result, to identify the relationship between the components and the achieved goal.

Figure 1 shows the process of building the forecasting model, in accordance with the task.

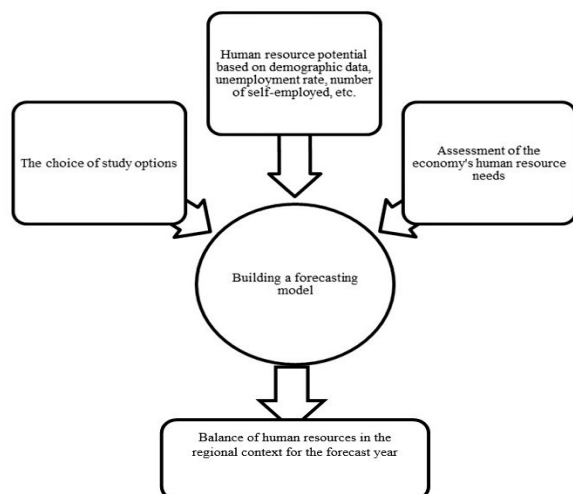


Figure 1. The process of building forecasting models

In order to obtain the prediction model, you must enter the mathematical values of the selected parameters for the study into the regression equation. The accuracy of the forecast directly depends on the correct selection of the analyzed variables and the selected scheme. Based on the assessment of the validity of the forecasting model, the key parameter of the model under study demands for the economy the human resources [1, P.27].

Industry, qualification and regional components serve as the characteristics of the human resources. Please, don't forget about the level of education of the different candidates. The experience of performing the similar work functions has independent significance. An important criterion is the level of wages [2, P.111]. Despite the fact that this parameter is almost impossible to formalize, it is possible to distinguish industry and regional clusters with high and low levels of the remuneration.

Figure 2 shows the algorithm of estimating the forecast demand for the human resources in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

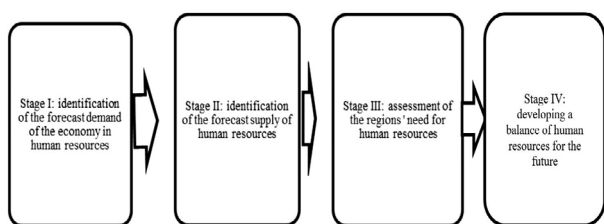


Figure 2. Algorithm of estimating the forecast demand of Kazakhstan for human resources

Analytical calculations, based on regression equations, are used to forecast the demand of the regional economy for the total number of human resources and their demand by industry.

In the study we will use the following type of regression equation:

$$Z = k + k1*VRP + k2*Dr + k3*I$$

where

k, k1, k2, k3- coefficients;

VRP-gross regional product, billion euros;

Q- volume of industrial production, in billions euro;

I - investments in fixed assets, euros.

Using the program “Microsoft Excel”, the values of coefficients k, k1, k2, k3 were determined and the initial equations for each region were developed. The value of the coefficients and the equation for the West Kazakhstan region are presented in table 1.

Table 1. The value of the coefficients and the equation for the Western Kazakhstan region

Criterion	K	k1	k2	k3
Coefficients	275653,5	-0,00363	0,09192	0,07554
General equation	$Z = 275653,5 - 0,00363*VRP + 0,09192*Dr + 0,07554*I$			
Regressions				

Based on the table, regression graph is constructed for the WKO for the period 2013 -2018 with a forecast (Figure 3).

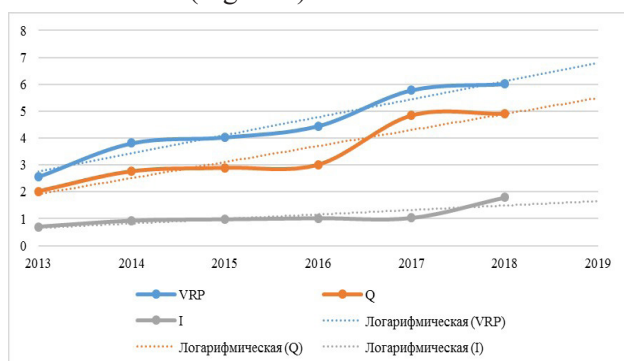


Figure 3. Regression analysis for the WKO for the period 2013-2018 with forecast for 2019

We will calculate the parameters of the regional demand forecasting model for human resources by entering numerical data on the gross regional product,

income of the working population and investment in fixed assets into the resulting regression equation. We almost used the “Regional Development Program until 2020” as an information base.

The basis for calculating the forecast GRP is the actual GRP values for the period from 2013-2018 also expected value of the indicator for 2019. With the help of the modern software, it was calculated on 01.01.2020 in the West Kazakhstan region, the forecast GRP is 6286.84 million euros [3].

Figure 4 shows the dynamics of investment in fixed assets in the West Kazakhstan region for 2013-2019.

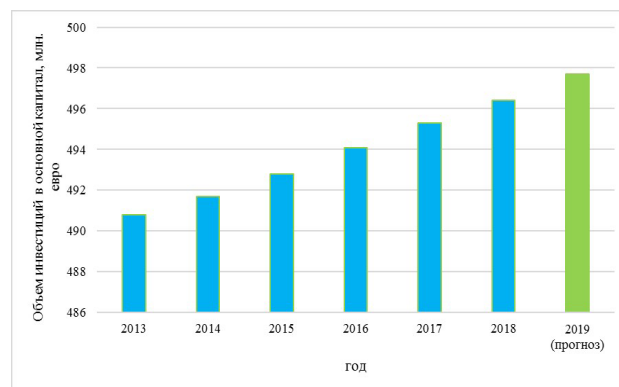


Fig. 4. Dynamics of investments in fixed assets for 2013-2019.

Figure 4 has calculated the forecast value of investments in fixed assets for 01.01.2020 is 497.73 million euros.

Figure 5 shows the values of the amount of cash income of the working population.

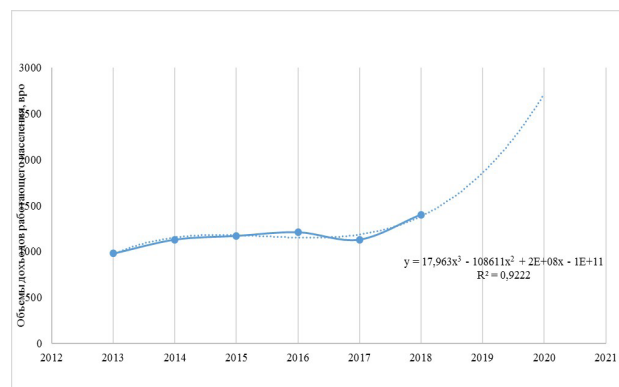


Figure 5. Trend analysis of income of the working population of the Western Kazakhstan region for 2013- 2020.

Substituting the obtained data into the original regression equation, we will get the demand for employment in the West Kazakhstan region on January 1, 2020. The forecast value is 337475 people [4, P.410].

Thus, using the regression equation, we have calculated the necessity for the human resources in the Western Kazakhstan region. This value is necessary for modeling the balance between the

demand for human resources and their supply in the regional labor market.

The multiple correlation coefficients (Kk) characterize the relationship between the dependent variable z and the number of independent variables q (z is the region’s demand for HR. Independent variables: GRP, income of the working population, investment in fixed assets).

$$Kk = \sqrt{\frac{\sum \left(\frac{(z-zs)^2}{n}\right) - \sqrt{\sum \left(\frac{(z-z(q))^2}{n}\right)}}{\sum \left(\frac{(z-zs)^2}{n}\right)}}$$

where

$$\sum \frac{z^2}{z} = \sum \left(\frac{(z-z)^2}{n}\right) - \text{variance of the dependent}$$

variable z, calculated from the total constant mean z;

$$\sum \frac{z^2}{z} = \sum \left(\frac{(z-z(q))^2}{n}\right) - \text{variance of the dependent}$$

variable z, calculated from the general variable average z (q).

On the basis of the above-described techniques the analysis of the functional dependence of the number of employed in Western Kazakhstan region during the period revealed the regression equation, coefficient of multiple correlations. The results are shown in table 2.

Criterion	Characteristic
Type of equation function	Polynomial of degree IV
Regression equation	$y = 83,053z^3 - 1883,9z^2 + 14136z + 281045$
Value of the multiple correlation coefficient (Kk ²)	0,999

Table 2. Results of regression analysis on the example of the Western Kazakhstan region

Based on the forecast data on the supply and demand for human resources, we will form the balance model for the long-term development of the Western Kazakhstan region. The results are shown in table 3.

Criteria, people	Value
The supply of human resources	480058
Demand for human resources	496822
Balance	16764

Table 3. Balance of supply and demand for human resources in the Western Kazakhstan region 01.01.2020

Thus, effective human resource management requires rapid forecasting of demand and supply for them. In order to meet the human resource needs of the Western Kazakhstan region, it is necessary to eliminate their projected deficit [5, P.310].

Materials and methods of research. The research methodology is based on the dialectical method, free from materialistic or idealistic monism and based on the pluralistic, multilinear interdependence of all social phenomena. We also used the method of dialectical interdependence and interaction of methods: theoretical and empirical, historical and logical, induction and deduction in the study of the formation and development of human resources in our country. The theoretical basis is based on existing theoretical and empirical publications on human resources and human capital. The study was comprehensive and based on available sources of information on the adaptation and integration of human resources. The paper uses descriptive-analytical and historical research methods, the method of observations and analysis of the documents.

Research results. Managing human resources is becoming increasingly important for the Kazakh companies and the specialty of HR among the local university graduates [6, P.1521]. Eight or nine years ago, there were few specialists in this sphere in the country and they knew each other personally. However, now we have a lot of HR specialists [7, P.16]. The experts specialized in the wide range of issues and consulate in this sphere. There are also “middle-tier personnel” with three to five years of experience and very young specialists, who have just started to learn the profession. The attitude to this job has also changed in Kazakhstan. HR is now perceived not as something fashionable, but as the special management task and an important intangible asset of the company [8, P.18]. Of course, the positive impact on the necessity of this profession has the Kazakh labor market. The situation in this sphere is mainly defined by the country’s economic development and the rapid growth in the number of enterprises [9, P.68]. National business has now arrived at the understanding and solving the “human resources” problem in the country. As the result, medium-sized companies, operated for seven to ten years, have their business reputation, show the great interest in employing HR specialists [10, P.145]. However, small businesses cannot afford the “luxury” employing even one HR manager.

Conclusion. In the conclusion, we would like to say that the results also proved that in practice HR managers “managed human resources” formally in many local companies and their functions were limited to paperwork and letters of appointment and dismissal. However, mainly medium-tier managers use HR managers’ services. For example, 86% of respondents spend their time mainly on paperwork and 61% on recruitment. This means that HR specialists’ mission, except for rare cases, is limited to “paperwork-recruitment-organizational” activities. As for HR’s functions the adaptation of staff members and their motivation and developing corporate culture not used their full potential in Kazakh companies. However, corporate culture is the backbone of HR, because creating the positive emotional atmosphere, building intra-corporate communications, good system for new staff members’ adaptation and developing help the company to be creative and successful.

Г.С. Мукина¹, З.Х. Султанова², Д.З. Айғужинова¹, А.Х. Амерханова¹, Ж.Б. Кенжин²

¹КЕАҚ Торайғыров университеті, Павлодар, Қазақстан;

²Жәңгір хан атындағы Батыс Қазақстан аграрлық-техникалық университеті, Орал, Қазақстан.

E-mail: jaksat_22@mail.ru

АЙМАҚТАРДЫҢ АДАМИ РЕСУРСТАРЫНА ҚАЖЕТТІЛІКТІ БОЛЖАМДЫҚ БАҒАЛАУ

Андатпа. Аймақтың бәсекеге қабілеттілігін қалыптастыру процесінде адам ресурстарының рөлі өте маңызды. Қазіргі постиндустриалды экономикада аймақтың бәсекеге қабілеттілігінің негізгі өлшемі әр аумақтың дамуының кілті ретінде адами ресурстар болып табылады. Аумақтың бәсекеге қабілеттілігін талдай отырып, адам ресурстарын бағалау қажетті компонент болып табылады. Экономиканың инновациялық дамуы жағдайында адам ресурстары аумақтардың элеуметтік-экономикалық дамуының негізі болып табылады. Оларды кешенді бағалау еркін бәсекелестік жағдайында өңірдің күшті және әлсіз жақтарын анықтауға мүмкіндік береді. Адам ресурстарын әртүрлі кезеңдерде объективті бағалау олардың даму динамикасын бақылауға мүмкіндік береді, қосымша бәсекелестік артықшылықтарды бағалауға мүмкіндік береді. Бұл тек аймаққа ғана емес, жалпы елге де жағымды әсер етеді. Зерттеудің өзектілігі қазіргі экономика жағдайында аймақтың бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыру үшін кадрлық әлеуетті жан-жақты бағалаудың маңыздылығы болып табылады. Осылайша, адам ресурстарын тиімді басқару оларға сұраныс пен ұсынысты жедел болжауды талап етеді. Батыс Қазақстан облысының кадрлық қажеттіліктерін қанағаттандыру үшін олардың болжамды тапшылығын жою қажет.

Түйін сөздер: адами ресурстар, инновациялық элеуметтік-экономикалық дамудың бағыттары, тапшылық, профицит, сұраныс, ұсыныс, аймақтық билік, қажеттіліктер, қауіпсіздік болжамы, аймақтар.

Г.С. Мукина¹, З.Х. Султанова², Д.З. Айғужинова¹, А.Х. Амерханова¹, Ж.Б. Кенжин²

¹НАО Торайғыров университет, Павлодар, Казахстан;

²Западно-Казахстанский аграрно-технический университет им. Жангир хана, Уральск, Казахстан.

E-mail: jaksat_22@mail.ru

ПРОГНОСТИЧЕСКАЯ ОЦЕНКА ПОТРЕБНОСТИ В ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИХ РЕСУРСАХ РЕГИОНОВ

Аннотация. Роль человеческих ресурсов в процессе формирования конкурентоспособности региона весьма важна. В современной постиндустриальной экономике основным критерием конкурентоспособности региона являются человеческие ресурсы как ключ к развитию каждой территории. Анализируя конкурентоспособность территории, оценка человеческих ресурсов является необходимой составляющей. В условиях инновационного развития экономики человеческие ресурсы являются основой социально-экономического развития территорий. Их комплексная оценка позволяет выявить сильные и слабые стороны региона в условиях свободной конкуренции. Объективная оценка человеческих ресурсов в разные периоды позволяет проследить динамику их развития, позволяет оценить дополнительные конкурентные преимущества, что оказывает благоприятное влияние не только на регион, но и на страну в целом. Актуальность исследования заключается в важности комплексной оценки кадрового потенциала для повышения конкурентоспособности региона в условиях современной экономики. Таким образом, эффективное управление человеческими ресурсами требует оперативного прогнозирования спроса и предложения на них. Для удовлетворения кадровых потребностей Западно - Казахстанской области необходимо ликвидировать их прогнозируемый дефицит.

Ключевые слова: человеческие ресурсы, ориентиры инновационного социально-экономического развития, дефицит, профицит, спрос, предложение, региональные органы власти, потребности, прогноз обеспеченности, регионы.

Information about authors:

Mukina G.S. – PhD, Department of Economics and Law, Chair of Economy; Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraiyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan; gulsara.dyusembekova@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2451-4984>

Sultanova Z.Kh. – Candidate of Economic Sciences, Department of Economics and Business, Chair of Economics and Management, Western Kazakhstan Agrarian-Technical University named after Zhangir Khan, Uralsk Kazakhstan; sultanovaz@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3662-5267>

Aiguzhinova D.Z. – Candidate of Economic Sciences, Professor, Department of Finance and Accounting, Chair of State Management, Business and Law; Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraiyrov University,

Pavlodar, Kazakhstan; dinara.aiguzhinova@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0067-9442>

Amerxanova A.Kh. – Senior Lecturer, Department of Economics and Law, Chair of Economics; Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraigyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan; aiga1980@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8833-2610>

Kenzhin Zh.B. – PhD, Western Kazakhstan Agricultural and Technical University named after Zhangir Khan, Uralsk, Kazakhstan; jaksat_22@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6085-8349>

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A.B. Mukhamedkhanova¹, A. S. Tulemetova¹, G.M. Zhurynov²

¹NJCSouth Kazakhstan state university named after M. Auezov, Shymkent, Kazakhstan;

²Central Asian Innovation University, Shymkent, Kazakhstan

Email: dia-2808@mail.ru

INTERACTION BETWEEN INNOVATION FORESIGHT AND ENSURING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF BUSINESS STRUCTURES

Abstract. The problems of ensuring effective management and forming competitiveness of industrial enterprises are relevant regardless of the conditions for conducting business activities.

The fact is that the competitiveness of business structures in modern conditions is not ensured by simply owning factors of production (labor, capital, land), and even entrepreneurial talent is not currently a source of obtaining stable or exclusive competitive advantages.

In order to obtain sustainable or exclusive competitive advantages that constitute strategic competitiveness, the business structure needs to have an intellectual (educational) component of development, including the production and implementation of innovations, as well as readiness for changes.

Subject of research. On the basis of innovative foresight, ensuring the competitiveness of business structures of the production industry is a set of organizational, managerial and economic relations that arise in the process of formation.

Purpose and objectives of the study. Development of proposals to improve the competitiveness of business structures based on innovative foresight.

A number of theoretical, methodological and practical issues related to the formation and implementation of a strategy for managing the innovative development of entrepreneurial structures based on innovative foresight remain insufficiently studied and require further development of rules for its creation and functioning.

At the same time, despite a detailed description of the problems of strategic management of innovative development of business structures, the research of foreign scientists was carried out in relation to the relatively stable conditions of the economy of developed countries, the practical application of the mechanisms proposed by them in the conditions of the Kazakh economy requires mandatory revision, taking into account the specifics of the modern economy and industry.

Key words: entrepreneurship, competitiveness, innovation, innovative environment, innovative foresight, economic efficiency.

Introduction. In the previous sections, we found that foresight, as a tool for actively building the future, is a tool (way) to increase the competitiveness of business structures. Such active design is based on innovations, as well as uses the accumulated intellectual capital, objective and relevant information aimed at ensuring the adoption and implementation of long-term decisions on the formation of the basis for strategic sustainable and competitive development of business structures in the long term [1,2].

This allows us to create unique competitive advantages that are currently based on the core competencies of the management of innovative foresight business structures and maintain and increase competitiveness in the future. Since the uniqueness of competitive advantages is directly or indirectly expressed in the product produced and implemented by the entrepreneurial structure, innovation foresight is primarily considered as the ability of the enterprise to generate innovative solutions.

Methods. The paper uses methods of modeling

and comparative analysis. To solve individual tasks, we used the methods of the «tree» of goals and expert assessments. The information and empirical base of the study is the normative legal acts of the regional and municipal levels; official data of the republican and regional authorities; methodological, scientific, educational and reference literature, Internet materials, as well as research conducted by the authors.

Methodological research is a general method of scientific cognition-analysis and synthesis, content-media analysis of sociography, system-comparative method, which allows to determine the Genesis, sequence and functioning of the stages of development of competitiveness of pre-entrepreneurial structures in an innovative environment.

Research and development work in the field of development and effective adaptation of foreign experience in managing the development of innovative foresight.

Results and discussion. Such innovative

solutions ensure the creation of new qualities of the functioning of business structures or encourage the creation of new qualities in products produced and implemented by the business structure.

Innovative solutions bring direct and indirect economic and non-economic benefits to business structures, which corresponds to the essence of the concept of «competitiveness» [3]. Thus, we can say that innovation, being the implementation of the accumulated organizational knowledge (intellectual capital) and key competencies, forms the basis for intensifying the development of business structures. In previous studies, we have justified this thesis both from the point of view of theory and from the point of view of experience in managing the strategic competitive development of business structures [4]. It should be noted that innovations used in the complex of innovative iorsit procedures can be classified on several grounds.

A classification of innovations is proposed, which is the basis for the development of the innovation foresight methodology, which ensures the formation of strategic competitiveness of business structures [5].

Over the past 5 years, the average GDP growth has been 3.3%. In general, during this period, growth was based on the expansion of production in the non - oil sector, the share of which increased from 70.2% in 2016 to 76.0% in 2018, amounting to 2/3 of GDP.

The trend of decline in the industrial sector observed in 2018 and 2019 (-1.6% and -1.1%) has shifted to a positive zone with an increase of 7.3% in 2020. At the same time, the manufacturing industry remained in a positive trend (an increase of 6.4% over the past 3 years), showing the best rates for mining (3.7%). The leading growth in processing is due to an increase in the pace in the main processing industries.

These are pharmaceuticals (increased by 53.7% over the past 3 years), metallurgy (increased by 29.6%) and food production (increased by 10.4%). Real GDP growth in 2020 was 4%.

The main catalysts of growth were the expansion of production in trade sectors, the increase in investment activity and the gradual recovery of domestic demand. Thanks to the measures taken to diversify the economy, there have been qualitative changes in the structure of GDP. If in 2017 the share of the mining industry was 15.2%, then in 2020 it fell to 13.6%.

In 2018, the third modernization was launched, which included three important renewal processes: modernization of the economy through technological development; political and institutional modernization to increase the transparency and competitiveness of the population, and modernization of public consciousness [6]. The state program «Digital Kazakhstan» has been launched, aimed at translating the entire economy and public sector into a digital basis.

It should be noted that the program has the potential to create added value and reduce costs in the economy, which will allow us to achieve the growth rate of the country's GDP at the level of 4.5% per year on the horizon from 2025.

Within the framework of «Nurly Zhol» program, an effective transport and logistics infrastructure was formed, aimed at the development of export and transit opportunities of the country.

In order to strengthen the development of interregional trade and Economic Cooperation, about 1.8 thousand km of roads have been built and reconstructed since the beginning of the program. Traffic along the Western Europe-western China Transit Corridor has been fully opened. New logistics hubs have been built. On the border with China, A Dry Port «Khorghos-Eastern Gate» was built. It is the first land port in Kazakhstan and the largest logistics park in Central Asia.

In order to ensure non-shipment of transit cargo in the west of the country and develop multimodal transfers to the Caspian Sea, a project for the construction of a ferry complex in the Port of Kuryk has been implemented. In general, the implementation of the state program «Nurly Zhol» will increase the volume of transit cargo to 18 million tons. «I don't know», he said.

Revenues from transit traffic amounted to about млрд 1 billion. US. At the same time, in order to diversify the country's economy and export potential [7], in order to increase export volumes, the implementation of the National Export Strategy has begun, which defines new export products, new niches in foreign markets. A comprehensive system of export support has been created from production to delivery to the final buyer. To support exporters, there is a single operator «KazakhExport». To attract the world's leading technologies and investments, the national investment strategy until 2022 is being implemented, focused on attracting foreign investment in export-oriented non-resource sectors.

The development of entrepreneurship is an important factor affecting the well-being of the country's economy. The government is constantly working to reduce administrative barriers, improve the business climate and support entrepreneurship [8]. Thanks to these measures, small and medium-sized businesses are developing dynamically in Kazakhstan.

To achieve these goals, the government has developed systematic measures aimed at reducing administrative pressure on Business and radically improving the conditions for entrepreneurial activity. A large-scale audit of the control and supervisory sphere, the licensing system, information tools, as well as all legislation was carried out in terms of identifying and reducing administrative barriers, business costs and norms that hinder competition. The results of the work carried out are reflected in the law of the head of state dated May 24, 2018.

«On amendments and additions to some legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on improving the regulation of business activities».

In total, the law introduced about 1000 amendments to 14 codes and 109 laws.

The law is aimed at reforming state control and supervisory activities, improving the mechanism for regulating information tools and analyzing regulatory impact, reforming mandatory services provided by subjects of natural monopolies and quasi-public sector, as well as removing norms that hinder competition.

Thus, in order to further methodological development of the use of innovative foresight as a way to increase the competitiveness of business structures, we propose to classify all innovations on four grounds:

- first, in relation to the object of research (business structure) [9];

- secondly, regarding the types and methods of organizing the activities of the research object (business structure);

- third, on the right to the results of research work, in which further innovative solutions aimed at increasing the competitiveness of the business structure are formed;

- fourth, creating (generating) profits for the business structure based on the ability of innovation and innovative solutions [10].

Let's look at several proposed classification schemes of innovations that can form a complex of innovative foresight, which are used to increase the competitiveness of business structures.

Thus, in relation to the object of research-a privately acquired business structure – all innovations can be classified as either directly related to the activities of this structure or not directly related to the activities of this structure. In previous studies, we have found that the following types of innovations can be directly attributed to the activities of the business structure [11]:

1. Technological innovations;
2. Environmental innovations;
3. Economic Innovation;
4. Organizational innovations.

Innovations that are not directly related to the activities of business structures can be the following main types:

1. Socio-political innovations;
2. State and legal innovations;
3. Innovations in the field of State Security and law and order.

It should be noted that these lists of innovations, directly related to and not related to the activities of business structures, should be considered interrelated and mutually influencing.

For example, economic innovations implemented in the form of a foresight project in an individual entrepreneurial structure are dependent and derived from socio-political and state-legal innovations. Or

technological innovations that have been successfully implemented within the framework of an individual entrepreneurial structure, in particular, can be used to ensure law and order.

The second direction of classification of innovations is carried out in relation to the object of research – the types of activities of the business structure [2].

As it turned out, the three types of activities of the business structure are the main (operating) activities, investment and financial activities for which the product is created.

In addition to these types of activities, there are at least four types of business processes: basic, auxiliary business processes; management business processes, and development business processes.

If innovative solutions contribute to changes in product production technology (changes in the main business process, the formation of a new consumer value of products), they should be considered as product-oriented innovations.

If innovative solutions are aimed at changing other business processes or are organizational, economic or Environmental, they can and should be considered process-oriented innovations. The distribution of these innovations in relation to the object of research and in relation to the types of activities of the object of research is often conditional, since the essence of innovations, which are considered as stable formation of changes and their implementation within small and large socio-economic systems, is not considered as a scientific category with invariant logical completion.

But we will consider the entrepreneurial structure of the real sector of the economy as an object in this study, and in the future we will adhere to these classification bases.

The third direction of classification is the right to the results of scientific research, development and development. Innovations and innovative solutions can be produced both by business structures themselves and by third-party organizations as a result of the integration of scientific, technical and technological activities [7].

The results of the development may be leased (licenses) or owned by an entrepreneurial structure (patents), while the copyright holder of the innovative solution may not carry out it himself, but may transfer it to contract works (subcontracting) or scientific and technical outsourcing.

The risks of self-production of innovative solutions in general are equal to the risks of acquiring foreign results of previously conducted searches. The risks of conducting own search studies can also be compared with the risks of providing search studies in the case of outsourcing to a contractor or third party.

In addition, in another case, there may also be a loss of confidential information, a dispute over the rights to search results, and an initial error in

the hypotheses of search studies, which leads to significant economic losses. The fourth direction of classification of innovations is their ability to generate profit for the business structure.

Innovations that do not bring any benefit to the entrepreneurial structure are not considered by us, as this contradicts the essence of competitiveness.

In terms of basis and ability to generate profit, we consider innovations as direct and indirect economic profit-generating innovations and non-economic profit-generating innovations.

Direct economic benefits are generated by improving product production technologies, i.e. the emergence of new consumer values that create a high added value in the product. In general, in the theory of innovation, the creation of new consumer value in a product is always considered as a source of high added value. We allow ourselves to disagree with this, since individual innovations, on the contrary, can be aimed at creating consumer values that are characterized by the property of accessibility.

The available product is characterized by a relatively low price, but since an innovative solution has contributed to increasing the availability of the product, this product is no longer reduced, but can be purchased by an expanded circle of buyers.

This, in turn, increases the economic benefits of the entrepreneurial structure from innovation-oriented activities.

Indirect economic benefit is formed either by changing the characteristics of the functioning of subsystems of the business structure, or by qualitative changes in business processes that differ from the main ones. In fact, new value added is not created in the product, but because the internal environment of the business structure is subject to changes, and these changes allow us to reduce the level of costs of a particular resource and, accordingly, indirect economic benefits.

In addition to direct and indirect economic benefits, business structures can receive non-economic benefits from creating and implementing innovative solutions.

Summary and Conclusion

The results of search studies and scientific and technical searches can be an intangible asset and an element of goodwill or an image of an entrepreneurial structure, in itself, the presence of intangible assets and business reputation does not bring direct or indirect economic benefits until a certain point.

When a business structure begins to actively interact with counterparties or actively develop in the market, the use of intangible assets, as well as the presence of a business reputation or reputation, allows you to convert non-economic benefits into direct or indirect economic benefits.

Thus, based on the above, we understand that innovations and innovative solutions that can be directly attributed to the activities of the business structure are product or process innovations produced by the business structure itself, as well as purchased from other organizations and can generate additional profit.

Macro-and micro-level innovations are not infinite and interact, which creates long-term competitiveness of both small and large, as well as national socio-economic systems.

These innovations form an innovative foresight complex, which can be implemented by a private enterprise structure, provided that it is aimed at actively building the future.

In order to ensure the strategic competitiveness of business structures, innovation itself must be competitive. Competitiveness in the innovation itself should be considered as a set of technical, economic, and organizational indicators that allow us to resist competition with other similar innovations in the market.

А.Б. Мухамедханова¹, А.С. Тулеметова¹, Ғ.М. Жұрынов²

¹КАҚ М. Әуезов атындағы Оңтүстік Қазақстан университеті, Шымкент, Қазақстан;

²Орталық - Азия инновациялық университеті, Шымкент, Қазақстан.

Email: dia-2808@mail.ru

ИННОВАЦИЯЛЫҚ ФОРСАЙТ ПЕН КӘСІПкерлік Құрылымдардың Бәсекеге Қабілеттілігін Қамтамасыз Етудің Өзара Байланысы

Аннотация. Өндірістік кәсіпорындардың тиімді басқарылуын қамтамасыз ету және бәсекеге қабілеттілігін қалыптастыру проблемалары кәсіпкерлік қызметті жүргізу шарттарына қарамастан өзекті болып табылады.

Кәсіпкерлік құрылымдардың қазіргі заманғы жағдайларда бәсекеге қабілеттілігі өндіріс факторларына (еңбек, капитал, жер) жай ие болуымен қамтамасыз етілмейтіндігі және тіпті кәсіпкерлік талант қазіргі уақытта тұрақты немесе айрықша бәсекелестік артықшылықтарды алу көзі болып табылмайды.

Стратегиялық бәсекеге қабілеттілікті құрайтын орнықты немесе айрықша бәсекелестік артықшылықтарды алу үшін кәсіпкерлік құрылымға дамудың зияткерлік (білімдік) компоненті, оның ішінде инновацияларды продуциялауды және енгізуді, сондай-ақ өзгерістерге әзірлікті иелену қажет.

Зерттеу пәні. Инновациялық форсайт негізінде өндірістік саланың кәсіпкерлік құрылымдарының бәсекеге қабілеттілігін қамтамасыз ету, қалыптастыру процесінде туындайтын ұйымдастырушылық-

басқарушылық және экономикалық қатынастардың жиынтығы болып табылады.

Зерттеудің мақсаты мен міндеттері. Инновациялық форсайт негізінде кәсіпкерлік құрылымдардың бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыру бойынша ұсыныстарды әзірлеу болып табылады.

Инновациялық форсайт негізінде кәсіпкерлік құрылымдардың инновациялық дамуын басқару стратегиясын қалыптастырумен және іске асырумен байланысты бірқатар теориялық-әдістемелік және практикалық мәселелер жеткілікті зерттелмеген болып қала береді және оны құру мен жұмыс істеу ережелерін одан әрі әзірлеуді талап етеді.

Сонымен қатар, кәсіпкерлік құрылымдардың инновациялық дамуын стратегиялық басқару проблемаларының егжей-тегжейлі сипатталуына қарамастан, шетелдік ғалымдардың зерттеулері дамыған елдер экономикасының салыстырмалы тұрақты жағдайларына қатысты жүргізілді, қазақстандық экономика жағдайында олар ұсынатын тетіктерді іс жүзінде қолдану қазіргі экономика мен өнеркәсіптің ерекшеліктерін ескере отырып, міндетті түрде қайта қарауды талап етеді.

Түйін сөздер: кәсіпкерлік, бәсекеге қабілеттілік, инновациялар, инновациялық орта, инновациялық форсайт, экономикалық тиімділік.

А.Б. Мухамедханова¹, А.С. Тулеметова¹, Ғ.М. Жұрынов²

¹НАО Южно-Казахстанский университет им. М. Ауезова, Шымкент, Казахстан;

²Центрально-Азиатский инновационный университет, Шымкент, Казахстан.

Email: dia-2808@mail.ru

ВЗАИМОСВЯЗЬ ИННОВАЦИОННОГО ФОРСАЙТА В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТИ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСКИХ СТРУКТУР

Аннотация. Проблемы обеспечения эффективного управления и формирования конкурентоспособности производственных предприятий являются актуальными независимо от условий ведения предпринимательской деятельности.

То, что конкурентоспособность предпринимательских структур в современных условиях не обеспечивается простым обладанием факторами производства (труда, капитала, земли) и даже предпринимательский талант в настоящее время не является источником получения устойчивых или исключительных конкурентных преимуществ.

Для получения устойчивых или исключительных конкурентных преимуществ, составляющих стратегическую конкурентоспособность, предпринимательской структуре необходимо владение интеллектуальным (образовательным) компонентом развития, в том числе продуцирование и внедрение инноваций, а также готовность к изменениям.

Предмет исследования. Обеспечение конкурентоспособности предпринимательских структур производственной сферы на основе инновационного Форсайта представляет собой совокупность организационно-управленческих и экономических отношений, возникающих в процессе формирования.

Цель и задачи исследования. Разработка предложений по повышению конкурентоспособности предпринимательских структур на основе инновационного форсайта.

Ряд теоретико-методических и практических вопросов, связанных с формированием и реализацией стратегии управления инновационным развитием предпринимательских структур на основе инновационного форсайта, остается недостаточно исследованным и требует дальнейшей разработки правил его создания и функционирования.

Вместе с тем, несмотря на подробное описание проблем стратегического управления инновационным развитием предпринимательских структур, исследования зарубежных ученых проводились относительно относительно стабильных условий экономики развитых стран, практическое применение предлагаемых ими механизмов в условиях казахстанской экономики требует обязательного пересмотра с учетом особенностей современной экономики и промышленности.

Ключевые слова: предпринимательство, конкурентоспособность, инновации, инновационная среда, инновационный форсайт, экономическая эффективность.

Information about authors:

A. B. Mukhamedkhanova - doctoral student of the Department of Economics, NJCSouth Kazakhstan state university named after M. Auezov, Shymkent, Republic of Kazakhstan; dia-2808@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2685-6125>

A. S. Tulemetova - candidate of economic Sciences, docent, head of the Department of Economics, NJCSouth Kazakhstan state university named after M. Auezov, Shymkent, Republic of Kazakhstan, aygul.tulemetova@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7011-3428>;

Zhurynov G.M. - candidate of economic Sciences, Senior Lecturer, Department of Business, Central Asian Innovation University, Shymkent, Kazakhstan; aiganymk7676@gmail.com; <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3494-0714>

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L.A. Maisigova¹, M.A. Serikova², L.P. Moldashbayeva², B.A. Zhumatayeva³, N.G. Varaksa⁴

¹Ingush State University, Magas, Ingushetiya;

²L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan;

³Kazakh University of Economics, Finance and International Trade, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan

⁴Turgenev Orel State University, Orel, Russian Federation.

E-mail: maisigova@yahoo.com

EDUCATION PERFORMANCE AUDIT

Abstract. In the modern era, priority among the means used in management and affecting the quality of services provided in the field of education in developed countries is given to professional standards created by employer associations, qualification requirements for graduates of educational institutions, which are formed by industry associations and professional associations, monitoring of educational institutions and educational programs carried out by rating agencies, public accreditation of higher education institutions, which Delivered by expert agencies. The category of these tools includes an audit of efficiency in the field of education as an integral part of the quality management mechanism of higher education, which allows you to combine an external assessment of its quality. This determines the relevance of the topic of the present study.

The authors express the opinion that in modern Russia there are practically no scientific studies on the interaction of existing performance audit systems with the financial control system, as well as the review of control functions contained in each type of accounting. The lack of theoretical development restrains the development of individual control systems.

It is concluded that a high level of material and technical support for the activities of educational institutions and the introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology can be achieved through adequate funding and its effective use. Also, the authors concluded that the auditor owns, uses and manages significantly larger instruments than those mobilized in the process of conducting a financial audit. Therefore, an audit of effectiveness should become an integral part of the state audit, should cover everything that the legislation of the country refers to the conduct of education.

Key words: audit, efficiency audit, education, educational services, quality.

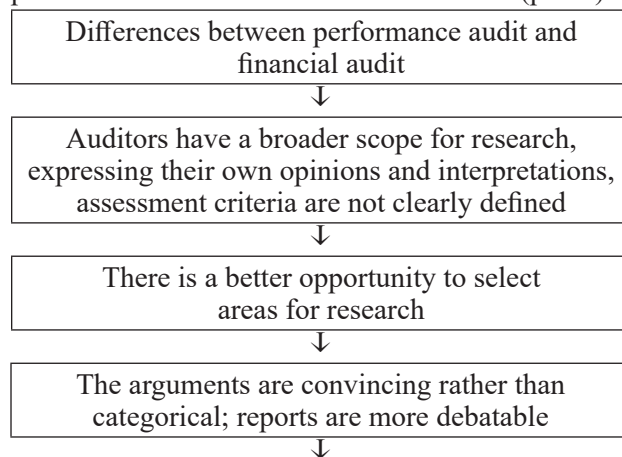
Introduction. Recently, among the determinants that are used in management and affect the quality of education in developed countries, professional standards created by employer associations, qualification requirements for graduates of educational institutions, which are formed by industry associations and professional associations, and monitoring of educational institutions and educational programs carried out rating agencies, public accreditation of universities, which is provided by expert agencies. Adjacent to this series is the audit of efficiency in the field of education as an integral part of the quality management mechanism of higher education, which allows us to combine an external assessment of its quality.

The need for performance audit for most foreign countries is associated with the transition in the middle of the twentieth century. on new models of budgeting and the introduction of "results-based budgeting" (results-oriented budget) – a budget planning system that links the costs of budget funds with the expected return on their implementation, with their social and economic efficiency [2-12].

The audit of efficiency is based on the theory of "three E's": economy (economy), efficiency

(efficiency) and effectiveness (effectiveness). Performance audits are significantly different from financial audits. The essence of the latter consists in establishing violations and discrepancies between actual data and legislative norms. In the process of performance audit, financial operations, all management activities, along with the activities of the organizational and administrative systems, are subject to study.

The most characteristic differences between a performance audit and a financial audit are (pic. 1).



Similar to a research project on proposals for ways to solve socially important, including social problems

Pic. 1 – The main differences between performance audit and financial control

Analysis of publications. The analysis showed that the existing comparative characteristics of the performance audit and financial control do not fully take into account the prevailing realities of the digital economy, namely, the impact on the control processes of interested user groups, which often do not have leverage on the activities of auditors.

In modern Russia, there are practically no scientific studies on the interaction of existing performance audit systems with the financial control system, as well as the review of control functions contained in each type of accounting. The lack of theoretical development restrains the development of individual control systems.

The comparative characteristics of the types of audit proposed in table 1 do not pretend to fully cover and summarize all the basic forms and principles of the modern control system. However, it highlights such classification features that allow you to express differences in the most fundamental moments.

It also allows us to conclude on the level of management and the degree of independence of auditors exercising these types of control.

The results of the research. The issue of performance audit in the field of education is inextricably linked with the quality of education. Quality requires the creation of systems to ensure it, ways of evaluating and promoting a quality culture in educational institutions.

The concept of “quality audit” is defined differently: in the ISO 9000: 2000 standard it is interpreted as “a systematic, independent and documented process of obtaining data and their objective assessment to determine the degree of compliance with audit criteria”, in the early international standard ISO 8402 as “systematic and independent research in order to determine the conformity of quality activities and relevant results with planned measures, as well as checking the effectiveness of the implementation of these measures and their compliance with the set goals” [7, p. 61]. The concept of “educational audit” in Switzerland, Spain, Great Britain, Italy, and the Netherlands is interpreted in terms of instrumental audit; in Denmark, Finland, Norway – in terms of quality audit; in Germany – in terms of systemic accreditation [8, p. 97].

Table 1 – Difference between performance audit and financial audit

Comparison indicators	Performance audit	Financial audit
Audit as an activity	At the international level, international audit standards; at the national level, international audit standards adopted as national	Same, but in terms of related audit services and only for external management audit
Audit as a process	The principles and basic requirements for all stages of the audit, enshrined in the standards	Basic requirements for planning, documenting, reporting results; unregulated audit methodology
Industry verification	Accounting (financial) accounting and accounting (financial) statements	Any information useful and necessary for making management decisions
Audit Results Users	Mostly external to the organization, but the results are useful to internal users	Internal users - managers of different levels
Audit purpose	To express the opinion of the auditor on the reliability of accounting and financial statements in all material aspects (the criterion is compliance with the law)	To prepare conclusions and recommendations in accordance with the audit program, useful for making managerial decisions and improving these systems according to the criterion of economic feasibility, effectiveness and productivity
Audit procedures	Inspection, observation, request, confirmation, recalculation, analytical procedures; orientation of procedures to control the full compliance of documents in the accounting chain	The financial audit procedures are used; emphasis on analytical procedures, the list of which the auditor determines for a specific task based on its nature and objectives
Audit Documentation	The established requirements for the content of documents; focus on fixing the audit process and significant results, as well as the findings of the auditor	Financial audit documentation requirements may be used; forms and number of documents depend on the nature of the task
Presentation Form	Typical Audit Report	Determined by the auditor based on the content of the task and expected results
Availability of audit results to third parties	Public Results	Results are confidential

In the Russian Federation, educational audit is not a new procedure. N.F. Efremova defines the educational audit in the field of secondary education as “an assessment of the results of educational activities by special certification services that have a certificate for conducting appraisal procedures by standardized pedagogical meters, subject to the rules established by the law on education or other regulatory documents” [4, p. twenty].

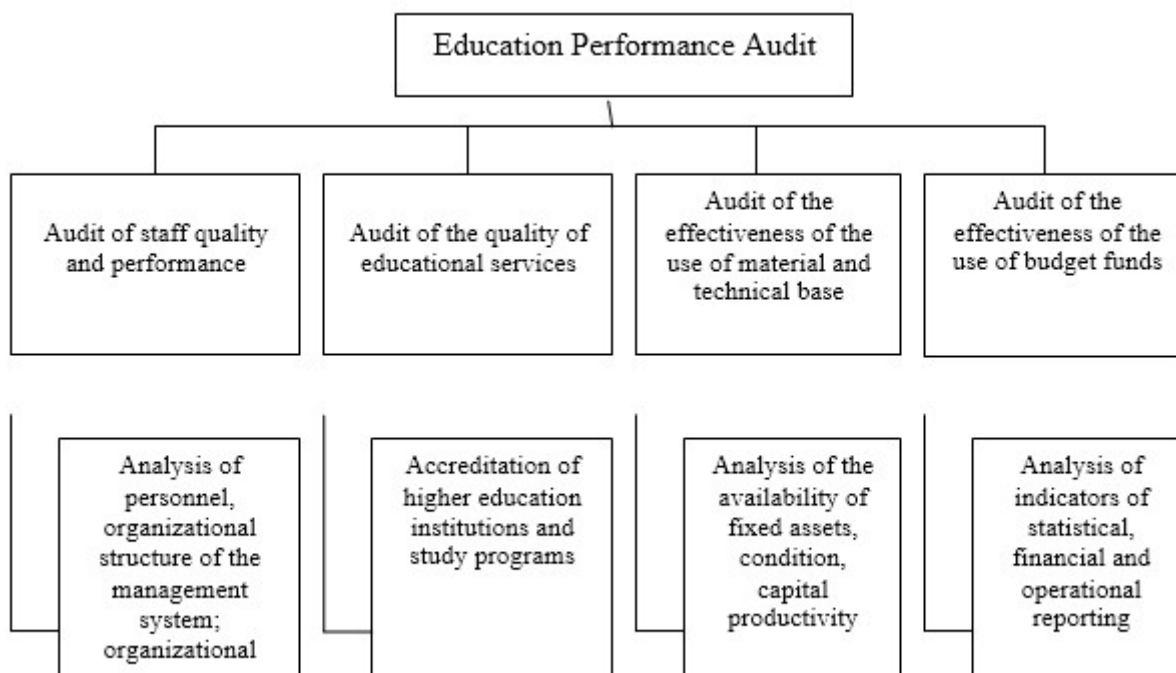
In the United Kingdom back in 1997, a nongovernmental body was created – the Agency for the Quality Assurance of Higher Education, which carries out a quality audit – an external examination of the effectiveness of the university system of guaranteeing the quality of education [9, p. Earlier, a quality audit was carried out by the Quality Audit Department (Division of Quality Audit) of the Higher Education Quality Council (Higher Education Quality Council) and the Quality Assessment Division (Quality Assessment Division) of the Higher Education Financing Council in the UK [3, p. 106].

In 2005, the Agency for Monitoring the Quality of Education and Career Development (AMQECD) was created in the Russian Federation, which currently interacts with many universities, unites a number of

public institutions with an interest of the state and employers in the content of education, its economy, quality management, integrates the approaches used in the world regarding the creation of procedures, criteria for indicators, and is the main operator in the field of social and professional assessment of the quality of higher education in udarstve [1-8].

AMQECD takes responsibility for certifying the quality of higher education in a single university to the public, Rosobrnadzor, and local government education authorities. It is noteworthy that, in addition to the main AMQECD employees, almost half are experts involved, representatives of employers who are interested in developing the national higher education system, and its superior body is the Higher Expert Council in the amount of 18 people. Among them, a special place is occupied by experts who are attracted from the academic sector (specialists from the scientific sphere, specialists in the development of educational programs, etc.).

Given international practice, the author proposes to attribute the following to the main directions of conducting an audit of effectiveness in the field of education, which will allow us to characterize the conditions and means of providing educational services (pic. 2).



Pic. 2. Directions for conducting an audit of effectiveness in the field

Let us consider in more detail the contents of the above audit areas

1. An audit of the quality and overall performance of staff.

The presence of highly qualified personnel (managerial, scientific and pedagogical) and its effective use are the main factor in achieving the

performance indicators of educational institutions. The quality of scientific and pedagogical workers is determined by the level of their academic qualifications. In addition, all employees must meet requirements that are limited by job responsibilities, the content and nature of the work, as well as the requirements of the organization and culture of educational institutions.

To conduct an audit of staff performance, in the opinion of the author, it is necessary to investigate: the composition and organizational structure; management system; organizational culture and its impact on the effectiveness of the institution.

The study of the internal structure of the educational institution makes it possible to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of its organization on the basis of such criteria as: understandability and logic; staffing; clear delineation of authority and responsibility. At this stage, the auditor applies methods of analysis of the relevant documentation, logical verification of the organizational structure, formal verification of the organization and management system. The structural components of organizational culture that are most important for research are: management culture, culture of working conditions and culture of research.

2. Audit of the quality of educational services. The domestic methodology for assessing the quality of educational services is focused on quantitative indicators, which is insufficient.

It should be noted that with all the progressiveness of this tool, its use in the Russian sphere of education is still not enough. This provision is based on the fact that the absence of clearly defined evaluation criteria increases the degree of subjectivity of the auditor's conclusions. It should be noted that even in a number of foreign countries where it is used, quality audit is mainly of an auxiliary character [9-20].

Accreditation of higher educational institutions and study programs as a tool for quality control of higher education is widely used in the USA, Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, the Scandinavian countries, and the Baltic countries. Accreditation provides for verification of universities and programs for compliance with certain criteria, as a result of which universities can be accredited or not accredited. With its help, minimum guarantees

of the quality of training are provided. In different countries, accreditation is carried out by state bodies or independent agencies [8-16].

3. Audit of the effectiveness of the use of material and technical base.

At this stage, the auditor needs to carry out a selective examination of the premises that are used for the educational process (classrooms, computer classes, workshops, sports hall, library, reading room) and auxiliary rooms (dining room, sideboard, medical room, dispensary), educational and research equipment, machinery, furniture, electronic libraries. Next, an analysis of the effectiveness of the use of the material and technical base is carried out by observing, interviewing and questioning workers and students, as well as an analysis of indicators: the availability of fixed assets; quality condition of fixed assets; the intensity of their movement; efficiency of use (average term of use, average turnover); return on assets, capital intensity.

A high level of material and technical support for the activities of educational institutions and the introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology can be achieved through adequate funding and its effective use [15-22].

4. Audit of the effectiveness of the use of budget funds.

At this stage, auditors are actively using classical audit methods. Such as observation, examination, questionnaire, survey, analysis of economic indicators, statistical series, economic and mathematical methods, the study of primary accounting documents and accounting registers, grouping by analytical features, questioning of students and teaching staff, etc. Special attention is paid to the results of previous inspections of the object audit.

Completion of control procedures of the next stage of the audit is made out by the relevant documents (table. 2).

Stage audit	Content
1. Work planning	Obtaining a comprehensive understanding of the sphere of education, its goals and actions; general overview of the field of education in order to identify risk boundaries that are important for achieving audit objectives; review of key systems, procedures and controls; identification of the field of education for research and development of the strategic audit plan; preparation of a report on the results of the study to the audit object; defining audit boundaries; final definition of audit objectives; definition of audit criteria; preparation of an audit program
2. The collection of information and arguments, the identification of facts, the presentation of the results	Detailed research and analysis of performance audit data; collection and research of audit evidence; analysis of materials of other audits and performance appraisal results; preparation of conclusions on the results of the audit; preparation of recommendations; discussion of the data, conclusions and recommendations with the management of the object of verification
3. Preparation and reporting of performance audit results	Preparation of conclusions based on the results of the performance audit; preparation of a report on the results of the performance audit; report approval; submission of a report to the legislative body, to the higher governing bodies with respect to the object of audit
4. Monitoring the implementation of the recommendations of the performance audit	Overview of responses to audit recommendations; collection and analysis of evidence on the implementation of the recommendations of the audit

Source: compiled by the authors.

Conclusion. From an economic point of view, the main thing for understanding the essence of an audit of efficiency in the field of education, the principles of its systemic organization is the objective circumstance that the auditor owns, uses and manages significantly larger instruments than

those mobilized in the process of conducting a financial audit. Therefore, an audit of effectiveness should become an integral part of the state audit, should cover everything that the legislation of the country refers to the conduct of education.

Л.А. Майсигова¹, М.А. Серикова², Л.П. Молдашбаева², Б.А. Жуматаева³, Н.Г. Варакса⁴

¹Ингуш мемлекеттік университеті, Магас, Ингуш Республикасы;

²Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан;

³Қазақ экономика қаржы және халықаралық сауда университеті, Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан;

⁴Тургенев атындағы Орел мемлекеттік университеті, Орел, Ресей.

E-mail: maisigova@yahoo.com

БІЛІМ БЕРУ САЛАСЫНДАҒЫ ТИІМДІЛІК АУДИТІ

Аннотация. Қазіргі дәуірде дамыған елдердегі білім беру қызметтерінің сапасына әсер ететін басқаруда қолданылатын құралдардың арасында жұмыс берушілер қауымдастықтары құрған кәсіби стандарттарға, салалық қауымдастықтар мен кәсіптік қауымдастықтар құратын оқу орындарының түлектеріне қойылатын біліктілік талаптарына, оқу орындарының мониторингі мен мониторингіне басымдық беріледі. Рейтингік агенттіктер жүзеге асыратын білім беру бағдарламалары, жоғары оқу орындарының қоғамдық аккредитациясы сараптамалық агенттіктер жеткізді. Бұл құралдардың санатына жоғары білім берудің сапа менеджменті механизмінің ажырамас бөлігі ретінде білім беру саласындағы тиімділік аудиті кіреді, бұл оның сапасына сыртқы бағалауды біріктіруге мүмкіндік береді. Бұл осы зерттеу тақырыбының өзектілігін анықтайды.

Авторлар қазіргі Ресейде қолданыстағы аудит жүйесінің қаржылық бақылау жүйесімен өзара әрекеттесуі, сондай-ақ бухгалтерлік есептің әр түріндегі бақылау функцияларын қайта қарау туралы ғылыми зерттеулер іс жүзінде жоқ деген пікір айтады. Теориялық дамудың жоқтығы жеке басқару жүйелерінің дамуын тежейді.

Оқу орындарының қызметін материалдық-техникалық қамтамасыз етудің жоғары деңгейіне және ғылым мен техниканың жаңа жетістіктерін енгізуге жеткілікті қаржыландыру және оны тиімді пайдалану арқылы қол жеткізуге болады деген қорытынды жасалды. Сонымен қатар, авторлар аудитор қаржылық аудитті жүргізу барысында жұмылдырылған құралдарға қарағанда едәуір үлкен құралдарды иеленеді, пайдаланады және басқарады деген қорытындыға келді. Сондықтан тиімділік аудиті мемлекеттік аудиттің ажырамас бөлігі болуы керек, елдің заңнамасында білім беру процесіне қатысты барлық нәрсені қамтуы керек.

Түйін сөздер: аудит, өнімділік аудиті, денсаулық сақтау, пайдалылық, тиімділік, тиімділік.

Л.А. Майсигова¹, М.А. Серикова², Л.П. Молдашбаева², Б.А. Жуматаева³, Н.Г. Варакса⁴

¹Ингушский государственный университет, Магас, Ингушетия;

²Евразийский национальный университет имени Л.Н. Гумилева, Нур-Султан, Казахстан;

³Казахский университет экономики, финансов и международной торговли, Нур-Султан, Казахстан;

⁴Орловский государственный университет имени И.С. Тургенева, Орел, Россия.

E-mail: maisigova@yahoo.com

АУДИТ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ В СФЕРЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены направления и ключевые вопросы аудита эффективности в сфере образования Российской Федерации. Проведен анализ влияния аудита эффективности на решение общественно важных проблем в данной области.

В статье авторами рассмотрены основные направления и ключевые вопросы аудита эффективности в сфере образования Российской Федерации. Проведен анализ влияния аудита эффективности на решение общественно важных проблем в данной области, определена важная социально ориентированная направленность аудита качества образовательных учреждений. В статье выявлена сущность аудита эффективности и его отличие от финансового аудита. Определены объекты аудита эффективности в исследуемой сфере, их отличительные особенности. На основе проведенного анализа сделан вывод о том, что существующие сравнительные характеристики аудита эффективности и финансового контроля не в полной мере учитывают сложившиеся реалии цифровой экономики, а именно влияния на процессы контроля заинтересованных групп пользователей, которые зачастую не имеют рычагов влияния на деятельность аудитором.

В статье разработаны основные этапы проведения аудита эффективности в сфере образования, а именно: аудит качества и эффективности работы персонала, аудит качества образовательных услуг, аудит эффективности использования материально-технической базы и аудит эффективности использования бюджетных средств.

Сделан вывод о том, что высокий уровень материально-технического обеспечения деятельности учебных заведений и внедрение новейших достижений науки и техники может быть достигнуто за счет адекватного финансирования и эффективного его использования. Также, авторы заключили, что аудитор владеет, использует и управляет значительно большими инструментами, чем те, что мобилизуются в процессе осуществления финансового аудита. Поэтому аудит эффективности должен стать неотъемлемой частью государственного аудита, должен охватывать все, что законодательством страны отнесено к ведению сферы образования.

Ключевые слова: аудит, аудит эффективности, образование, образовательные услуги, качество.

Information about authors:

Maysigova Leyla A. – candidate of economic sciences, Ingush State University, Magas, Republic of Ingushetiya,

maisigova@yahoo.com; <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2148-4924>

Serikova Madina – Doctor PhD, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Nur-Sultan, Republic of Kazakhstan. Research interests: economy, finance, management, audit, accounting

<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-9832-8885>

Moldashbayeva Luiza Polathanovna – candidate of economic sciences, Associate Professor, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian national university, Nur-Sultan, Republic of Kazakhstan, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4491-9567>

Zhumatayeva Bakhytzhama – PhD, Associate Professor, Kazakh University of Economics, Finance and International Trade, Republic of Kazakhstan. Research interests: economy, accounting, audit

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2565-1614>

Varaksa Natalia G. – Doctor of Economics, associate Professor, Orel State University, Orel, Russian Federation, natalia.varaksa@yandex.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8619-1324>

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A. Nurzhanova¹, Sh. Niyazbekova², B. Issayeva³, A. Kamyshova⁴, E. Popova⁴¹PhD doctoral student, of "Financial Academy" JSC, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan;²Candidate of Economic Sciences PhD, Moscow Witte University, Moscow, Russian Federation;³PhD, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan;⁴The St. Petersburg State University of Economics (UNECON), Petersburg, Russian Federation.

E-mail: asema_n@mail.ru,

**MECHANISMS FOR REDUCING ECONOMIC RISKS IN THE DEVELOPMENT
OF SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESSES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

Abstract. The economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan has been operating in recent years in terms of uneven development of the world economy. The active course of radical transformations in the economy of Kazakhstan, embraced all spheres of Kazakhstani society life and the state. The transition from a centrally managed to a market system of business and management has led to the development of business and, accordingly, to the emergence of various types of economic risks in this area of activity, which especially affects small and medium-sized businesses, as well as the country's economy as a whole. A significant increase in unprofitable enterprises allows us to conclude that they functioned without taking into account the risk factor in the activities of business structures, without which it is difficult to obtain the expected results of activity that are adequate in real conditions. Creating an effective mechanism for the functioning of the enterprise on the basis of the concept of risk-free management is impossible. Therefore, an indispensable condition for small and medium-sized businesses (hereinafter referred to as SMEs) is the freedom of search, mobility and the choice of methods of economic actions with their diversity, taking into account the minimum reduction of risky situations in their activities. It follows that it is necessary not to avoid risk, but to be able to assess the degree of entrepreneurial risk and be able to manage it in order to reduce it, to find effective ways to minimize them in the economy of Kazakhstan, including for small and medium-sized businesses.

Key words: small business; medium business; risk; cluster; farm enterprises; inflation

Introduction.

The relevance of the research is that today, the development of entrepreneurship meets global mass trends towards creating a flexible mixed economy, combining all kinds of forms of ownership, as well as an adequate economic model that implements a difficult synthesis of a competitive market mechanism and municipal settlement of small and medium-sized enterprises. And if entrepreneurship is the skeleton, the axis of a progressive economy, then all the diversity is the muscles of the economic organism.

Management of the economic risk of small and medium-sized businesses includes changes in market conditions. Note that a general economic recession may lead to a sudden or unexpected loss of income. To improve the management of economic risks of small and medium-sized businesses, it is necessary to maintain an adequate level of capital. This will allow small and medium-sized enterprises to withstand internal problems, such as updating or replacing defective parts, machines, systems, adjusting, or eliminating unforeseen risks, and much more. Beginning enterprises of small and medium-sized businesses always need capital to purchase goods, credit insurance. Kazakhstan is receiving tremendous support from entrepreneurs in Nur-Sultan capital, in all regions and districts. These include: consultation

of government agencies, accounting and taxation, training for beginners and continuing managers of small and medium-sized businesses, invitation of foreign experts with experience in business (restaurant, beer, atelier, pasta shop, cheese dairy, meat processing and much more) where payment for accommodation, meals, flight is carried out by the inviting Kazakhstan side.

Research problem. Objectives of the study is to conduct a correlation and regression analysis of statistical data aimed at the mathematical expression and description according to the main indicator of the functioning of the national economy – GDP from the factors, small and medium business in Kazakhstan, to present the problems faced by small and medium businesses at the present stage, the direction of their decisions and the tasks of the state in this mechanism.

The scientific novelty of the research consists in the development of priority mechanisms for the development of clusters of small and medium-sized enterprises implemented within the framework of cluster policy and the development of appropriate organizational and economic tools for their implementation.

Relevance of the research. The relevance of the research is that today, the development of entrepreneurship meets global mass trends towards

creating a flexible mixed economy, combining all kinds of forms of ownership, as well as an adequate economic model that implements a difficult synthesis of a competitive market mechanism and municipal settlement of small and medium-sized enterprises. And if entrepreneurship is the skeleton, the axis of a progressive economy, then all the diversity is the muscles of the economic organism.

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Literature review. The founders of ideas of risk assessment and diagnosis, as well as management of economic risks, are considered to be foreign researchers – A. Smith, E.F. Brigem, F. Black, although a number of classics of economics attached great importance to this aspect of activity (Hampton, Stultz, 2018).

Certain problems associated with the theoretical and practical aspects of economic risks in the economy and its individual sectors were introduced by the scientists of Kazakhstan (Issayeva and Nurpeisova, 2019).

Application functionality. The contribution of SMEs is that without the development of small and medium-sized businesses it is impossible to create a multistructure economy appropriate to a market economy, to ensure the diversity and equality of forms of ownership and management. In modern conditions of modernization of Kazakhstan economy, a very urgent issue is the ratio of various business entities in scale of industrial and commercial activities – small, medium-sized enterprises (Nurzhanova, 2019), (Niyazbekova, 2019).

The arithmetic mean value of losses for the year is calculated when t years of losses or risks are considered

$$R_{average} = (Y_1 + \dots + Y_n) / t \text{ years} \quad (1)$$

where, R_{avg} – arithmetic mean value of losses for the year, in measurement unit;

$Y; Y_n$ – damage from actions;

t years – number of years under review.

For a more complete assessment and determination of the degree of influence, the percentage of losses is calculated, we use the methodology and take it into account for indicators of entrepreneurial risks in this thesis (table 1).

Table 1. Classification of economic risks by the amount of losses

Risk types	Point P2 losses, misses, consequences	Value of losses R_{avg} (in% of actual indicators of previous years), the coefficient of variation	Value of losses R_{avg} the coefficient of variation, without meas. units V	Legend, color of risk painting
No losses	0	+ ≤ R no 0	+ ≤ R no 0	
Low degree of risk	1	0 ≤ R min 30%	0 ≤ R min 0,30	
Average degree of risk	2	31% ≤ R avg 70%	0,31 ≤ R avg 0,70	
High degree of risk	3	71% ≤ R max 100%	0,71 ≤ R max 1,00	

Note: composed on the base.

Then, we multiply the indicator of the probable losses value in points, which is determined by the matrix "probability-loss" and makes it possible to judge the degree of impact and the level of entrepreneurial risk. Moreover, the risk assessment algorithm involves a comparative analysis of the assessment of marginal, multi-level, normative indicators with actual indicators. The calculation of each indicator was carried out in a single measurement, therefore this assessment is more objective and evaluates the results of entrepreneurial activity within the country, it shows problems and weak points that need to be solved (Gagarina, 2017).

The result of the performance was calculated as the arithmetic mean, formula (2):

$$R_{group} = [(A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n) / n + (B_1 + B_2 + \dots + B_n) / n + (C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_n) / n] / K \quad (2)$$

Where A, B, C – threshold and actual indicators of the respective individual groups;

n – number of indicators of each group; K – number of factors group;

P group – the rating of the level of threshold and

indicator measures group, we determine in three ranges, and may have values:

- 1) 0 % – no risks, determinateness condition;
- 2) 1 % – 30% minimal level of risk
- 3) from 31 % to 70 % – average level of risk (weakness zone);
- 4) from 71 % to 100 % – high level of risk (crisis condition zone).

To assess the actual state of SMEs, a set of indicators reflecting its resource and effective components is needed. To determine the level of sufficiency of entrepreneurship potential, a normative model should be developed that characterizes the boundary parameters of its satisfactory and unsatisfactory state.

Assessing the effectiveness of the functioning of entrepreneurial activity involves comparing calculated indicators with normative and planned values, with indicators for past periods of time, as well as with indicators of other enterprises of industry. The final stage of a qualitative risk assessment is the identification of mechanisms for their reduction and the development of measures to improve overall efficiency within their activities (Ślusarczyk, 2019). Then a risk assessment is carried out, the result of which is an integral indicator of the level of risk (Semenyuk, 2019). For a formalized description of the results of assessment of risk level determination, status and effectiveness based on qualitative indicators in the interval from 0 to 1.0, it is recommended to use a verbal-digital scale. The proposed mechanism for assessing risk minimization has the function of detecting deviations and determining adaptation work. In the process of developing corrective measures, using the specified assessment mechanism, you can build a strategy for implementing improvements in the model of effective business operations. The solution to the model allowed minimization of risks on the basis of two assumptions: a rational study of factors groups and ranking of factors within groups according to their degree of weight in relation to the risk situation. This allows SMEs to work in the zone of acceptable risks.

А. Нуржанова¹, Ш. Ниязбекова², Б. Исаева³, А. Қамышова⁴, Е. Попова⁴

¹Қаржы академиясы, Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан;

²С.Ю. Витте атындағы Мәскеу университеті, Еңбек және әлеуметтік қатынастар академиясы, Мәскеу, Ресей;

³Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, 010000, Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан;

⁴Санкт-Петербург мемлекеттік экономика университеті, Санкт-Петербург, Ресей.

E-mail: asema_n@mail.ru

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ ШАҒЫН ЖӘНЕ ОРТА БИЗНЕСІН ДАМУДАҒЫ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ТӘУЕКЕЛДЕРДІ ТӨМЕНДЕТУ ТЕТІКТЕРІ

Аннотация. Қазақстан Республикасының экономикасы соңғы жылдары әлемдік экономиканың біркелкі емес дамуы жағдайында жұмыс істеуде. Қазақстан экономикасындағы түбегейлі өзгерістердің белсенді барысы Қазақстандық қоғам мен мемлекеттің тыныс-тіршілігінің барлық салаларын қамтыды. Орталықтандырылған басқарудан шаруашылық жүргізу мен басқарудың нарықтық жүйесіне көшу бизнестің дамуына және тиісінше осы қызмет саласында әртүрлі экономикалық тәуекелдердің

Moreover, the application of possible risk factors for individual factors groups or indicators within factors depends on the conditions for the growth of risk factors to the main indicators according to the following formula:

$$NI = Ni^* (R^1 + R^2 + R^3 + \dots R^n) \quad (3)$$

NI – the predicted indicator while minimizing risk;

Ni is the actual indicator in question;

R¹; R²; R³...Rⁿ – a group of risk factors affecting the minimization of risks in this indicator.

The development of entrepreneurship focuses mainly on two main areas: the creation of large organizational and economic structures, which should give the economy stability and manageability; development of small and medium-sized businesses, which should create a competitive environment, provide production with flexibility and individualization.

Conclusion.

1. Implementation of the cluster approach and cluster initiatives when finalizing and updating regional development strategies, in particular, including the goals and development indicators of clusters of small and medium enterprises manufacturing final products in the content of the strategy of the federation subject, as well as the inclusion of the section «cluster creation activities of small and medium-sized enterprises» corresponding to the schematic diagrams in the territorial planning schemes of the regions, allows to put into practice a systematic approach to cluster policy.

2. The implementation of continuous monitoring of the activities of both already formed, recognized clusters and potential ones, the accumulation of information on the basis of the cluster policy center in the region, its use in improving cluster policies and information and advisory support to cluster members seems necessary for the full implementation of the research phase of cluster policy as well as providing feedback in the regional management system.

туындауына алып келді, бұл әсіресе шағын және орта бизнеске, сондай-ақ тұтастай алғанда ел экономикасына әсер етеді. Зиянды кәсіпорындардың едәуір өсуі олардың бизнес-құрылымдардың қызметіндегі тәуекел факторын ескерусіз жұмыс істегені туралы қорытынды жасауға мүмкіндік береді, онсыз нақты жағдайда күтілетін нәтижелерді алу қиын. Тәуекелсіз басқару тұжырымдамасы негізінде кәсіпорынның тиімді жұмыс істеу механизмін құру мүмкін емес. Сондықтан шағын және орта бизнестің (бұдан әрі-ШОБ) міндетті шарты іздеу еркіндігі, ұтқырлық және өз қызметіндегі тәуекелді жағдайларды барынша азайтуды ескере отырып, экономикалық іс-қимылдардың алуан түрлілігі кезіндегі олардың тәсілдерін таңдау болып табылады. Демек, тәуекелден аулақ болу керек, бірақ кәсіпкерлік тәуекел дәрежесін бағалай білу және оны азайту үшін оны басқара білу, Қазақстан экономикасында, оның ішінде шағын және орта бизнес үшін оларды азайтудың тиімді жолдарын табу керек.

Түйін сөздер: шағын бизнес; орта бизнес; тәуекел; кластер; ауыл шаруашылығы кәсіпорындары; инфляция

А. Нуржанова¹, Ш. Ниязбекова², Б. Исаева³, А. Камышова⁴, Е. Попова⁴

¹АО «Финансовая академия», Нур-Султан, Казахстан;

²Московский университет им. С.Ю. Витте, Академия труда и социальных отношений, Москва, Россия;

³Евразийский национальной университет имени Л.Н. Гумилева», Нур-Султан, Казахстан;

^{4,5}Санкт-Петербургский государственный экономический университет, Санкт-Петербург, Российская Федерация.

E-mail: asema_n@mail.ru

МЕХАНИЗМЫ СНИЖЕНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ РИСКОВ В РАЗВИТИИ МАЛОГО И СРЕДНЕГО БИЗНЕСА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

Аннотация. Экономика Республики Казахстан в последние годы работает в условиях неравномерного развития мировой экономики. Активный ход радикальных преобразований в экономике Казахстана, охватил все сферы жизнедеятельности казахстанского общества и государства. Переход от централизованно управляемой к рыночной системе хозяйствования и управления привел к развитию бизнеса и соответственно к возникновению в этой сфере деятельности различных видов экономических рисков, что особенно влияет на малый и средний бизнес, а так же в целом на экономику страны. Значительный рост убыточных предприятий позволяет сделать вывод о том, что они функционировали без учета фактора риска в деятельности бизнес структур, без этого сложно получение адекватных в реальных условиях ожидаемых результатов деятельности. Создать эффективный механизм функционирования предприятия на основе концепции безрискового хозяйствования невозможно. Поэтому неперенным условием малого и среднего бизнеса (далее МСБ) является свобода поиска, мобильность и выбор способов экономических действий при их разнообразии с учетом минимального снижения рискованных ситуаций в своей деятельности. Отсюда следует, что необходимо не избегать риска, а уметь оценивать степень предпринимательского риска и уметь управлять им, чтобы уменьшить его, найти эффективные пути их минимизации в экономике Казахстана, в том числе для малого и среднего бизнеса.

Ключевые слова: малый бизнес; средний бизнес; риск; кластер; сельскохозяйственные предприятия; инфляция.

Information about authors:

Asem Nurzhanova – PhD doctoral student, of “Financial Academy” JSC, Nur–Sultan, Kazakhstan, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5051-3187>

Shakizada Niyazbekova – Candidate of Economic Sciences PhD, Moscow Witte University, Moscow, Russian. Research interests: economy, finance, management, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3433-9841>

Bibigul Issayeva – PhD, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian national university, Nur–Sultan, Kazakhstan, <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-8109-2896>

Anna Borisovna Kamyshova – Doctor of Economics, Associate Professor, Professor of the Department of General Economic Theory and History of Economic Thought, The St. Petersburg State University of Economics (UNECON), St.Petersburg, Russian Federation, kamyshova76@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4801-4754>

Ekaterina Mikhaylovna Popova – Doctor of Economics, Professor, Professor of the Department of Banks, Financial Markets and Insurance Honorary Worker of the Higher School, The St. Petersburg State University of Economics (UNECON), St.Petersburg, Russian Federation, popova57@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5877-6272>

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S.B. Sartova¹, G.E. Nurbayeva², G.D. Bayandina², S.M. Khasenova²

¹Ekibastuz Engineering and Technical Institute named after K.I. Satpayev, Ekibastuz, Kazakhstan;

²Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraigyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan.

E-mail: sartova2010@mail.ru

MODERN APPROACHES TO THE ASSESSMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES AS THE MAIN FACTOR OF REGIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

Abstract. This article discusses the competition as the engine of economic development and, consequently, has an impact on all subjects of economic activities. In the modern science, regions are also considered as the participants in the competitive relations. Improving their competitiveness requires the development of the effective regional projects and programmes, based on successful monitoring and evaluation tools. Human resource management for the development of the regions and their competitive advantages is the strategic task of the regional policy. The role of the human resources in the process of forming the region's competitiveness is quite high. In the modern post-industrial economy, the main criterion for the region's competitiveness is the human resources as the key to the development of each territory. Analyzing the competitiveness of the territory, the assessment of the human resources is quite necessary component. At the same time, it is quite difficult to objectively assess the human resources, which are the main factor of the regional competitiveness is relevant. The purpose of the research is the comprehensive study of the modern approaches to the assessment of the human resources as the main factor of the regional competitiveness and the development of effective diagnostic tools in this direction.

Key words: capital stock, national economy, human resources, economic growth, resource base, reproduction process, priority factor, regional competitiveness, wage unit, labor income capitalization.

The relevance of the topic. In the regional economy the human resources are considered as the separate economic category, due to their role in the socio-economic development of the region. They determine the type of economic system of the territory and their qualitative and quantitative parameters affect its competitive advantages. Most modern researchers raise the human resources to the higher level than production funds, arguing that fixed capital tends to wear out, while human resources can be adapted to new working conditions. Indeed, the human resources are an important element of the socio-economic system. In this context, each individual performs the following roles:

- consumes the goods created;
- acts as one of the factors of production;
- object of influence in the process of human development;
- acts as the factor in the development of competitive advantages of the region and the country as a whole.

Based on the analysis of numerous studies, several main approaches to measuring human resources can be identified. This method is complex, which is caused by the need to apply an up-to-date technical and methodological framework. It also requires compliance with the representativeness of the sample of the studied parameters, the

development of the single mechanism for their assessment and justification [1, P.67]. Each approach considered has significant disadvantages due to an incomplete or difficult choice of measurement tools, methods and information bases. Ideally, the results of all considered approaches to the human potential assessment should be identical. In our opinion, the discrepancy between the results is caused by the choice of unrelated research objects, related to the different areas of the human abilities.

Figure 1.

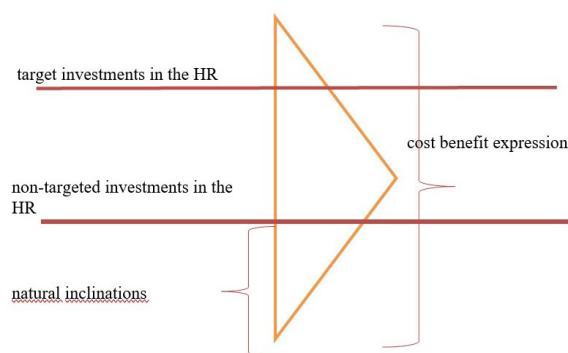


Figure 1. Main subsystems of individuals, analyzed in the course of qualitative assessment of the human resources.

Applying targeted investments, an artificially created part of the human resources was formed. The assessment involves analyzing part of the application of targeted investments and part of the natural data. Non-targeted investments can also indirectly affect the quality of the human resources [2, P.10].

J. Petrick sees the main problem of incompatibility of the human resources assessment results in the wide variety of approaches. As the result, it is difficult to compare indicators in different countries' economies.

There are often discussions about the choice of unit of measurement. The resource belongs to the economic category, so it is often used in value terms. The modern approach is index based. It involves the measurement of the human capital by using indices. This approach allows eliminating the distortions arising from the choice of the different gauges. It is most often used for evaluating the human capital of various countries, regions and territories [3, P.64].

Despite the existence of the large number of opinions about the content of the human resources, most authors believe that human resources are formed in the educational system. The evaluation often uses indicators of the sphere of education and science: terms of study, performance indicators, the number of patents for innovations, etc.

At first glance, the method is quite simple. However, accurate methodological and information bases are required to justify its application. Otherwise, the results are distorted. For example, information on the number of years of study in different countries is collected during the population census, i.e. only once every 10 years.

In some countries, data on the number of full years of education are not available. For example, in the CIS countries the census only asks about the level of education (secondary, higher, specialized secondary). Based on the information received, only approximate data can be calculated. Then the method of continuous accounting is applied, which provides for adjusting the number of years of study for factors that deserve attention: the share of the students, the coverage of various target groups, the number of students, who remained for re-education, and others.

Thus, the procedure for evaluating human resources based on the characteristics of the education is quite time-consuming. Partial lack of the information leads to insufficient accuracy of the final results. However, the average number of years of education is widely used in the construction of regression models describing the relationship between economic growth and the level of education [4, P.18].

Table 1 provides the comparative analysis of the average number of years of education in the different countries of the world.

Table 1. Average number of accumulated years of study in the different countries of the world

Name of the Country	2016 year	2017 year
USA	15,2	15,5
France	15,4	16,7
Germany	15,3	16,1
Great Britain	16,3	15,9
Japan	14,3	14,7
Russian Federation	11,9	11,8
Republic of Kazakhstan	13,8	13,9
Latvian	14,8	12,8

The indicator of the average number of years of study is often criticized in the modern science. Representatives of neoclassical theory have clearly proved that there is no obvious correlation between the level of economic growth and the country's well-being and the average number of years of study.

When analyzed in detail, the average number of years of training is as uninformative as the average temperature among the patients. It cannot be used to evaluate the total human resource. Adding up the number of years of citizens' education does not allow us to give the complete picture. According to the research theory, the human capital of 2 employees, each of whom has studied for 7 years, should equal the potential of 1 employee, who has received education for 14 years. This judgment is fundamentally wrong.

The indicator of the average number of years of study does not take into account the quality of education and its compliance with the requirements of the economy. Lieber R. was the first, who declared this method should not be used in assessing human resources [5, P.45].

He noted that the indicator can only be used in econometric analysis, if the following conditions are strictly met:

- employees are interchangeable with each other;
- the quality of education and the level of acquired knowledge and skills are the same regardless of the year of study;
- the process of replacing employees is absolutely elastic;
- there is the direct correlation between the number of years of training and the level of employee productivity.

For building econometric models, indicators that characterize the relationship between the level of education and accumulated knowledge and skills are of great value. Among them, the number of the respondents with the certain level of education in the total number of able-bodied citizens and the population as the whole is of particular value (table 2).

Table 2. Comparative analysis of the working-age population in different countries by level of education in 2016-2017

Country	Incomplete secondary education		Complete secondary education		Secondary specialized and higher education	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
USA	9,8	9,6	38,7	36,7	51,5	53,7
France	11,8	12,2	46,5	46,7	41,7	41
Germany	21,5	19,7	43,9	43,7	34,6	36,6
Great Britain	14,3	14,4	41,9	41,5	43,8	44,1
Japan	18,7	18,3	47,2	47,1	34,1	34,6
Russian Federation	22,2	20,1	48,9	47,7	28,9	32,2
Republic of Kazakhstan	33,6	27,5	34,4	41,3	32	31,2

Additional indicators are also used to rank the countries by their level of the human capital development. The most of them are the number of the citizens engaged in R & D, the percentage of people with the scientific degree, coverage of different levels of education, the number of the students, receiving higher education, and others. Western countries are leading in many of these indicators [6, P.33].

The countries of the former Soviet Union lag behind in terms of the share of expenditures in GDP, directed to the development of the educational space and improving the literacy of the citizens.

If special tests for the students are designed to determine the level of material development, these standardized tasks for adults are aimed at identifying the skills of the individuals after graduation. Comparing tests for adults with tasks for schoolchildren and students allow us to conclude that they are poorly correlated with each other. For example: the statistical relationship of the TIMSS test with the tasks for the economically active population is only 0.32. In the OECD countries, the average number of years of education is approximately equal. However, IELTS test results show that the functional literacy index in the Nordic countries of Europe (Finland, Norway and Sweden) is higher. This is due to the serious influence of the state on the labor market, access to education for all members of the society and the variety of the social programs for the citizens.

For the use of representative estimates in the analysis of human resources, the character is limited. This is due, first, to the complexity and the assessment procedure. Second, the results obtained from different approaches are poorly correlated with each other. This only adds ambiguity to the process of analyzing human resources. Hence, the increased interest in quantitative measurement indicators, which can be easily translated into value terms.

Investment assessment of the human resources is the most productive. However, it is necessary

to understand, what costs can be attributed to investments in the development of human resources at the level of the individual, the company and the country as the whole [7, P.531].

In the classical version of the theory, the point of reference for lost income of the citizens is the period of obtaining secondary, special or higher education. However, modern developed countries are characterized by the high level of youth unemployment. The most vulnerable are the citizens, who have received incomplete secondary or incomplete higher education.

Naturally, the analysis of the situation on the labor market does not take into account the costs of the students in absolute or cost terms. There is also the question of accounting for lost profits of primary and secondary school students. There is no developed alternative to comparison with employment, but parents and guardians are also engaged in investing in their development.

The contribution of formal education to the development of human resources is gradually decreasing, despite the increase in the duration of training and the promotion of self-learning. Moreover, in most cases, new competencies of the economically active population are developed during the job training not at advanced training courses. Special contribution to the development of the human resources brings creativity, in which the person receives special knowledge and production skills. The development of competencies in the production process is used not only in the areas of R & D. Statistics shows that the greatest contribution to the development of the human resources, belongs to the acquisition of knowledge and skills in the workplace.

The development of the human resources does not always require serious expenditures and efforts. For example, within the framework of work, the accumulation of industrial experience, the development of relevant competencies and the constant replenishment of knowledge is considered

as the normal process through which an employee can fully perform the duties assigned to him. It does not provide for targeted investment. It follows that neither the assessment of the level of education, nor the use of quantitative indicators of accounting for the stock of resources for past savings are absolutely reliable methods. They can't account for all the sources of people's knowledge and skills [8, P.81].

Thus, it is only indirectly possible to evaluate the human resources, based on past experience, for example, by comparing the impact of knowledge and experience at the different stages of work. Numerous studies show that human resources are actively developed in the early stages of work and they are devalued by retirement. An interesting fact is that the higher initial stock of knowledge and skills, the further the tipping point of depreciation is pushed back.

Proponents of this approach only complement the relationship between abilities, accumulated knowledge, skills and investments incurred. They believe that it is necessary to take into account the intangible wealth of the person only if it participates in the economic activities and benefits its owner. In this regard, they introduce the concept of "working resource". The argument is quite simple: the presence of abilities, knowledge and skills is not enough to participate in the production of tangible and intangible goods [9, P.91].

It is important that every person, who has received an education, has the chance to find a job in their specialty. Unemployment and unwillingness to perform labor duties leads to stagnation of human resources.

Materials and methods of research. The research methodology is based on the dialectical method, freed from materialistic or idealistic monism and based on the pluralistic, multilinear interdependence of all social phenomena. We also used the method of dialectical interdependence and interaction of methods: theoretical and empirical, historical and logical, induction and deduction in the study of the formation and development of ethnic identity in our country. The theoretical basis is based on existing theoretical and empirical publications on ethnic identity and ethnic component. In this article were used abstract-logical, analytical, monographic, economic-statistical, sociological, expert methods, as well as the methods of economic-mathematical analysis, modeling and forecasting.

Research results. The founder of the method of evaluating human resources of the English classical political economy is W. Petty. He owns the famous method of summing up lifetime earnings. According to his version, the value of the population is calculated by multiplying the average annual income by the duration of the labor function. He estimated his working life at an average of 20 years. W. Fara improved the methodology of W. Petty, adding the following features:

- implemented net return on human resources (the indicator is calculated by subtracting the minimum cost of primary needs from the income received);
- began to take into account the different life expectancy of the citizens, depending on their age;
- used the indexation of earnings to obtain real income of the population.

Any decision to invest in the development of human resources is justified. Therefore, in order to distinguish the rational and irrational investment ideas, it is necessary to take into account the indicator of maximizing benefits in value terms. Naturally, this decision is not absolutely correct, but it allows getting the specific result [10, P.5].

Conclusion. In the conclusion it should be noted, that the level of development of human resources brings to each individual material and non-material benefits. Among them: reducing the risk of unemployment, higher satisfaction with working conditions, and the possibility of building a career. There are also benefits that are not related to the labor market and monetary relations. It is proved that holders of the scientific degrees have fewer health problems, than those with secondary or incomplete secondary education. Thus, evaluating human resources through future benefits also has its weaknesses. The distortion of the result is caused by the following contradictions:

1. Lack of the unified approach to measuring non-monetary benefits, bringing them to single basis. It is worth noting that this return can change along different paths over the course of lifetime.
2. In the measurement of the future return you must enter the coefficient of uncertainty. Since the actual flow of future returns cannot be accurately calculated, this is an expected flow, the assessment of which involves the development of procedures for accounting for uncertainty and risk. The demographic situation in the country can be modeled using the retrospective analysis. It is also possible to calculate the average working life of the citizens with high probability. As for the market situation and the unemployment rate, these indicators are difficult to predict.
3. The earnings of the citizens affected by various factors. It is difficult to distinguish income from human resources and other factors of production.

С.Б. Сартова¹, Г.Е. Нұрбаева², Г.Д. Баяндина², С.М. Хасенова²

¹Қ.Сәтбаев атындағы Екібастұз инженерлік-техникалық институты, Екібастұз, Қазақстан;

²КЕАҚ Торайғыров университеті, Павлодар, Қазақстан.

E-mail: sartova2010@mail.ru

ӨНІРЛІК БӘСЕКЕГЕ ҚАБІЛЕТТІЛІКТІҢ НЕГІЗГІ ФАКТОРЫ РЕТІНДЕ АДАМ РЕСУРСТАРЫН БАҒАЛАУДЫҢ ЗАМАНАУИ ТӘСІЛДЕРІ

Андатпа. Мақалада бәсекелестік экономикалық дамудың қозғаушы күші ретінде қарастырылған, сондықтан экономикалық қызметтің барлық субъектілеріне әсер етеді. Қазіргі ғылымда аймақтар бәсекелестік қатынастардың қатысушылары ретінде қарастырылады. Олардың бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыру мониторинг пен бағалаудың табысты құралдарына негізделген тиімді өңірлік жобалар мен бағдарламаларды әзірлеуді талап етеді. Өңірлерді дамыту және олардың бәсекелестік артықшылықтары үшін адами ресурстарды басқару өңірлік саясаттың стратегиялық міндеті болып табылады. Аймақтың бәсекеге қабілеттілігін қалыптастыру процесінде адам ресурстарының рөлі өте жоғары. Қазіргі постиндустриалды экономикада аймақтың бәсекеге қабілеттілігінің негізгі өлшемі әр аймақтың дамуының кілті ретінде адами ресурстар болып табылады. Аймақтың бәсекеге қабілеттілігін талдау кезінде адам ресурстарын бағалау жеткілікті қажетті компонент болып табылады. Сонымен бірге, аймақтық бәсекеге қабілеттіліктің негізгі факторы болып табылатын адами ресурстарды объективті бағалау өте қиын. Біздің мақаламыздың мақсаты-аймақтың бәсекеге қабілеттілігінің негізгі факторы ретінде адам ресурстарын бағалаудың заманауи тәсілдерін жан-жақты зерттеу және осы бағытта тиімді диагностикалық құралдарды әзірлеу болып табылады.

Түйін сөздер: капитал қоры, ұлттық экономика, адам ресурстары, экономикалық өсу, ресурстық база, ұдайы өндіру процесі, басым фактор, өңірдің бәсекеге қабілеттілігі, еңбекақы төлеу бірлігі, еңбек кірістерін капиталдандыру.

С.Б. Сартова¹, Г.Е. Нұрбаева², Г.Д. Баяндина², С.М. Хасенова²

¹Екибастузский инженерно-технический институт им. К.И. Сатпаева, Экибастуз, Қазақстан;

²НАО Торайғыров университет, Павлодар, Казахстан.

E-mail: sartova2010@mail.ru

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ОЦЕНКЕ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИХ РЕСУРСОВ КАК ОСНОВНОГО ФАКТОРА РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТИ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается конкуренция как двигатель экономического развития и, следовательно, оказывает влияние на все субъекты экономической деятельности. В современной науке регионы также рассматриваются как участники конкурентных отношений. Повышение их конкурентоспособности требует разработки эффективных региональных проектов и программ, основанных на успешных инструментах мониторинга и оценки. Управление человеческими ресурсами для развития регионов и их конкурентных преимуществ является стратегической задачей региональной политики. Роль человеческих ресурсов в процессе формирования конкурентоспособности региона достаточно высока. В современной постиндустриальной экономике основным критерием конкурентоспособности региона являются человеческие ресурсы как ключ к развитию каждой территории. При анализе конкурентоспособности территории оценка человеческих ресурсов является достаточно необходимой составляющей. В то же время очень сложно объективно оценить человеческие ресурсы, которые являются основным фактором актуальной региональной конкурентоспособности. Целью нашей статьи является комплексное изучение современных подходов к оценке человеческих ресурсов как основного фактора конкурентоспособности региона и разработка эффективного диагностического инструментария в этом направлении.

Ключевые слова: запас капитала, национальная экономика, человеческие ресурсы, экономический рост, ресурсная база, процесс воспроизводства, приоритетный фактор, конкурентоспособность региона, единица оплаты труда, капитализация трудовых доходов.

Information about authors:

Sartova S.B. – Master in Economy, Teacher of the Department of Economics and Management, named after Professor Z.A. Galimov, Chair of Engineering and Economics; Ekibastuz Engineering and Technical Institute named after K.I. Satpayev; Ekibastuz, Kazakhstan; sartova2020@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6347-8050>

Nurbayeva G.E. – PhD in Economy, Senior Lecturer, Department of Business, Education and Law, Chair of Business and Management; Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraigyrov University, Pavlodar,

Kazakhstan; nuvi79@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7006-4403>

Bayandina G.D. – PhD in Economy, Senior Lecturer, Department of Public Administration, Business and Law, Chair of Management and Political Science; Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraigyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan; bayandinagd@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9436-0522>

Khasenova S.M. – Senior Lecturer, Department of Economics and Law, Chair of Economics; Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraigyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan; sveta_hasenova.7@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8738-7794>

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V.G. Semenov¹, A.D. Baimukanov², A.S. Alentayev³, R.M. Mudarisov⁴, A.K. Karynbayev⁵

¹Chuvash State Agricultural Academy, Cheboksary, Chuvash Republic, Russia;

²Russian State Agrarian University - Moscow Agricultural Academy named after K.A. Timiryazev, Moscow, Russia;

³Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Animal Breeding and Fodder Production, Almaty, Kazakhstan ;

⁴Bashkir State Agrarian University, Ufa, Republic of Bashkortostan, Russia;

⁵Taraz innovative – humanitarian university, Taraz, Kazakhstan

E-mail: semenov_v.g@list.ru,

DAIRY PRODUCTIVITY OF HOLSTEIN COWS OF DIFFERENT BREEDINGS UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF COMMERCIAL DAIRY FARMS

Abstract. This work aims to identify the level of productivity of Holstein cows of different breedings.

The experimental studies were performed using purebred Holstein animals imported from Germany, Hungary, and Finland.

When studying the exterior-constitutional features of livestock raised on the farm, it was found that Holstein cows as a whole were characterized by a relatively strong constitution, a proportionally developed and slightly elongated body with average live weight, deep chests with well-defined milk veins, glandular and properly attached bath-like and cup-shaped udder, with an average intensity of milk yield (2.12-2.4 kg/min). According to the expressiveness of dairy forms, the best indicators were for animals of Hungarian breeding with the linear affiliation of Reflection Sovering, and in cows of German and Finnish breedings - Montwik Chieftain.

A study of the dairy productivity of cows showed that the greatest milk yield over 305 days for three lactations, depending on the linear affiliation, was for Hungarian cows: during the 1st lactation - 6465.9-6951.2 kg, the 2nd lactation - 7463.5-7706.2 kg, according to the 3rd lactation - 8254.2-8297.7 kg of milk.

A comparative evaluation of the dairy production of cows showed that the highest dairy productivity was noted in cows of the Reflection Sovering line. Thus, the average milk yield in cows of this line in the first three lactations was higher than in analogs of the Finnish breeding by 885 kg (13.02%) and German one - by 892 kg or 13.1% ($P < 0.05$), Vis Beck Ideal by 444.5 kg (6.2%) and 807 kg or 12.0% ($P < 0.01$) respectively. The animals of the Montwik Chieftain line of the Hungarian breeding exceeded in the milk yield of the German cows by 176.5 kg (2.4%) and the Finnish cows by 238.2 kg or 3.3%. Indicators of the coefficient of variation in milk yield show that the herd of Holstein cows in the first and third lactations is very heterogeneous. According to the second lactation, the representatives of the Vis Beck Ideal line of the German selection and the Montwik.

It was established that in the coefficient of consistency of lactation, cows of German breeding exceeded the analogs of the Finnish and Hungarian breedings by 4.7 and 6.7%, respectively. Herewith, in the Hungarian cows, the lactation full value indicator was higher by 18.3% and 1%, which indicates higher stability of milk yield of cows of this group for the entire lactation.

In such a way, our analysis of the morphofunctional properties of the udder showed that the investigated groups of animals correspond to the technological requirements for industrial keeping technology and organizing machine milking.

Key words: cows, selection, lines, lactation, exterior constitutional features, dairy productivity.

Introduction. Increasing milk production and improving its quality have been and remain one of the priority tasks of animal husbandry in the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) [1].

Its solution should be based on the intensification of dairy farming, the main factor of which is to improve the genetic potential of cattle [2, 3, 4, 5].

At the present stage of development of dairy cattle breeding, there is an advance in the breeds of dairy, meat, and combined directions of productivity

using high productive breeds of the world gene pool, in particular, the Holstein [6, 7, 8].

The productive traits of farmed breeds of dairy cattle are largely determined by their genotype. In this regard, in recent years, much attention has been paid to the study of biological characteristics and the identification of adaptation processes that affect the realization of the genetic potential of cows, to organize further breeding with imported livestock and their offspring [9, 10, 11].

To date, the issues of the impact of the origin country of the imported livestock on the productive traits of the Holstein cows due to the peculiarities of the formation and improvement of breeding herds have not been fully studied.

This work aims to identify the level of productivity of Holstein cows of different breedings.

Materials and methods. The experimental studies were performed using purebred Holstein animals imported from Germany, Hungary, and Finland.

The feeding and keeping conditions of the experimental cows were the same following the technology adopted at the farm. In the stall period, cows were kept loose in four-row typical cowsheds. Feeding and milking were carried out according to the common daily routine at the farm, on a high-performance Farmtec herringbone milking device. In the summer, cows were kept in the pen without grazing.

Under the aim and objectives of the study, out of 886 cows of the herd, three groups of 21 animals in each were formed - analogs taking into account age, selection, and linearity of 7 animals each (Montwik Chieftain 95679, Vis Beck Ideal 0933122, Reflection Sovering 198998).

Cows belonging to different lines and breeding, as well as reproductive qualities were determined based on an analysis of the genealogical structure of the herd, using breed certificates, cards, artificial insemination journals, and other documents of primary zootechnical registration.

Exterior-constitutional features of cows were studied to determine the physique type and direction of productivity by taking 7 basic measurements of the body, followed by the calculation of 6 physique and photographing indices. The animals were measured three hours after feeding, 6 animals in each group.

The live weight of cows was determined at 3 months of appropriate lactation by individual weighing in the morning before feeding.

Dairy productivity of cows was determined according to computerized data, the intensity of milk transfer using the Dairymaster program.

To determine the quality indicators of milk, an average sample was taken for two adjacent days. The chemical composition of milk was determined in the laboratories of the departments of private zootechnics and animal breeding; physiology, biochemistry, and animal feeding of the Bashkir State Agrarian University.

The morphofunctional properties of the cow udder were studied by the method of F.L. Harkavi "Evaluation of the udder and milk yield of cows of dairy and dairy-meat breeds", and productive longevity according to zootechnic records for all lactations.

All considered indicators of the scientific and economic experiment were subjected to biometric processing by the method of variation statistics.

Results. The farm uses a hay-concentrate type of cow feeding, balanced in terms of the basic nutrients content following the developed standards by FSC for animal husbandry.

To compensate for the deficiency of protein, as well as minerals and vitamins in the production of compound feed on the farm it is used sunflower meal and premix.

In the stall period, in the diet structure of the total nutritional value, rough forage accounted for about 10%, succulent and watery forage - 46.4%, including silage - 20, haylage - 14.4, root crops - 12% and concentrated (including carbohydrate) - 44.0%.

With an eye to 100 kg of live weight, 3.3 kg of dry matter with a concentration of 1 kg - 10.8 MJ of exchange energy were accounted for. For 1 EFU, 100 g of digestible protein was accounted for, with a sugar-protein ratio of 0.9-1.0.

In the summer period, according to nutrition, the share of concentrates in the structure of the diet accounted for 46.2%, green mass - 26.8%, hay - 9.0%, and molasses - 8.0%. 10.6 MJ of exchange energy accounted for per 1 kg of dry matter and 102.5 g of digestible protein per 1 ECE.

When studying the exterior-constitutional features of livestock raised on the farm, it was found that Holstein cows as a whole were characterized by a relatively strong constitution, a proportionally developed and slightly elongated body with average live weight, deep chests with well-defined milk veins, glandular and properly attached bath-like and cup-shaped udder, with an average intensity of milk yield (2.12-2.4 kg/min). According to the expressiveness of dairy forms, the best indicators were for animals of Hungarian breeding with the linear affiliation of Reflection Sovering, and in cows of German and Finnish breedings - Montwik Chieftain.

Our research has established that no significant differences in the live weight of cows depending on their origin have been identified. Herewith, during the first two lactations, some advantage was observed in the group of cows of German breeding (523.2-554.5 kg), and subsequently in Hungarian (547.3-594.1 kg).

At the same time, Hungarian cows were characterized by better linear growth indicators and exceeded the German selection analogs in height at the withers by 1.6 cm, in chest width - by 1.8 cm, in oblique body length - by 5.0 cm, in chest depth - by 4.6 cm ($P < 0.05$) and in chest girth - by 5.6 cm, inferior to the cows of the Finnish breeding in chest girth by 2.4 cm and chest depth by 2.2 cm ($P < 0.05$). In the chest breadth, the representatives of the Finnish breeding exceeded their German peers by 4 cm ($P < 0.05$).

Cows of Hungarian origin were characterized by a greater elongation by 7.3% and significantly ($P < 0.05$) exceeded their analogs in Finnish breeding, and in terms of blockiness rate, thoracic and pelvic-thoracic index by 9.0%; 1.4% and 5.3%, respectively ($P < 0.05$).

Thus, Hungarian cows had a more expressed exterior characteristic of high productive dairy cattle.

A study of the dairy productivity of cows showed that the greatest milk yield over 305 days for three lactations, depending on the linear affiliation, was for Hungarian cows: during the 1st lactation - 6465.9-6951.2 kg, the 2nd lactation - 7463.5-7706.2 kg, according to the 3rd lactation - 8254.2-8297.7 kg of milk (Table 1).

Table 1 - Milk yield of Holstein cows of different genotypes for 305 days of lactation

Line	German breeding		Finnish breeding		Hungarian breeding	
	M±m	Cv,%	M±m	Cv,%	M±m	Cv,%
First lactation						
Vis Beck Ideal 0933122	5609.5±445.40	19.8	6554.3±318.6*	14.4	6811.6±406.51**	10.9
Montwik Chieftain 95679	6463.5±336.93	12.8	6312.7±405.31	15.6	6465.9±312.2	10.9
Reflection Sovering 198998	6343.3±409.69	16.1	6357.2±319.05	11.4	6951.2±423.2*	16.7
Second lactation						
Vis Beck Ideal 0933122	6995.5±197.67	7.1	7082.9±266.8	23.1	7463.5±192.13	14.3
Montwik Chieftain 95679	7321.7±740.09	24.8	7384.5±305.5	12.9	7505.1±214.12	6.1
Reflection Sovering 198998	6754.7±496.74	23.0	6809.7±345.1	11.4	7706.2±565.17*	17.8
Third lactation						
Vis Beck Ideal 0933122	7546.8±496.31	13.2	7603.3±320.7	20.2	8297.7±265.31*	11.1
Montwik Chieftain 95679	7910.35±509.15	18.4	7813.5±369.7	11.4	8254.2±202.54	16.1
Reflection Sovering 198998	7244.35±234.15	14.5	7195.4±289.35	13.3	8359.45±311.26*	10.5

*P<0.05; P**<0.01

A comparative evaluation of the dairy production of cows showed that the highest dairy productivity was noted in cows of the Reflection Sovering line. Thus, the average milk yield in cows of this line in the first three lactations was higher than in analogs of the Finnish breeding by 885 kg (13.02%) and German one - by 892 kg or 13.1% (P<0.05), Vis Beck Ideal by 444.5 kg (6.2%) and 807 kg or 12.0% (P<0.01) respectively. The animals of the Montwik Chieftain line of the Hungarian breeding exceeded in the milk yield of the German cows by 176.5 kg (2.4%) and the Finnish cows by 238.2 kg or 3.3%. Indicators of the coefficient of variation in milk yield show that the herd of Holstein cows in the first and third lactations is very heterogeneous. According to the second lactation, the representatives of the Vis Beck Ideal line of the German selection and the Montwik Chieftain of the Hungarian breeding, the coefficients of variation are significantly smoothed.

The analysis of the physicochemical indicators of milk in experimental cows indicates that significant differences were revealed only in fat content. As a result, the milk of the Hungarian cows was characterized by the lowest dry matter content and higher density. According to the fat content in milk, the German cows exceeded the Finnish analogs and Hungarian counterparts by 0.24 and 0.42%, respectively. In our opinion, this may be due to the peculiarities of breeding work aimed at increasing the fat content of herds (Table 2).

It was established that in the coefficient of consistency of lactation, cows of German breeding exceeded the analogs of the Finnish and Hungarian breedings by 4.7 and 6.7%, respectively. Herewith, in the Hungarian cows, the lactation full value indicator was higher by 18.3% and 1%, which indicates higher stability of milk yield of cows of this group for the entire lactation (Table 3).

Table 2 - Physico-chemical indicators of cow milk

Indicator	Breeding		
	German	Finnish	Hungarian
Dry matter, %	12.68±0.06	12.52±0.04	12.3±0.02
nonfat milk solids, %	8.38±0.08	8.46±0.06	8.42±0.1
Fat content, %	4.30±0.02	4.06±0.03	3.88±0.02*
Protein content, %	3.22±0.02	3.24±0.01	3.30 ±0.01
Lactose, %	4.52±0.04	4.60±0.04	4.44±0.05
Minerals, %	0.64±0.11	0.62±0.08	0.68±0.09
Density, °A	28.20±0.41	28.48±0.56	30.10±0.1
Acidity, °T	16.3±0.01	16.32±0.13	16.4±0.13

*P<0.05

Table 3 - The coefficients of consistency and full value of lactation of cows, (M±m)

Indicator	Breeding		
	German	Finnish	Hungarian
Milk yield for 305 days of lactation, kg	6995.1±139	6962.5±127	7524.3±153*
The highest daily milk yield, kg	26.5	27.9	30.9
Coefficient of consistency of lactation, %	86.5	81.8	79.8
Coefficient of the full value of lactation, %	83.7	101	102

*P<0.05

The suitability of cows for industrial keeping technology is largely determined by the morphological and functional properties of the udder (Table 4).

Table 4 - Morphological and functional properties of the udder of cows of different breeds, (M±m)

Indicator	Breeding		
	German	Finnish	Hungarian
width	35.9±1.21	36.1±1.29	36.9±1.33
length	42.7±1.25	43.6±1.12	45.4±1.14
Horizontal girth	122.6±3.39	124.3±3.6	127.7±4.1
Forequarters depth	31.4±1.44	32.3±1.5	32.7±1.52
Daily milk yield, kg	26.5 ± 0.67	28.55 ± 0.71*	31.33 ± 0.83**
Milking time, min	12.52 ± 0.16	12.6 ± 0.23	13.0± 0.28
The milk flow rate, kg/min	2.12 ± 0.04	2.26 ± 0.05*	2.41 ± 0.07*

P* <0.05 ; P** <0.01

It was found that, according to the main udder measurements, the cows of the Hungarian breeding were distinguished by higher indicators. They had a larger udder length by 2.7 cm and 1.8 cm and an udder girth by 5.1 cm and 3.4 cm or 4.2-2.7% compared with measurements of German and Finnish cows.

It was established that the Hungarian cows also differed by a higher milk flow rate (the amount of milk milked per 1 minute). With a daily milk yield of 31.33 kg (P<0.01), their milk flow rate was 2.41 kg/min (P<0.05), while in the Germans with a daily milk yield of 26.5 kg, the studied indicator was equal to 2.12 kg/min. In cows of Finnish breeding, the milk flow rate was 2.62 kg/min (P<0.05) with a daily milk yield of 28.55 kg.

In such a way, our analysis of the morphofunctional properties of the udder showed that the investigated groups of animals correspond to the technological requirements for industrial keeping technology and organizing machine milking.

Conclusion. Thus, new data on the feasibility of using Holstein cows of different breeds have been obtained, some paratypical factors have been substantiated that contribute to the manifestation of the high genetic potential of dairy productivity. An additional reserve has been identified for increasing milk production and improving its quality through the rational use of Holstein cattle in industrial technology.

В.Г. Семенов¹, А.Д. Баймұқанов², А.С. Алентаев³, Р.М. Мударисов⁴, А.К. Карынбаев⁵

¹Чуваш мемлекеттік ауылшаруашылық академиясы, Чебоксары,

Чуваш Республикасы, Ресей;

²Ресей мемлекеттік аграрлық университеті - К. А. Тимирязев атындағы Мәскеу ауылшаруашылық академиясы, Мәскеу, Ресей;

³Қазақ мал шаруашылығы және жемшөп өндірісі ғылыми-зерттеу институты, Алматы, Қазақстан;

⁴Башкир мемлекеттік аграрлық университеті, Уфа, Башқұртстан Республикасы, Ресей;

⁵Тараз инновациялық – гуманитарлық университеті, Тараз, Қазақстан

E-mail: semenov_v.g@list.ru,

СҮТ – ТАУАР ФЕРМАЛАР ЖАҒДАЙЫНДА ТҮРЛІ СЕЛЕКЦИЯДАҒЫ ГОЛШТИНДЕРДІҢ СҮТТІ ӨНІМДІЛІГІ

Аннотация. Жұмыстың мақсаты – өсіру барысында түрлі селекциядағы Голштейн сиыр тұқымдарның өнімділік деңгейін анықтау.

Тәжірибиелік зерттеулер Германия, Венгрия және Финляндия елдерінен әкелінген таза тұқымды Голштейн жануарларымен жүргізілді.

Шаруашылықтағы жануарлардың сыртқы – Конституциялық ерекшеліктері Голштейн тұқымдары жалпы алғанда мықты Конституцияға ие, орта массалы сиырларда ұзынша келген дене тұрқымен, жақсы жетілген сүтті тамырлармен, ванна тәрізді және табакша тәрізді формалармен сипатталады. Сүт берудің орташа интенсивтілігі (2,12-2,4 кг/мин). Сүтті формалары бойынша венгер селекциясының Рефлекшн, Соверинг линиялы шығу тегі иелері, неміс және фин сиырлары - Монтвик Чифтейн.

Сиырлардың сүт өнімділігін зерттеулер көрсеткендей, үш лактация бойынша 305 күн сауым мерзімінде Венгр селекция сиырлары өнімділікті көрсетті: I лактация – 6465,9-6951,2 кг, II лактация – 7463,5-7706,2 кг, III лактация – 8254,2-8297,7 кг /сүт.

Сиырлардың сүт өнімділігінің салыстырмалы бағалауы көрсеткендей, ең жоғары сүт өнімділігі Рефлекшн Соверинг сиыр линияларынан алынды. Аталған линия сиырларының алғашқы үш лактация бойынша орташа сауым жоғары болды, фин селекциясы 885 кг (13,02 %) және немісте - 892 кг немесе на 13,1 % (P<0,05), 892 кг или на 13,1 % (P<0,05), сәйкесінше Вис Бек Айдиал линиясы 444,5 кг (6,2 %) және 807 кг немесе на 12,0 % (P<0,01). Венгер селекциясының Монтвик Чифтейн линиясының жануарлары неміс селекциясы аналогторынан 176,5 кг (2,4%) және фин селекциясынан 238,2 кг немесе

на 3,3% басым болды. Сүт шығымдылығының өзгеру коэффициентінің индикаторлары бірінші және үшінші лактация кезеңіндегі Голштейн сиырларының табы өте гетерогенді екенін көрсетеді. Екінші лактацияға сәйкес Вис Бек Айдиал желісінің өкілдері және Венгриялық Монтвик Шифтейн, вариация коэффициенттері айтарлықтай теңестіріледі.

Лактацияның тұрақтылық коэффициенті бойынша неміс селекциясының сиырлары Фин және Венгр аналогтарынан 4,7 және 6,7 % басым болды. Алайда, Венгр селекциясының сиырларының лактация толықтығының көрсеткіші 18,3 және 1% жоғары болды, ол аталған сиырлардың сауым тұрақтылығы жоғары болды.

Сонымен, желіннің морфофункционалды қасиеттерін талдауға арналған жұмыстарды қорытындылай келе, зерттелген топ жануарлары технологиялық талаптарға сай келеді және машинамен саууға ұйымдастыруға болады.

Түйін сөздер: сиырлар, селекция, сызықтар, сыртқы – Конституционды ерекшеліктер, сүт өнімділігі.

В.Г. Семенов¹, А.Д. Баймуқанов², А.С. Алентаев³, Р.М. Мударисов⁴, А.К. Карынбаев⁵

¹Чувашская государственная сельскохозяйственная академия,
Чебоксары, Чувашская Республика, Россия,

²Российский государственный аграрный университет – Московская сельскохозяйственная академия им. К.А. Тимирязева, Москва, Россия

³Товарищество с ограниченной ответственностью «Казахский научно-исследовательский институт животноводства и кормопроизводства», Алматы, Республика Казахстан

⁴Башкирский государственный аграрный университет,
Уфа, Республика Башкортостан, Россия

⁵Таразский инновационно-гуманитарный университет, Тараз, Республика Казахстан
E-mail: semenov_v.g@list.ru,

МОЛОЧНАЯ ПРОДУКТИВНОСТЬ ГОЛШТИНОВ РАЗНЫХ СЕЛЕКЦИЙ В УСЛОВИЯХ МОЛОЧНО-ТОВАРНЫХ ФЕРМ

Аннотация. Цель работы – выявление уровня продуктивности коров голштинской породы разных селекций при разведении.

Экспериментальные исследования выполняли на чистопородных животных голштинской породы, завезенных из Германии, Венгрии и Финляндии.

При изучении экстерьерно-конституциональных особенностей разводимого в хозяйстве скота установлено, что животные голштинской породы в целом характеризовались сравнительно крепкой конституцией, пропорционально развитым и слегка удлинённым туловищем со средней живой массой коров, глубокой грудью хорошо выраженными молочными венами, железистым и правильно прикрепленным выменем ваннообразной и чашеобразной формы, со средней интенсивностью молокоотдачи (2,12-2,4 кг/мин). По выраженности молочных форм лучшими показателями обладали животные венгерской селекции с линейной принадлежностью Рефлекшн Соверинг, а у коров немецкой и финской – Монтвик Чифтейн.

Исследование молочной продуктивности коров показали, что наибольший надой за 305 дней по трем лактациям в зависимости от линейной принадлежности был у коров венгерской селекции: по I лактации – 6465,9-6951,2 кг, по II лактации – 7463,5-7706,2 кг, по III лактации – 8254,2-8297,7 кг молока.

Установлено, что по коэффициенту постоянства лактации коровы немецкой селекции превосходили аналогов финской и венгерской – соответственно на 4,7 и 6,7 %. В то же время у коров венгерской селекции показатель полноценности лактации был выше на 18,3 и 1%, что свидетельствует о более высокой устойчивости удоев коров данной группы за всю лактацию.

Таким образом, проведённый нами анализ морфофункциональных свойств вымени показал, что исследуемые группы животных соответствуют технологическим требованиям, предъявляемым к промышленной технологии содержания и организации машинного доения.

Ключевые слова: коровы, селекция, линий, лактация, экстерьерно-конституциональные особенности, молочная продуктивность.

Information about the authors:

Semenov Vladimir Grigoryevich - Doctor of Biological Sciences, professor, Honored Worker of Science of the Chuvash Republic, professor of the Department of Morphology, Obstetrics and Therapy, Chuvash State Agricultural University, 29, Karl Marx str., Cheboksary, 428003, Chuvash Republic, Russia, E-mail: semenov_v.g@list.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0349-5825>;

Mударisov Rinat Mansafovich - Doctor of Agricultural Sciences, Professor of the Department of Beekeeping, Private Zootechnics and Animal Breeding, Bashkir State Agrarian University, 34, 50-let Oktyabrya str., Ufa, Republic of Bashkortostan, 450001, Russia, E-mail: r-mударisov@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8579-3761>;

Baimukanov Aidar Dastanbekuly - master degree student of the Department of Breeding and Feeding of Farm Animals, Faculty of Zootechnics and Biology, Russian State Agrarian University - Moscow Agricultural Academy named after K.A. Timiryazev, Moscow, Russia E-mail: aidartaidar98@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9669-864X>;

Alentayev Aleidar Saldarovich – Doctor of Agricultural Sciences, Chief Researcher of the Department of Technology for Scientific Support of Dairy Cattle, Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Animal Breeding and Fodder Production, 51, Zhandosov str., Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan,, e-mail: alentaev55@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0046-5003>;

Kondruchina Svetlana Gennadiyevna - Candidate of Veterinary Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Morphology, Obstetrics and Therapy, Chuvash State Agricultural Academy, 29, Karl Marx str., Cheboksary, 428003, Chuvash Republic, Russia, E-mail: kondruchinasvetlana@yandex.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0326-2132>.

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L.M. Sembiyeva¹, A.O. Zhagyparova¹, Zh.U. Tulegenova², G.A. Orynbekova² Vasyly Derii³

¹L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian national university, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan

²«Turan Astana» University, «Turan Astana» University

³West Ukrainian National University, Ukraine

E-mail: sembiyeva@mail.ru

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF ORGANIZATION OF STATE AUDIT TYPES

Abstract. At the current stage of the global development of inter-economic relations in the economy, Kazakhstan urgently needs to improve the mechanisms of influence of states on socio-economic issues. The introduction of state audit that meets international standards and includes an audit of financial statements, compliance and efficiency is also included in the Concept of a new budgetary policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The current model of government audit in Kazakhstan began in 2015 with the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "About State Audit and Financial Control".

In the studies carried out, many problematic issues of government audit are considered in depth: ways of introducing modern forms and types of audit and control, such as strategic audit, audit of the effectiveness of the use of budget funds, assessment of strategic plans of government agencies and the activities of the quasi-public sector and their impact on economic development.

In general, state audit is seen as a holistic and independent assessment of the effectiveness of audit objects, covering not only financial issues, but also all areas of their activities with the presentation of effective recommendations based on identified deficiencies and proposals for risk management.

This article discusses the theoretical foundations, models and types of governmental audit in the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as the possibility of applying international experience in the development of the Kazakhstani model of governmental audit.

Key words: State audit, Republican budget, quasi-public sector.

Introduction. In the current model of governmental audit for each type of governmental audit, the corresponding standards have been developed and approved [1].

For the organization of types of governmental audit and in accordance with the Law on governmental audit and financial control in Kazakhstan, appropriate procedural and organizational standards are approved.

Methodological management of the activities of bodies of external control over the execution of local budgets is carried out by the Accounts Committee. Methodological management of the activities of internal control bodies over the execution of the republican and local budgets is carried out by the Internal State Audit Committee.

The following standards are currently in force:

- 1) financial reporting standard;
- 2) the standard for conducting performance audits;
- 2) the standard for conducting a compliance audit;
- 3) the standard for the implementation of quality control by external governmental audit bodies;
- 4) the standard for the implementation of the current assessment of the execution of the republican and local budgets;
- 5) a standard for assessing the activities of

governmental audit and financial control bodies [2].

The standard for governmental audit of financial statements was approved by order of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2017, and includes the following stages: planning, conducting and completing an audit.

The purpose of the audit of financial statements is to obtain a reasonable confirmation of the reliability of the financial statements of administrators of budget programs and government agencies, with the exception of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Financial statements are subject to financial statements of state institutions maintained at the expense of the republican and local budgets, in the amount and in the forms established by the Rules for the preparation and presentation of financial statements approved by order of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated August 1, 2017.

The audit of financial statements determines the sequence of actions of the state auditor and the assistant of the state auditor in the process of auditing financial statements, which are divided into the following stages of auditing financial statements:

- planning (testing the internal control system; determining research methods, drawing up and

approving an audit program);

- conducting a substantive audit (collection of audit evidence, audit procedures, audit sampling);
- completion of the audit (summary of audit results and their documentation).

Methods. The methods used are general scientific and special, such as: system analysis method; method of content analysis; comparative analysis method; method of analysis and synthesis; system approach method.

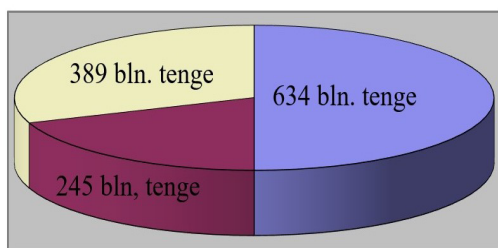
Results. The public auditor studies the activities of the audited entity in order to identify and correctly assess events, transactions, accounting methods used that may affect the reliability of the financial statements, the course of the audit, or the conclusions that are the basis for the auditor's report.

Earlier, prior to the entry into force of the Law "About State Audit and Financial Control", the inspectors carried out inspections according to the plan, with a frequency of once every two years. After the adoption of the law, inspections will be carried out on the basis of a risk management system. Moreover, the legislation provides for a mechanism for interaction between external and internal governmental audit bodies, which will exclude the possibility of double checks.

It should be noted that the accounting system of the audited entity will be effective if proper accounting and preparation of reliable financial statements are ensured.

Financial statements are audited by the authorized body for internal governmental audit and its territorial divisions.

In 2019, internal governmental audit bodies identified 634 billion tenge of violations, of which financial irregularities amounted to 245 billion tenge, or 39%. The main share of the identified financial irregularities falls on accounting and operating expenses. Also, 5,211 procedural violations were identified in the amount of 389 billion tenge (Figure 1).



■ Total ■ financial irregularities □ procedural violations

Figure 1 – Violations of the state audit of financial statements

Since 2019, the external audit bodies have been conducting a state audit of the consolidated financial statements (AFS) of administrators of republican budget programs (ARBP).

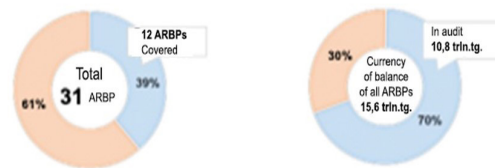


Figure 2 – Audit of financial statements of ARBP in 2019

The performance audit standard provides for the following procedures for planning and conducting an audit activity:

The first procedure is a preliminary study or specification of the topic of performance audit, development and definition of criteria, approaches, methods, methods of risk management [4, 5].

The second procedure is the definition of the purpose and issues of performance audit, which are formed on the basis of the topic of performance audit, which is determined at the stage of long-term planning.

The third procedure is the development of performance audit criteria, which is carried out in the process of preliminary study of government audit objects.

The fourth procedure is to identify and apply one of the following audit approaches:

- a systems-oriented approach that examines the proper functioning of control systems;
- a results-oriented approach that assesses whether the planned direct and final results have been achieved;
- a problem-oriented approach, according to which the causes and consequences of a particular problem are analyzed.

State auditors identify facts on the activities of the audited object for compliance with the criteria for performance audit and each revealed fact is confirmed by audit evidence, both physical, documentary and analytical.

The audit report must contain:

- assessment of the studied area of performance audit for compliance with performance audit criteria;
- links to relevant audit documentation;
- concise answers to all questions of performance audit;
- the auditor's opinion regarding the causes and consequences of deviations from the criteria.

The results of the performance audit are implemented through the implementation of measures aimed at mandatory execution, the inclusion of another audit activity in the Performance Audit Program, and an audit activity to collect audit evidence in order to confirm the proper implementation of the

recommendations by the governmental audit object.

To conduct an efficiency audit, as a criterion for determining the level of materiality, we selected the object of the study of the Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

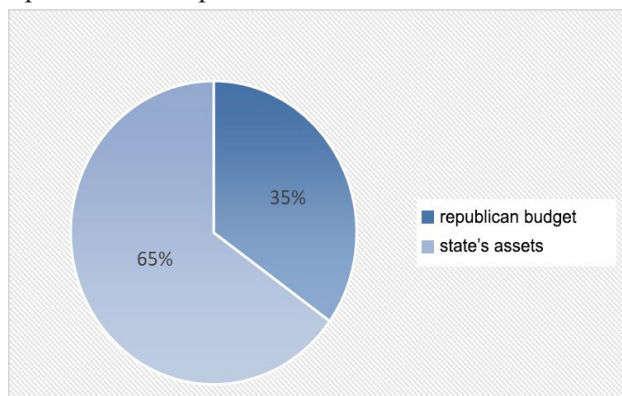


Figure 3 - Amount of funds of the republican budget and assets

The state audit covered 8 objects with the amount of funds from the republican budget and assets in the total amount of 122,800.3 million tenge, including funds from the republican budget - 42,875.1 million tenge and state assets - 79,925.2 million tenge. The audit was carried out in accordance with the indicators of efficiency and economy of the use of funds from the republican budget.

The audit revealed financial violations in the total amount of 343.9 million tenge, ineffective planning of budget funds (assets) for a total of 9.1 million tenge, ineffective use of funds (assets) in the amount of 20,541 million tenge and 91 procedural violations.

Of the amounts subject to reimbursement of 10.9 million tenge, restoration by works (services, accounting) 333 million tenge, actually 9.7 million tenge were recovered, 75.4 million tenge were recovered. Materials on 28 facts with signs of administrative offenses were transferred to the authorized bodies to initiate administrative proceedings.

The main reasons and conditions that contributed to the violations and shortcomings were inadequate compliance with legislation in the field of budgetary and other legislation, public procurement, documents regulating the implementation of Development Plans, and others.

According to the second standard, a compliance audit is carried out, the purpose of which is to comply with the norms of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as the acts of the subjects of the quasi-public sector by the object of state audit while ensuring budget revenues and using budget funds, state assets and subjects of the quasi-public sector [6,7].

Discussion. Compliance audit consists of the following steps:

- 1) planning a separate governmental audit;
- 2) conducting a separate governmental audit;

- 3) monitoring the implementation of the recommendations contained in the auditor's report, instructions.

The third procedural standard of external governmental audit is the implementation of the current assessment of the execution of the republican and local budgets, containing requirements for the formation and submission of operational information by the Accounts Committee for the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Sources for preparing information are:

- 1) quarterly analytical reports on the execution of the republican and local budgets of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan and local authorized bodies;

- 2) data from information systems of the Ministry of Finance;

- 3) the results of governmental audit and expert and analytical activities of the Accounts Committee;

- 4) the results of governmental audit and expert and analytical activities of the audit commissions;

- 5) information on the performance indicators of the authorized body for internal state audit and its territorial divisions, internal audit services of central state bodies, local executive bodies;

- 6) integrated information system of the Accounts Committee;

- 7) operational reporting and information of the relevant state bodies, administrators of budget programs and subjects of the quasi-public sector.

Annual information on the performance of governmental audit bodies consists of the information of the audit commissions and the report of the authorized body for internal governmental audit, including the activities of the internal audit services.

The fourth procedural standard for the implementation of the subsequent assessment of the execution of the republican budget contains procedural requirements for the annual report of the Accounts Committee on the execution of the republican budget to the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan or is called the annual report [8-10].

The fifth procedural standard for assessing the performance of governmental audit and financial control bodies determines the level of results achieved, improving the quality and effectiveness of the work of governmental audit bodies.

The assessment is carried out based on the results of half a year and a year in relation to all governmental audit bodies, with the exception of the Accounts Committee.

Based on the results of the activities of the audit commissions, a rating assessment of their activities is carried out.

The assessment of the activities of the internal audit services is carried out on the basis of the analysis of the reporting information of the internal audit services on the conducted government audit.

The assessment of the authorized body for

internal governmental audit is carried out in the following areas:

- 1) formation and implementation of the List of objects of governmental audit for the corresponding year;
- 2) conducting governmental audit and financial control;
- 3) conducting desk control;
- 4) compliance with governmental audit and financial control standards;
- 5) the responsibility of employees of governmental audit and financial control bodies;
- 6) execution of decisions of the Coordinating Council of governmental audit and financial control bodies.

Evaluation of the activities of governmental audit bodies is carried out in accordance with the directions and criteria for evaluating activities and with established positive and negative performance indicators.

The base grade level to which incentive points are added and from which demotion points are subtracted is 60 points.

The structural unit responsible for the assessment outputs the appropriate mark: 80 points and above -

effective, from 70 points to 80 points - satisfactory, less than 70 points - ineffective [11-13].

To conduct a compliance audit as a criterion for determining the level of materiality, we selected the total cost of the budget program.

Conclusions. Thus, the development of the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the context of globalization of world economic relations at the present stage has clearly revealed the need to activate various mechanisms of state influence on socio-economic processes [14-16].

In the Concept of a new budgetary policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Concept for the implementation of public audit in the Republic of Kazakhstan, it is noted that for a full assessment of state bodies in the implementation of socio-economic policy, a public audit will be introduced that complies with international standards and includes an audit of financial statements, compliance audit and performance audit.

The main purpose of state audit is to promote the successful implementation of economic policy, the effective use of the production potential of the country, regions, industries, spheres, etc.

Л. М. Сембиева¹, А. О. Жагыпарова¹, Ж. У. Тулегенова², Г. А. Орынбекова², Vasyl Derii³

¹Л.Н. Гумилев Атындағы Еуразия Ұлттық Университеті, Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан;

²Тұран - Астана Университеті, Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан.

³Батыс Украина Ұлттық Университеті, Украина.

E-mail: sembiyeva@mail.ru

МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК АУДИТ ҮЛГІЛЕРІН ҰЙЫМДАСТЫРУДЫҢ МАҢЫЗДЫ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ

Аннотация. Экономикадағы шаруашылықаралық байланыстардың жаһандық дамуының бүгінгі кезеңінде Қазақстанға әлеуметтік-экономикалық мәселелерге мемлекеттердің ықпал ету тетіктерін жетілдіру қажет. Халықаралық стандарттарға сәйкес келетін және қаржылық есептілік, сәйкестік және тиімділік аудитін қамтитын мемлекеттік аудитті енгізу де Қазақстан Республикасының жаңа бюджет саясатының тұжырымдамасына енгізілген.

Қазақстандағы мемлекеттік аудиттің қолданыстағы моделі 2015 жылы "Мемлекеттік аудит және қаржылық бақылау туралы" Қазақстан Республикасы Заңының қабылдануымен басталды.

Жүргізілген зерттеулерде мемлекеттік аудиттің көптеген проблемалық мәселелері: стратегиялық аудит, Бюджет қаражатын пайдалану тиімділігінің аудиті, мемлекеттік органдардың стратегиялық жоспарларын және квазимемлекеттік сектор қызметін бағалау және олардың экономиканың дамуына әсері аудит пен бақылаудың қазіргі заманғы нысандары мен түрлерін енгізу жолдары терең қаралды.

Тұтастай алғанда, мемлекеттік аудит тек қаржылық мәселелерді ғана емес, сондай-ақ анықталған кемшіліктер мен тәуекелдерді басқару жөніндегі ұсыныстар негізінде пәрменді ұсынымдар бере отырып, олардың қызметінің барлық бағыттарын қамтитын аудит объектілері қызметінің тиімділігін тұтас және тәуелсіз бағалау ретінде көрінеді.

Бұл мақалада Қазақстан Республикасындағы мемлекеттік аудиттің теориялық негіздері, модельдері мен түрлері, сондай-ақ мемлекеттік аудиттің қазақстандық моделін дамытуда халықаралық тәжірибені қолдану мүмкіндігі қарастырылған.

Түйін сөздер: Мемлекеттік аудит, Республикалық бюджет, квазимемлекеттік сектор.

Л.М. Сембиева¹, А.О. Жагыпарова¹, Ж.У. Тулегенова², Г.А. Орынбекова², Vasyl Derii³

¹Евразийский Национальный Университет имени Л.Н. Гумилева, Нур-Султан, Казахстан;

²Университет «Туран Астана», Нур-Султан, Казахстан;

³Западноукраинский Национальный Университет, Украина.

E-mail: sembiyeva@mail.ru

ОТЛИЧИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ТИПОВ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО АУДИТА

Аннотация. На сегодняшнем этапе глобального развития межхозяйственных связей в экономике Казахстана крайне необходимо совершенствовать механизмы влияния государств на социально-экономические вопросы. Внедрение государственного аудита, соответствующего международным стандартам и включающего аудит финансовой отчетности, соответствия и эффективности, также включены в Концепцию новой бюджетной политики Республики Казахстан.

Действующая модель государственного аудита в Казахстане берет свое начало в 2015 году с принятием Закона Республики Казахстан «О государственном аудите и финансовом контроле».

В проведенных исследованиях достаточно глубоко рассмотрены многие проблемные вопросы государственного аудита: пути внедрения современных форм и видов аудита и контроля, таких как стратегический аудит, аудит эффективности использования бюджетных средств, оценка стратегических планов госорганов и деятельности квазигосударственного сектора и их влияние на развитие экономики.

В целом, государственный аудит видится как целостная и независимая оценка эффективности деятельности объектов аудита, охватывающая не только финансовые вопросы, но и все направления их деятельности с представлением действенных рекомендаций на основе выявленных недостатков и предложений по управлению рисками.

В данной статье рассмотрены теоретические основы, модели и типы государственного аудита в Республике Казахстан, а также возможность применения международного опыта в развитии казахстанской модели государственного аудита.

Ключевые слова: Государственный аудит, Республиканский бюджет, квазигосударственный сектор.

Information about authors:

Sembieva L.M. - Doctor of Economics, Professor of the Department "State Audit" of the ENU named after L.N. Gumilyov; sembiyeva@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7926-0443>.

Zhagyparova A.O. - Ph.D., Associate Professor of "Finance" ENU named after L.N. Gumilyov; Zhagyparova_Aida@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6624-6025>.

Zh. Tulegenova - Head of the Department of Economics and Innovative Business, University of Turan-Astana"; Zhanna.tulegenova.77@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0426-9368>.

Orynbekova G.A.- Associate Professor, Department of Economics and Innovative Business, University of Turan-Astana; gulnar_1669@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4327-1954>. Vasyl Derii - Doctor of economics science, Professor, Professor of the Department of Accounting and Taxation, West Ukrainian National University. vasylderij@gmail.com. <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3600-4121>

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N.B. Shamuratova¹, Y.S. Baitilenova², A.N. Narenova², Zh.A. Nazikova², A.A. Kamerova¹

¹Kokshetau University named after A. Myrzakhmetov, Kokshetau, Kazakhstan;

²Taraz State University named after M.H. Dulati, Taraz, Kazakhstan;

E-mail: naza_1@mail.ru

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF BIOFUELS WITH A FEEDSTOCK FUEL COMPLEX.

Abstract: Biofuels are viewed as a possible fuel of the future. Concerning energy for cars there is intense “competition” stemming from electricity and rising in popularity due to modern research is also hydrogen. In general, biofuels are nowadays strongly supported in the European Union as well as in the United States of America and many other regions of the world.

Active management in the oil and gas industry needs to take in account knowledge not only about fossil fuels but also various types of alternative fuels like biofuels. This thesis goal is to analyze the economics of producing Bio-Crude oil from a plant called *Jatrophae curcadi*, (or also known as “purging nut”). It is nowadays growing around subtropical regions of the North American continent, especially in Mexico, and southern Asia, and with lower yield can grow even in arid wastelands of Central Asia (in arid Mali it is grown to hold wildlife from plants). It is the very undemanding plant so the biofuel produced from it can be very cheap compared to other biofuels.

The oil produced from this plant is not being traded on commodities markets yet but is viewed as biofuel of the future as currently sold soybean oil and palm oil are according to my analysis more expensive in many areas of the world. Production of the plant seeds (nuts) when pressed leads to bio-crude oil which can be processed to biocrude.

Economic analysis showed that given irrigation and good genetic selection of the plants to give higher production of seeds (price of the kg would be determining factor), the biocrude produced from the seeds has the potential to successfully compete with alternative fuels made from soybean or palm oils.

Key words: diesel, gas, management, economic analysis, *jatrophae curcadi*, bio-crude, oil.

Leaves, which show anti leukemic activity, contain alpha-amyrin, beta-sitosterol, stigmaterol, and campesterol, 7-keto-beta-sitosterol, stigmast-5-ene-3-beta, 7-alpha-diol, and stigmast-5-ene-3beta, 7 beta-diol (Duke, 2000)

The poisoning is an irritant, with acute abdominal pain and nausea about 1/2 hour following ingestion. Diarrhea and nausea continue but are not usually serious. Depression and collapse may occur, especially in children. Two seeds are strong purgative. Four to five seeds are said to have caused death, but the roasted seed is said to be nearly innocuous. Bark, fruit, leaf, root, and wood are all reported to contain HCN (Hydrogen Cyanide) (Watt and Breyer-Brandwijk, 1962). Seeds contain the dangerous toxalbumin curcin, rendering them potentially fatally toxic.

The "crude oil" pumped out of the ground is a black liquid called petroleum. This liquid contains aliphatic hydrocarbons, or hydrocarbons. The carbon atoms link together in chains of different lengths. Hydrocarbon molecules of different lengths have different properties and behaviors.

For example, methane, a gaseous molecule, is a chain with just one carbon atom in it (CH₄) and is the lightest chain. Methane is a gas so light that it floats like helium. As the chains get longer, they get

heavier. The first four chains -- CH₄ (methane), C₂H₆ (ethane), C₃H₈ (propane) and C₄H₁₀ (butane) -- are all gases, and they boil at -161, -88, -46 and -1 degrees F, respectively (-107, -67, -43 and -18 degrees C). The chains up through C₁₈H₃₂ or so are all liquids at room temperature, and the chains above C₁₉ are all solids at room temperature (HowStuffWorks.com, 2009).

The petroleum refining industry converts crude oil into more than 2500 refined products, including liquefied petroleum gas, gasoline, kerosene, aviation fuel, diesel fuel, fuel oils, lubricating oils, and raw material for the petrochemical industry. Petroleum refinery activities start with receipt of crude for storage at the refinery, include all petroleum handling and refining operations, and they terminate with storage preparatory to shipping the refined products from the refinery. The petroleum refining industry employs a wide variety of processes. A refinery's processing flow is largely determined by the composition of the crude oil raw material and the chosen slate of petroleum products. The example refinery flow scheme presented in Figure 4 shows the general processing arrangement used by refineries in the United States for major refinery processes. The arrangement of these processes will vary among refineries, and few, if any, employ all of these processes (EPA,1995).

Listed below are five categories of general refinery processes and associated operations (in reference to Figure 4):

1. Separation processes: involves atmospheric distillation, which is made up of (a) vacuum distillation and (b) light ends recovery (gas processing). These steps of refinery separation processes separate these crude oil constituents into common boiling point fractions.

2. Petroleum conversion processes, encompassing cracking (thermal and catalytic), reforming, alkylation, polymerization, isomerization, coking, and visbreaking. Cracking, coking, and visbreaking processes are used to break large petroleum molecules into smaller ones. Polymerization and alkylation processes are used to combine small petroleum molecules into larger ones. Isomerization and reforming processes are applied to rearrange the structure of petroleum molecules

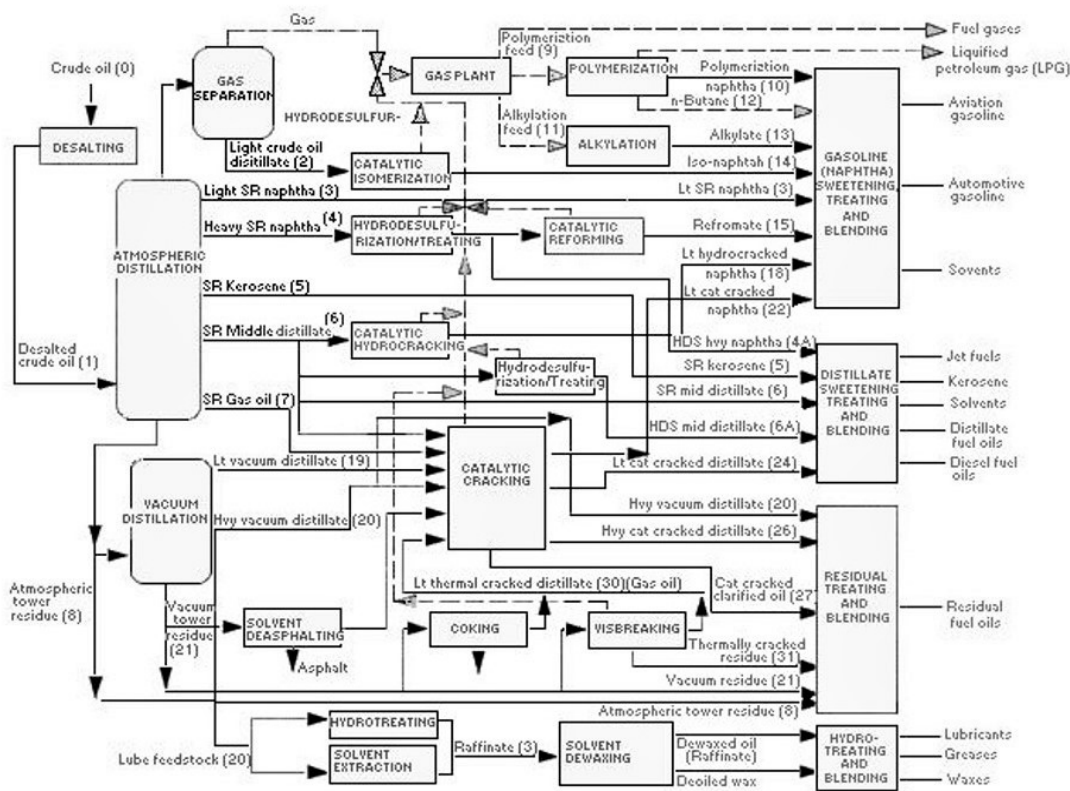
to produce higher-value molecules of a similar molecular size.

3. Petroleum treating processes involving hydrodesulfurization, hydrotreating, chemical sweetening, acid gas removal, and deasphalting. The first 4 processes in this step remove undesirable elements such as sulfur, nitrogen, and oxygen. Deasphalting, is employed primarily for the separation of petroleum products.

4. Raw material and product handling comprises of storage, blending, loading, and unloading. These steps involve the logistical handling of the raw material and product.

5. Auxiliary facilities utilizing boilers, waste water treatment, hydrogen production, sulfur recovery plant, cooling towers, blow-down system, and compressor engines. All these auxiliary processes and equipments are necessary for crude oil refining as are they for collecting by-products.

Figure 4 – Schematic of an example integrated petroleum refinery

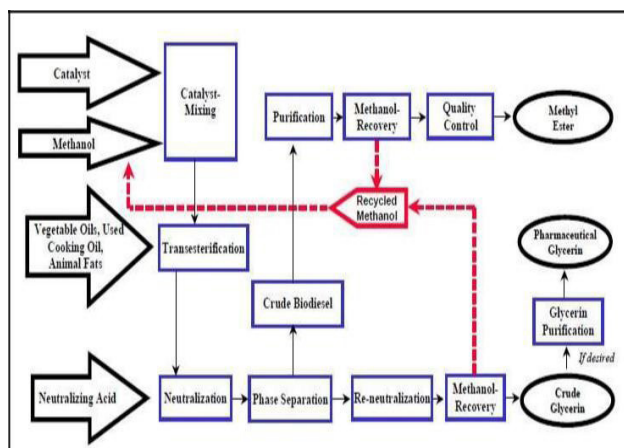


Biocrude is made through transesterification of various vegetable oils. While first biocrude was made of peanut oil, the usage as a combustible energy source happened only after 1900 (Nitske and Wilson, 1965). Biocrude is quite simple to produce. It is made by chemically altering the molecular structure of any organic oil through the use of a chemical catalyst and an alcohol.

Technological innovations of the transesterification processes have led to improvements in efficiency in the production of biocrude. The source options

for its production have changed and increased. The search for carbon neutral inputs makes the biocrude the importance of plant sources of raw material, such as vegetables, because they must not release more than the amount of carbon they have and planting them absorbs even more carbon. Their emissions produced are around 40 % of the fossil fuel ones (Stockmangrassfarmer.com). Biocrude is usually made of Virgin (vegetable) oil. Cooking oil recycled from restaurants can also be used to produce biocrude.

Figure 5 – Biocrude production process.



Source: National Biocrude Board.

The based catalyzed production of biocrude generally occurs using the following steps (National Biocrude Board)

- **Mixing of alcohol and catalyst:** The catalyst is typically sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) or potassium hydroxide (potash). It is dissolved in the alcohol using a standard agitator or mixer.
- **Reaction:** The alcohol/catalyst mix is then charged into a closed reaction vessel and the oil or fat is added. The system from here on is totally closed to the atmosphere to prevent the loss of alcohol. The reaction mix is kept just above the boiling point of the alcohol (around 65°C) to speed up the reaction. Excess alcohol is normally used to ensure complete conversion of the fat or oil to esters.
- **Separation:** Once the reaction is complete, two major products exist: Glycerin and Biocrude. Each has a substantial amount of the excess methanol that was used in the reaction. The reacted mixture is sometimes neutralized (if needed). The glycerin and biocrude can be separated by gravity with glycerin being drawn off the bottom of the vessel. A centrifuge can also be used.
- **Alcohol Removal:** Once both the products are separated, then the excess alcohol in each phase is removed with a flash evaporation process or distillation. It is then re – used.
- **Glycerin Neutralization:** The glycerin by-product contains unused catalyst and soaps that are neutralized with an acid and sent top storage as crude glycerin. In some cases, the salt formed during this phase is recovered for use as fertilizer. In more sophisticated operations, the glycerin is distilled to99% or higher purity and sold into the cosmetic and pharmaceutical markets.
- **Methyl Ester Cleaning:** When separated from the glycerin, the biocrude is usually purified by cleaning gently with hot water to remove residual catalyst or soaps, dried and sent to storage. In some processes, this step is not needed. This is normally the end of the production process resulting in a clear amber-yellow liquid with a viscosity similar to petro-

diesel. In some systems, the biocrude is distilled in an additional step to remove small amounts of color bodies to produce a colorless biocrude.

Bio-fuels can be derived from various sources of raw material and each one has a different cost of production and also amount of energy inputs and outputs differ too. Depending on whether the product is ethanol or biocrude, it will always be compared to fossil fuels.

Table 1 – Relative Costs of Biofuels from Various Raw material

RAW MATERIAL	Estimated cost per barrel of fuel
Cellulose	\$305
Wheat	\$125
Rapeseed	\$123
Soybean	\$122
Sugar beets	\$100
Corn	\$83
Sugar cane	\$45
Jatropha	\$43

Source: Goldman Sachs via Wall Street Journal (Aug 24, 2007)

Table 1 shows a comparison of various raw material which are used to obtain biofuels. It is clear that cellulosic ethanol is very expensive to produce, and that Jatrophae curcadis is the cheapest to produce among the alternatives. It is older source compared to nowadays when thesis is being written, but relative prices are still similar.

Bourne (2007) noted that if we use ethanol made from corn then we get 1.3 units of energy for a unit of fossil fuel energy invested. While for ethanol from sugarcane, for every unit of input of fossil fuel, 8 units of energy output can be produced. For biocrude in general, for every one unit of input of fossil fuel, 2.5 units of energy output can be produced. Whereas for cellulosic ethanol, for every one unit of fossil fuel input, 2-6 units of energy can be produced. In this case the variability due to various production methods. Finally, for biocrude from algae, it is still unknown, but estimated that 1000 sq. meters up to 5000 liters of biocrude every year.

Bourne (2007), adds that greenhouse gas emissions which accounts for the production and use of that particular fuel is promising for the bio-fuel candidates. Gasoline produces 20.4 pounds of carbon dioxide emissions per gallon of fuel [2.44 kg/l]. Corn ethanol emits.

16.2 pounds per gallon [1.94 kg/l] which is 22% lesser than gasoline, sugarcane ethanol emits 9 pounds per gallon [1,08 kg/l] which is 56% less, biocrude emits 7.6 pounds per gallon [910 g/l] which is 68% less, and finally cellulosic ethanol produces

1.9 [227 g/l] pounds per gallon, which is 91% less.

Bourne also adds that when gasoline was at the average price of \$0.8 /l, Ethanol (E85) was at \$0.7/l and that in order to get the equivalent amount of energy from a liter of gasoline, 5.33 liters of E85 would need to be consumed to get to dollar value to \$0.98. Cane ethanol in order to match Brazil's average retail price of \$1.3 per liter of gasoline with 25% ethanol mixed in, would require 4.77 liters of cane ethanol to produce the equivalent amount of energy which would bring the value to \$1.03 which is still substantially lower than the gasoline-ethanol mix. In Germany, the biocrude was at same time comparably sold at a higher price than the fossil fuel diesel. In June 2007, the average price was \$1.62 per liter of fossil fuel diesel and \$1.8 for biocrude. To

To produce the equivalent amount of energy of 1 liter of fossil fuel diesel, 1.04 liters of biocrude is required at a value of \$1.78.

The purpose of developing these products is to use them as fuel in internal combustion engines. But these engines are not well-suited for burning oil directly. The high viscosity of the oil causes coking of the injectors on the pistons and on the engine head which causes incomplete combustion of fuel. This leads to excessive carbon deposits on the pistons, eventually causing excessive wear on the engine. Therefore, the *Jatrophae curcadis* oil, like all the other oils, has to be processed into biocrude through the transesterification process discussed above.

There are three important variables to focus on in processing oil into diesel: flash point, caloric value and cloud point. For efficient energy release, the fuel must have a low flash point and cloud point and high caloric value. Table 2 illustrates the differences between fossil diesel and *Jatrophae curcadis* oil and biocrude, soybean biocrude, and palm oil biocrude. It shows that fossil diesel has higher caloric value, and the lowest flash and cloud point (except for soybean biocrude) compared to *Jatrophae curcadis* oil, *Jatrophae curcadis* biocrude, soybean biocrude and palm oil biocrude. However, *Jatrophae curcadis* biocrude is not too different from fossil diesel where the density, viscosity, and caloric value is very much similar. The cloud point is not too far off compared to fossil diesel while the flashpoint is 125°C higher. The implication is that *Jatropha curcas* oil can possibly replace fossil diesel and could also be blended with fossil diesel to have caloric value, cloud and flash point properties that are more suitable. The same can be said of soybean biocrude and palm oil biocrude. The conclusion here is that, all three sources of raw material, soybean, palm oil and *Jatrophae curcadis* are suitable replacements or complements for fossil diesel.

Table 2 – Fuel Properties of *Jatrophae curcadis* Oil, *Jatrophae curcadis* Biocrude and Fossil Diesel.

Properties	Jatrophae	Jatropha	Soybean	Palm Oil	Fossil
	curcadis	curcas	Biocrude	Biocrude	Diesel
	Oil	Biocrude			
Density, g/ml	0.920	0.865	0.880	0.870	0.841
Viscosity @ 40°C, Cst	3.5	5.2	1.9 to 6	4.4	4.5
Calorific value, MJ/kg	39.7	39.2	32	37.8	42.0
Flash point, °C	240	175	130	182	50
Cloud point, °C	16	13	-1	15.2	9

Sources: Ramesh et al. (*Jatrophae curcadis* and fossil diesel), Mekalilie et al. (Soybean), and journeytoforever.org (Palm Oil)

Whether ethanol or biocrude is used, it is in nowadays view a move in the right direction. The proven warming climate and the persistent degradation of the living environment, offers us a choice to look at greener ways to power our engines. Hydro power has been used but is limited to many areas in the world. Solar and wind power has also been used and although getting popular, still quite expensive and also limited to only specific places around the world.

Anyway, the vast majority of our power plants and from the smallest of engines to the largest, fuel is still needed. Unfortunately, electricity batteries cannot be used everywhere. Bio-fuel is not going to completely substitute fossil fuel energy, at least this or next decade, but will definitely complement our current resources.

Н.Б. Шамуратова¹, Э.С. Байтиленова², Ж.А. Назикова², А.Н. Наренова², А.А. Кемерова¹

¹А. Мырзахметов атындағы Көкшетау университеті, Көкшетау, Қазақстан;

²М.Х. Дулати атындағы Тараз мемлекеттік университеті, Тараз, Қазақстан.

E-mail: naza_1@mail.ru

БИООТЫНДЫ ШИКІЗАТТЫҚ ОТЫН КЕШЕНІМЕН САЛЫСТЫРМАЛЫ ТАЛДАУ

Аннотация. Биоотын мүмкін болашақта отын ретінде қарастырылады. Автокөліктерге арналған энергетика туралы айтатын болсақ, электр энергиясының әсерінен болатын «бәсекелестік» және қазіргі заманғы зерттеулердің арқасында танымалдылықтың артуы да сутегі болып табылады. Жалпы алғанда, биоотын қазіргі кезде Еуропалық Одақта, сондай-ақ Америка Құрама Штаттарында және әлемнің көптеген басқа аймақтарында белсенді қолдау табууда.

Мұнай-газ саласындағы белсенді басқару органикалық отын туралы ғана емес, сонымен қатар биоотын сияқты альтернативті отынның әртүрлі түрлері туралы білімді ескеруі керек. Бұл дипломдық жұмыстың мақсаты - *Jatrophae curcatis* (немесе «тазартқыш жаңғақ» деп те аталады) деп аталатын зауыттан алынатын био-шикі мұнай өндірісінің экономикасын талдау. Қазіргі уақытта ол Солтүстік Америка континентінің, әсіресе Мексика мен Оңтүстік Азияның субтропикалық аймақтарының айналасында өседі, тіпті Орталық Азияның құрғақ шөлдерінде аз өніммен өсе алады (құрғақ Малиде ол өсімдіктерден жабайы табиғат алып өседі). Бұл өте дәстүрлі емес өсімдік, сондықтан одан жасалған биоотын басқа биоотындармен салыстырғанда өте арзан болуы мүмкін.

Бұл зауытта өндірілген мұнай әлі тауар нарықтарында сатылмайды, бірақ болашақтың биоотыны ретінде қарастырылады, өйткені қазіргі уақытта сатылған соя майы мен пальма майы, менің талдауым бойынша, әлемнің көптеген бөліктерінде қымбатқа түседі. Өсімдік тұқымын (жаңғақты) биологиялық есепке дейін өңдеуге болатын био-шикі майға әкелу арқылы өндіру.

Экономикалық талдау көрсеткендей, жоғары тұқым өндіруге арналған өсімдіктерді суару және жақсы генетикалық іріктеу тұқымнан алынған биорент соя немесе пальма майының баламалы отындарымен бәсекеге түсе алады.

Түйін сөздер: Дизель, газ, менеджмент, экономикалық талдау, катрофалар, био-шикі мұнай.

Н.Б. Шамуратова¹, Э.С. Байтиленова², Ж.А. Назикова², А.Н. Наренова², А.А. Кемерова¹

¹Кокшетауский университет им. А. Мырзахметова, Кокшетау, Казахстан;

²Таразский государственный университет имени М.Х. Дулати, Тараз, Казахстан.

E-mail: naza_1@mail.ru

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ БИОТОПЛИВА С СЫРЬЕВЫМ ТОПЛИВНЫМ КОМПЛЕКСОМ

Аннотация. Биотопливо рассматривается как возможное топливо будущего. Что касается энергии для автомобилей, то интенсивная «конкуренция», вызванная электричеством, и рост популярности благодаря современным исследованиям также является водород. В целом, биотопливо в настоящее время активно поддерживается в Европейском союзе, а также в Соединенных Штатах Америки и во многих других регионах мира.

Активное управление в нефтегазовой отрасли должно учитывать знания не только о ископаемом топливе, но и о различных типах альтернативных видов топлива, таких как биотопливо. Целью этого тезиса является анализ экономики производства био-сырой нефти из растения под названием *Jatrophae curcatis* (или также известного как «гайка очистки»). В настоящее время оно растет вокруг субтропических регионов североамериканского континента, особенно в Мексике и Южной Азии, и с меньшей урожайностью может расти даже в засушливых пустынях Средней Азии (в засушливом Мали он выращивается для содержания дикой природы с растений). Это очень нетрадиционное растение, поэтому биотопливо, произведенное из него, может быть очень дешевым по сравнению с другими видами биотоплива.

Нефть, добываемая на этом заводе, еще не торгуется на товарных рынках, но рассматривается как биотопливо будущего, поскольку в настоящее время проданное соевое масло и пальмовое масло, по моему анализу, дороже во многих районах мира. Производство семян растений (орехов) при прессовании приводит к био-сырой нефти, которая может быть обработана до биоучета.

Тем самым, биотопливо является экономический выгодным для производства, а также что оно экологический чистый и безопасный для общества.

Экономический анализ показал, что при условии орошения и хорошего генетического отбора растений для получения более высокой продукции семян (цена на килограмм будет определяющим

фактором) биорента, полученная из семян, может успешно конкурировать с альтернативными видами топлива из сои или пальмы масла.

Ключевые слова: дизель, газ, менеджмент, экономический анализ, *Jatrophae curcadis*, био-сырая нефть.

Information about authors:

Shamuratova N.B. – Kokshetau University named after A. Myrzakhmetov, Kokshetau, candidate of economic sciences associate professor. naza_1@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8566-0758>.

Baitilenova E.S. – Taraz State University named after M.H. Dulati, candidate of economic sciences, bay-70@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2838-2341>

Nazikova Zh.A. – Taraz State University named after M.H. Dulati, candidate of economic sciences, zanagul_73@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6962-5672>

Narenova A.N. – Taraz State University named after M.H. Dulati, candidate of economic sciences, aiman1967@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0550-5986>

Iskakov G.Zh. – Taraz State University named after M.H. Dulati, candidate of economic sciences, bay-70@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3918-9616>

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G.T. Shamshudinova, M.A. Altybassarova, G.B. Akhmejanova, A.M. Turlybekova, D.N. Aitzhanova
Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraigyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan
E-mail: Gulya-sgt@mail.ru

THE POPULATION CENSUS AS A LARGE-SCALE AND MULTI-PURPOSE SOURCE OF THE STATE INFORMATION

Abstract. The preparation and conduct of the population census in the Republic of Kazakhstan in November 2019, showed the importance of the statistical data, obtained during the population census to determine the main directions of demographic and socio-economic policy of the state, both at the national and regional level. Historical overview of the ways of accounting for the population at the different stages of human development was given. Also was made the analysis of the population censuses in the Republic of Kazakhstan during the years of independence (1999, 2009), as well as the process of census in 2019. Basically, it shows the dynamics of changes in the population of the republic, reflected in the statistical data of the censuses. Speaking about the population census as an important historical source of information, the authors paid attention to the population census in November 2019. Therefore, there is quote necessary to pay attention to the importance of the statistical data, obtained the main directions of demographic and socio-economic policy of the state, both at the national and regional levels.

Key words: census, historical source, demographic history, demographic policy, population accounting, natural growth, statistics, statistical tables, dynamics of changes, population size.

The relevance of the topic. Study the statistical materials on demographic history, the question of their completeness and reliability is crucial. The possibilities for solving these issues are determined by the specific features of the statistical materials, which consist from the final product of statisticians' work, and primary sources-statistical tables. Therefore, the sources available to the historian are influenced by the tasks of the development the primary forms, level of development of statistical science, the operational tasks of the national economy of statistics. The largest and most multi-purpose source of population information is the population census. "Population census is the general process of collecting, summarizing, evaluating, analyzing, and publishing demographic, economic and social data about the population of the country" [1].

Population has existed since ancient times as the part of the economic statistics. However, it should be noted that population censuses in their modern sense were preceded by various types of population registration, often similar to the modern censuses. Thus, according to the encyclopedic dictionary "Population", various lists and records of the population were kept for fiscal and administrative purposes in the ancient states of Asia and Africa at the third Millennium B.C. in Ancient China. In Ancient Greece, the populations (adult males) are known from the end of IV century B.C. In Ancient Rome, regular population count (census) was carried out in military accounting, fiscal, and electoral

purposes since 435 B.C. The results of the census of population were used for the military and fiscal purposes. In accordance with these goals, censuses were often not universal and usually covered the taxable male population.

The UNO recommends the population censuses be conducted every 10 years, preferably in years ending in the number "9" or "0". In the Republic of Kazakhstan the population censuses carried out, at least, once every 10 years. In some countries, censuses are conducted every 5 years. For example, in the United States, the Constitution requires the President and administration to conduct the census every 10 years. This is due to the fact, based on census data, the number of voters by the territory and their representation in the US Congress is determined. According to this constitutional requirement, starting in 1790, in the United States, the census of the population is conducted every 10 years.

As we wrote before, after independence, the Republic of Kazakhstan conducted two population censuses in 1999 and in 2009. The population census of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 1999 was held in February, exactly 10 years after the all-union census of the USSR in 1989. The first post-independence census of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan was held from February 25 to March 4, 1999. By the end of 2000, the main results of the country's first census were published. According to the results of the 1999 census, the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan was 14,953 people.

Changes in the quality and standard of living of the country's population are an indicator of the results of state activity. The state in our country assumes the responsibility for conducting ethnic and cultural social development. The internal ethno-cultural policy pursued by the state preventive nature.

It is well-known, that the 2009 census of the population in Kazakhstan is the second census of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan, after gaining sovereignty. Preliminary official results of the census were published on February 4, 2010 on the website of the Kazakhstan state statistics Committee. The population of the Republic of Kazakhstan, according to the results of the 2009 census, was 16,004. One of the most unexpected results of the census was sharp decrease in the share of the urban population from 56.3 % to 54.0 % and corresponding increase in the share of the rural population [2].

Although it is necessary to use clarifying information for the main part of the statistical data, the census materials are an important source of scientific information. The above analysis of the main aspects of ethno-demographic changes allows us to outline the range of the problems facing independent Kazakhstan. The solution to these problems lies in taking drastic measures to reduce the number of low-income families and prevent an increase in the average and medial age of the country's population. It is also necessary to reduce the risks that have arisen as the result of the demographic and migration crisis, the consequences of the negative migration balance. The state and the society should devote the significant efforts to support the balance of the rural population and of urban population.

It should be noted, that there is no relation between the purposes of the population census and any specific private interests of the state, such as taxation, information about the number of young people of military age, etc. The population census is not linked to any administrative measures, the property or personal interests of the individual citizens. It has nothing to do with the distribution or use of housing, or any other similar issues. All information, collected during the census, is used only in summary form, in the form of impersonal tables. Of course, the population censuses are conducted to meet the needs of the state for information necessary and managing the national economy. Today, first of all, the needs of the government bodies are much broader and more diverse than in the past (not only fiscal, economic, military policy, but also educational, cultural, social, national, etc.). Secondly, the information about the composition of the population is needed by the society, at least, by many public organizations. Therefore, it is the wide range of the information, collected during the population censuses that can meet the needs of the state and society [3].

The census forms in 2019 contained the standard questions, addressed to the housing conditions, ethno-cultural characteristics, education and literacy,

migration, marital status, birth rate, employment and sources of lifestyle.

However, in 2019, the questionnaires included the items, recommended by the UNO Statistical Commission, Eurostat, UNECE, the CIS statistical Committee, such as the location of the respondent at the time of the census; disability (vision difficulties, hearing difficulties, walking difficulties, memory and/or concentration difficulties); the country, from which the temporary resident arrived on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan; the purpose of arrival. The organizers of the count assure that the information, obtained during the population census, is strictly confidential, and will be published only in the official form [4].

Based on the review of the history of the population census, the development of certain rules and procedures for conducting this type of statistical survey, can be concluded, that the materials of the population census were formed and evolved as the special type of the historical source. They contain wealth of material and remain one of the main sources in the study of the history of the human society.

The population census is large-scale state event, aimed at obtaining data on the population for effective advance planning of the development of the state, political, public and other institutions for a long period. It consists from collecting, processing, evaluating, analyzing and publishing demographic, economic and social data for all individuals. During the population census, statistical information about the population of the country is collected, organized according to the single statistical methodology throughout the state. The main purpose of the population census is to obtain generalized economic, demographic and social data for all persons, present in the country. Census data is used in policy-making, planning and management, as well as in the management and evaluation of programs in the areas of education, labor, family planning, housing, health, transport and rural development. It is the main source of basic statistical data that covers not only the settled population, but also homeless persons and groups of the nomadic population.

Population census data can be presented and analyzed in statistical indicators for individuals, couples, families and households, as well as for a wide range of the territorial units throughout the country, individual small localities or urban blocks. The census also provides data on housing availability, as well as information on the design characteristics of housing and the availability of amenities that are important for the protection of the private life and health and the maintenance of normal family living conditions. In order to get the picture of the state of housing conditions it is necessary to collect the sufficient amount of the demographic, social and economic data about the residents. This information serves as the baseline for analyzing the causes of housing shortages and exploring ways to solve

housing problems. Therefore, data obtained during the population census, including data on homeless persons, are often used in the presentation and analysis of housing stock data. For administrative purposes, census data is used in the demarcation of the electoral districts and quotas for representation in government bodies.

The census is also an invaluable source for research, providing data for scientific analysis of the composition and distribution of the population and for statistical models for predicting future growth. The census provides business and industry with the basic data, needed to assess demand for housing, educational institutions, food, clothing, medical supplies, and other goods and services. The population census is not just the simple calculation of the number of inhabitants. It allows you to get information about each person and each family in many ways at the same time, which makes it possible to provide detailed qualitative characteristics of the composition of the population and its socio-demographic groups, as well as demographic processes. The universal nature of the census makes it possible to obtain such data not only for the entire country, but also for each of its regions, individual territories and localities. Due to the careful organization and special training of the staff, the information, obtained during the census is more complete and accurate, than data from all other sources.

Well-known demographer Yanson Yu. in his textbook, summarizing statistical practice, has formulated five conditions for the successful conduct of censuses, which are not outdated to this day:

- based on the fact that every phenomenon of the social life is changeable, the census should be conducted as quickly as possible and record the state of the phenomenon at the certain time;
- the census should be conducted simultaneously throughout the country;
- the census should be conducted at the time, when the census object is most stable, least mobile;
- censuses should be conducted at the same time intervals;
- census techniques should be left unchanged, if possible [5].

There are the numbers of the advantages of this source. First, it is the universal coverage of the population, i.e. accounting for every resident without exception. However, the certain margin of error still exists, since the population at the time of the census continues to be in constant movement. Second, the census is conducted, according to the same program and rules for the entire territory, covered by the census. This makes it easier to compare the results of the census between the regions and republic, as well as data for the region with all-union data. The single program allows you to compare the results of the several censuses and identify the dynamics of the particular process. Third, information is taken directly from the population. This allows you to determine the

qualitative composition of the population, based not on the document, but on the real state of the person at the time of the census.

Through the statistical processing of census materials, information is obtained about the number and distribution of the residents by the variety of characteristics in their combination. Census materials today remain the only source, where data on the number, location and composition of the population by gender, age, marital status, nationality, level of education, as well as data on the standard of living of the population, employment in the economic sectors, position and occupation are presented throughout the republic at the level of oblasts and districts. Comparative analysis of the population census data, covering the long chronological period, allows us to consider in the human dimension not only the level of the development of Kazakhstan's society in the Soviet and post-Soviet periods, but also the effectiveness of the particular political system, public administration, and the results of various reforms. Finding out the essence, regularities of the population's history, the causes of certain phenomena in this area allow us to scientifically and reasonably predict the direction of the future changes in the demographic process in the Republic of Kazakhstan on the basis of mass data.

Speaking about the forecasting demographic processes, we can emphasize states face great challenges in the development of demographic policy. For example, according to the Statistics Committee of the Pavlodar region's report "On the demographic situation in the Pavlodar region for January-September 2018" the population of Pavlodar region since October 1, 2018 was 753940 people, including urban - 532172 people (70.6%), rural - 221768 people (29.4%). Compared to October 1, 2017, the population decreased by 1384 people or 0.2%. The number of men was 356813 people (47.3%), women 397127 people (52.7%). The section "Natural movement of the population" shows the decrease in growth in the Pavlodar region.

As the result of processing information, contained in civil status records, submitted by the rags authorities, the number of births in January-September 2018 was 8,903, which is 2.9% less than in the corresponding period of 2017. The total birth rate per 1000 people was 15.78 births. The natural population growth for this period compared to January-September 2017 decreased by 251 people or 6.9% and amounted to 3374 people [6].

As N.M. Rimashevskaya has repeatedly noted, the comprehensive study of the historical and demographic processes, taking into account the regional characteristics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, has not only scientific, but also, first of all, practical importance for the development of scientifically based demographic policy [7, P.17]. The census collects the statistical information about the population of the country, organized according to the single statistical methodology throughout the

state. Below we should explain all the methods of our research. The main purpose of the population census is to obtain generalized economic, demographic and social data for all persons, who are stay in the country at the same time [8].

Materials and methods of research. The research methodology is based on the dialectical method, freed from materialistic or idealistic monism and based on the pluralistic, multilinear interdependence of all social phenomena. We also used the method of dialectical interdependence and interaction of methods: theoretical and empirical, historical and logical, induction and deduction in the study of the formation and development of demographic and social data, census of the population. The theoretical basis is based on existing theoretical and empirical publications on census of population. The study was comprehensive and based on available sources of information on the adaptation and integration of demographic and social data. The paper uses descriptive-analytical and historical research methods, the method of observations and analysis of documents. Moreover, the methodological basis of the article is the set of the theoretical and methodological principles of historicism and objectivity, as well as the systematic approach to the study of historical sources.

Research results. The main methodological advantage of the census over other population accounting operations is the reliability of the primary source: getting information directly from an individual [9, P.68]. In order to do this, it was necessary to convince every resident of the Republic of Kazakhstan, take part in the census and provide reliable information about themselves. This became the main strategic goal of all public awareness-raising activities, the main methods of which were the advertising campaign, direct advertising and monitoring of public opinion. The main socio-political goal was the explanation of the value of the census 2002 for the consolidation of Kazakhstan's society, the elaboration of the country's

development plans, adjustment social, regional and national policy, the value of the census to create the "portrait" of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the beginning of the third Millennium [10, P.145]. This article was carried out in the context of changed relations between the government and society, the government and the media, with strict correlation of the social behavior patterns of various groups of the population with the deterioration of living standards, socio-economic differentiation of the population. In the modern conditions of the development of Kazakhstan's society, conducting national information and explanatory work on the all-Kazakhstan population census can be attributed, in our opinion, to one of the main methodological principles of preparing and conducting censuses. We define it as the principle of informing the public, and the system of the relations between the regional authorities and the media as the public partnership.

Conclusion. In the conclusion, we would like to say that the analysis of the empirical material on the preparation and conduct of the 2009 all-Kazakhstan's population census is very important for all the participants of this large-scale campaign, as well as the upcoming analysis of the census results, information resource about the social, demographic and economic state of modern Kazakhstan's society. All this makes it possible to note once again the uniqueness of the population census as the source of diverse social data on the population. They are also necessary for assessing the demographic consequences of our country's transition from one political system to another, from one system of the social and economic relations to another. Thus, the goals of the population census depend on the specific circumstances of the countries and are different in depending on local circumstances. The unique role of the census is determined by demand on the statistical data existing in the particular country, as well as the content and the structure of its existing statistical system.

**Г.Т. Шамшудинова, М.А. Алтыбасарова, Г.Б. Ахмеджанова,
А.М. Тұрлыбекова, Д.Н. Айтжанова**
КЕАҚ Торайғыров университеті, Павлодар, Қазақстан
E-mail: Gulya-sgt@mail.ru

ХАЛЫҚ САНАҒЫ МЕМЛЕКЕТТІҢ АУҚЫМДЫ ЖӘНЕ КӨП МАҚСАТТЫ АҚПАРАТ КӨЗІ РЕТІНДЕ

Андатпа. 2019 жылдың қарашасында Қазақстан Республикасында халық санағын дайындау және өткізу Республикалық және өңірлік деңгейде Мемлекеттің демографиялық және әлеуметтік-экономикалық саясатының негізгі бағыттарын айқындау үшін халық санағы барысында алынған статистикалық деректердің маңыздылығын көрсетті. Адамзат дамуының әртүрлі кезеңдеріндегі халықты есепке алу тәсілдеріне тарихи шолу берілген. Сондай-ақ, тәуелсіздік жылдарындағы (1999, 2009) Қазақстан Республикасындағы халық санағына, сондай-ақ 2019 жылғы халық санағы процесіне талдау жүргізілді. Негізінен ол санақтардың статистикалық деректерінде көрсетілген Республика халқы санының өзгеру серпінін көрсетеді. Халық санағы туралы маңызды тарихи ақпарат көзі ретінде айта отырып, авторлар 2019 жылдың қараша айында халық санағына назар аударды. Сондықтан ұлттық

және өңірлік деңгейлерде мемлекеттің демографиялық және әлеуметтік - экономикалық саясатының негізгі бағыттары бойынша алынған статистикалық деректердің маңыздылығына назар аудару қажет.

Түйін сөздер: Халық санақ, тарихи дереккөз, демографиялық тарих, демографиялық саясат, халықтың есебі, табиғи өсім, статистика, статистикалық кестелер, өзгерістер динамикасы, халық саны.

**Г.Т. Шамшудинова, М.А. Алтыбасарова, Г.Б. Ахмеджанова,
А.М. Турлыбекова, Д.Н. Айтжанова**
НАО Торайгыров университет, Павлодар, Қазақстан
E-mail: Gulya-sgt@mail.ru

ПЕРЕПИСЬ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ КАК КРУПНОМАСШТАБНЫЙ И МНОГОЦЕЛЕВОЙ ИСТОЧНИК ИНФОРМАЦИИ ГОСУДАРСТВА

Аннотация. Подготовка и проведение переписи населения в Республике Казахстан в ноябре 2019 года показали важность статистических данных, полученных в ходе переписи населения для определения основных направлений демографической и социально-экономической политики государства как на республиканском, так и на региональном уровне. Дан исторический обзор способов учета населения на разных этапах развития человечества. Также был проведен анализ переписей населения в Республике Казахстан за годы независимости (1999, 2009), а также процесса переписи населения в 2019 году. В основном она показывает динамику изменений численности населения республики, отраженную в статистических данных переписей. Говоря о переписи населения как о важном историческом источнике информации, авторы обратили внимание на перепись населения в ноябре 2019 года. Поэтому необходимо обратить внимание на важность статистических данных, полученных по основным направлениям демографической и социально-экономической политики государства, как на национальном, так и на региональном уровнях.

Ключевые слова: перепись, исторический источник, демографическая история, демографическая политика, учет населения, естественный прирост, статистика, статистические таблицы, динамика изменений, численность населения.

Information about authors:

Shamshudinova G.T. – PhD in History, Senior Lecturer, Department of Management and Political Science, Chair of Public Administration, Business and Law; Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraigyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan; Gulya-sgt@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1242-4279>

Altybassarova M.A. – Candidate of the Political Sciences, Senior Teacher, Department of State Management, Business and Law, Chair of Management and Politology; Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraigyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan; mika_al68@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5671-9119>

Akhmejanova G.B. – Doctor of Law, Department of State Management, Business and Law, Chair of Management and Politology; Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraigyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan; ahmedzhanovag@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9736-430X>

Turlybekova A.M. – PhD in History, Senior Lecturer, Department of Management and Political Science, Chair of Public Administration, Business and Law; Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraigyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan; TurlybekovaAM@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5671-9119>

Aitzhanova D.N. – PhD Student, Department of Economics and Law, Chair of Economics; Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraigyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan; Aytzhanova.di@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2811-2461>

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O.O. Zakharkin, L.L. Hrytsenko, L.S. Zakharkina, Iu.O. Myroshnychenko
Sumy State University, Sumy, Ukraine
E-mail: zaharkin@ukr.net

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF RETURN AND VOLATILITY OF THE KAZAKH AND UKRAINIAN STOCK MARKET SUBJECT TO THE INVESTMENT TIME HORIZON¹

Abstract: The development of the state's economy is inconceivable without the revitalization of investment processes in the field of financial investment, which are based on operations in the stock market. Simultaneously, the financial investment is characterized by speculative risk, which involves the possibility of obtaining both income and losses from the tradable securities. Such risk creates volatility of financial markets, an indicator of which is the dynamics of changes in stock indices that reflect the value of share capital of the largest enterprises and financial institutions of the state. The analysis of the results of recent scientific work carried out in the paper has shown a significant interest among the world's leading financial scientists to the issue of assessing the volatility of stock markets, which becomes of particular relevance subject to the investment time horizon. The study revealed a strong linear direct correlation between the indices of the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange (KASE) and the Ukraine Stock Exchange (PFTS). The analysis of the impact of the investment time horizon on the indicators of return and volatility was carried out for the Kazakh and Ukrainian stock markets. As a result, it was determined that the stock markets of both countries are characterized by a significant level of volatility, which is offset by high return and tends to decrease with increasing investment horizon. Analysis of the return and risk ratio using the Sharpe Ratio demonstrated an increase in investment attractiveness with increasing investment horizon.

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Introduction. A high level of instability is typical of modern world economic systems, which is noticeable in sharp fluctuations in exchange rates, crisis processes in the financial and credit sphere, bankruptcies, loss of budget revenues at various levels. One of the indicators of the economic state of the country is the state of the stock market, indicators of which are stock indices. The volatility of stock indices reflects the level of risk inherent in the economy of a particular country or the whole world. Thus, the sharp fall of the generally recognized Dow Jones, S&P 500, NASDAQ, FTSE 100, DAX indices etc. signal a global crisis, the scale of which is reflected in the level of the decline of the index.

Conversely, the increase of the index indicates a positive process in the economy and encourages investors to buy securities. Thus, the basis of the study of stock market volatility is to determine the dynamics of changes in stock indices and identify their trends. The relevance of such a study has recently noticeably increased, as stock market jumps in commodity resources are also experiencing significant fluctuations in a pandemic crisis. Of particular interest is the study of the volatility of stock markets in countries with economies in transition, because they have significant potential for investment opportunities for both domestic and

foreign investors. It should be noted that due to the increased risks of transition economies, most investors prefer short-term investments, offsetting the risks of higher returns. At the same time, the experience of leading countries shows the benefits of a long-term financial investment as a more reliable and less risky area of investment. Thus, there is a need to study the return and volatility of stock markets, taking into account the investment time horizon.

Brief Literature Review. The analysis of the scientific literature revealed significant interest in the issues of financial markets and assessing their return and volatility. Among the many authors who study the peculiarities of the development of financial markets in transition, economies are the works of S. Nurymova, A. Yessentay, M. Khalitova, Y. Jumabayev, Mohd-Pisal Zainal [1], V. Shurshyn, V. Hmyria, S. Poliakh [2], L. Zakharkina, M. Abramchuk [3], O. Zakharkin, L. Zakharkina, N. Antoniuk [4] and other modern scholars. H. Markowitz (1952) [5] and W. Sharpe (1970) [6] introduced the principles of taking into account market volatility in financial investment risk management in their real works. They developed a methodology for assessing the ratio of return and risk in order to optimize the investment portfolio, which was further developed and improved by numerous scientists. Recent publications on these

issues include S. Idrees, M. Alam, P. Agarwal [7], A. Atkins, M. Niranjani, E. Gerding [8], Z. Lin [9] T. Choudhry, F. Papadimitriou, S. Shabi [10] etc., where aspects of application of modern models of estimation of the volatility of financial markets are considered. The correlation between the volatility of stock, goods and commodity markets is considered in the works of M. Basta and P. Molnar [11], J. Feng, Y. Wang, L. Yin [12], F. Ma, Y. Zhang, M. I. M. Wahab, X. Lai [13] and others. Russian scientists N. Berzon [14], A. Abramov, A. Radygin, M. Chernova [15], A. Boyarsky [16] made a significant contribution to the study of the influence of the time factor on the return and volatility of stock markets. Despite significant publication activity, the issue of correlation between return and stock market volatility on different investment horizons remains unsolved and requires further research.

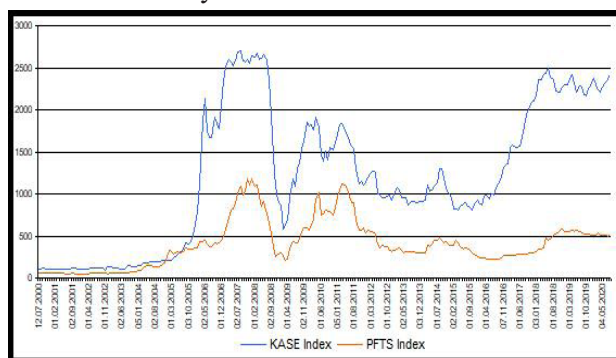
The purpose is to define the influence of time factors on the return and volatility of stock markets in transition economies.

Results. Modern stock markets of post-Soviet countries are relatively young and are in the stage of active development. That is why the Kazakh and Ukrainian stock markets were chosen as the subject of the study. These countries, having a common Soviet history, began to rebuild the financial and credit system practically, and stock markets in particular, from scratch after gaining their independence. For more than 20 years of existence, they have formed their trends and patterns of development, which have both standard features and individual differences.

Today, the leading institution of the Kazakh stock market is the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange (KASE), a universal financial market, which can be divided into five main sectors: foreign exchange market, government securities market, stock market and corporate bonds, repo operations market, derivatives market [17]. The primary indicator of the Kazakh stock market is the KASE index which is formed taking into account the share prices of the following issuers: Bank CenterCredit JSC (CCBN), KAZ Minerals PLC (GB_KZMS), Halyk Savings Bank of Kazakhstan JSC (HSBK), Kcell JSC (KCEL), Kazakhstan Electricity Grid Operating Company (KEGOC) JSC (KEGC), NAC Kazatomprom JSC (KZAP), Kazakhtelecom JSC (KZTK), KazTransOil JSC (KZTO). As of August 2020, the capitalization of companies included in the representative list of the KASE index equals 14146.6 million USD.

PFTS Stock Exchange is one of the largest stock exchanges in Ukraine. The trading system of JSC PFTS Stock Exchange has been operating since 1997; technologically, it is composed of "quote driven market", "order-driven market", "REPO market". One-sided Auctions are also held on the PFTS, including the auctions of Ukraine State Property Fund on government shares' sale, the auctions of the National Bank of Ukraine on the sale/purchase of the state securities, the IPO's of corporate bonds,

etc. PFTS Index is calculated since October 1, 1997; it reflects the current condition of the Ukrainian securities market on the basis of price development of the most liquid equities of Ukrainian issuers admitted to trading on the PFTS. [18]. As of August 2020, the PFTS index is formed by the shares of the following issuers: RAIFFEISEN BANK AVAL JSC, Centerenergo, Donbasenergo, PJSC "Kryukovsky Railway Car Building Works", "Turboatom" JSC, Ukrnafta, PJSC Ukrtelecom. Figure 1 illustrates the dynamics of change in the KASE and PFTS stock indices since July 2000.



Source: Created by the authors based on data [17,18]

Figure 1 - Dynamics of change of KASE and PFTS stock indices

As shown in Figure 1, the initial development of stock markets until 2006 took place in much the same way. Further, there was a sharp increase in the KASE index, the value of which in the end significantly exceeds the same indicator of the PFTS index. Indices show the same behavior during the financial crisis of 2008-09. Initially, there was a sharp decline in the index, followed by its gradual recovery during 2010-11. Since 2016, the KASE index has risen sharply again, and the PFTS index shows a sideways trend, remaining almost at the same level. This is primarily due to the military-political conflict in Ukraine, the economic crisis, and the unfavorable investment situation.

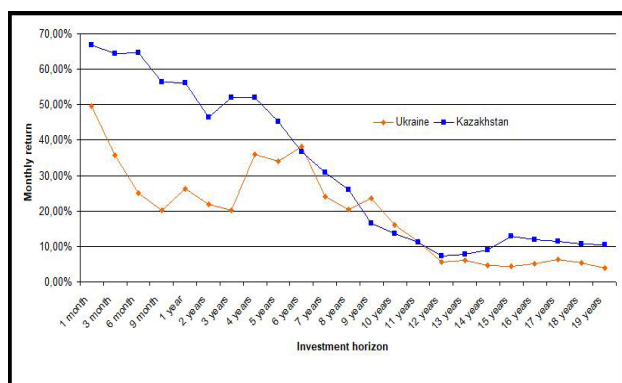
Correlation analysis was performed using the EXCEL spreadsheet editor to determine the degree of correlation between index values. The obtained Pearson correlation coefficient for the whole data set equals $r \approx 0.7757$, which indicates the presence of a strong linear direct correlation between the indices.

The impact of the investment time horizon on the return and volatility of the stock market was carried out at the following possible investment intervals: 1, 3, 6, 9 months, 1... 19 years. For comparability, calculations have been conducted since July 2000. Exponential moving average with a consistent shift of 1 month was used in the analysis of return in the intervals of investment. This research methodology was chosen, taking into account the existing similar approach provided in the works of M. Berzon [14], A. Boiarskyi [16], and other scientists. The results of the calculations are presented in table 1.

Table 1 - Indicators of maximum, minimum and average monthly return of stock markets,%

Period	Maximum return		Minimum return		Average return		
	Kazakhstan	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Ukraine	Czech Republic
1 month	66,92	49,49	-33,41	-31,71	1,79	1,42	0,49
3 month	64,42	35,71	-17,94	-20,49	2,14	1,73	0,55
6 month	64,55	24,94	-12,54	-11,75	2,55	1,99	0,58
9 month	56,43	20,13	-8,63	-8,55	2,82	2,17	0,59
1 year	56,04	26,13	-6,49	-6,73	3,18	2,39	0,61
2 years	46,52	21,96	-3,20	-3,02	4,57	2,92	0,71
3 years	51,99	20,25	-1,76	-1,98	5,98	3,33	0,78
4 years	52,06	36,00	-1,30	-1,35	6,75	4,17	0,90
5 years	45,16	34,10	-1,11	-1,32	7,38	4,43	0,97
6 years	36,82	38,22	-0,94	-1,08	7,08	4,41	0,98
7 years	30,77	23,98	-0,83	-0,87	5,83	4,05	0,97
8 years	26,08	20,43	-0,71	-0,83	4,35	3,32	0,92
9 years	16,45	23,47	-0,60	-0,74	4,14	3,44	0,83
10 years	13,66	15,97	-0,47	-0,63	3,62	2,96	0,69
11 years	11,10	11,36	-0,21	-0,44	3,11	2,05	0,62
12 years	7,34	5,71	-0,12	-0,39	3,09	1,64	0,69
13 years	7,81	6,15	-0,09	-0,35	3,80	1,73	0,68
14 years	8,91	4,50	0,02	0,09	5,00	1,87	0,66
15 years	12,98	4,41	2,71	0,22	6,57	2,14	0,63
16 years	11,93	5,19	4,50	1,28	8,21	2,94	0,57
17 years	11,51	6,44	7,72	1,78	9,61	3,87	0,51
18 years	10,62	5,39	8,42	3,01	9,47	4,26	0,52
19 years	10,38	3,99	7,85	3,39	9,17	3,67	0,42

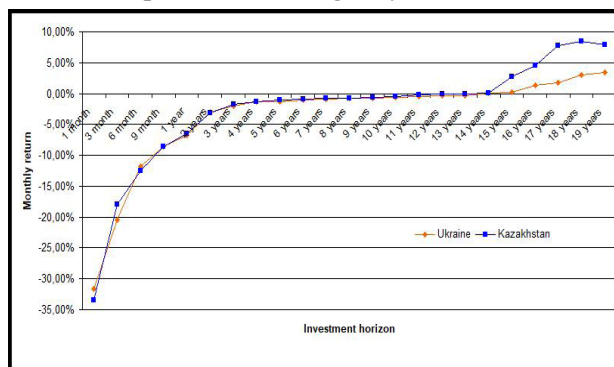
Analyzing the indicators of the maximum monthly return (Table 1 and Fig. 2) it can be concluded that for periods of investment not exceeding 6 years, the maximum return on the Kazakh stock market is much higher than the same indicator for the Ukrainian stock market. Further, these indicators are approximate of the same value.



Source: Created by the authors based on data [17,18]

Figure 2 - The maximum monthly return on the stock market at different investment time horizons

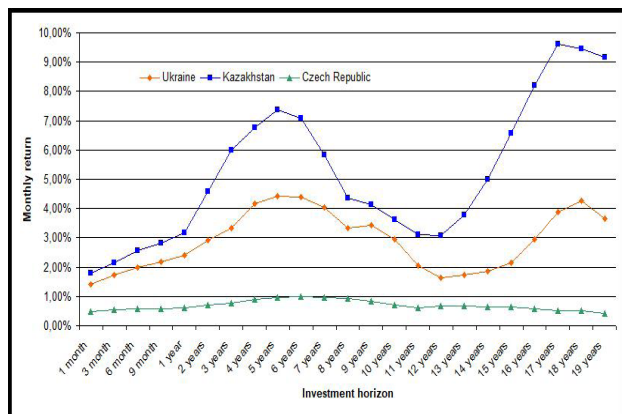
A similar analysis of the minimum monthly return (Table 1 and Fig. 3) shows that for almost any investment horizon for the Kazakh and Ukrainian markets, it remains practically the same. Only for very long periods of investment, exceeding 15 years, the minimum return on the Kazakh stock market significantly exceeds that of the Ukrainian stock market. It should be noted that for both markets, the minimum monthly return ceases to be harmful for an investment period exceeding 14 years.



Source: Created by the authors based on data [17,18]

Figure 3 - Minimum monthly return on the stock market at different time horizons of investment

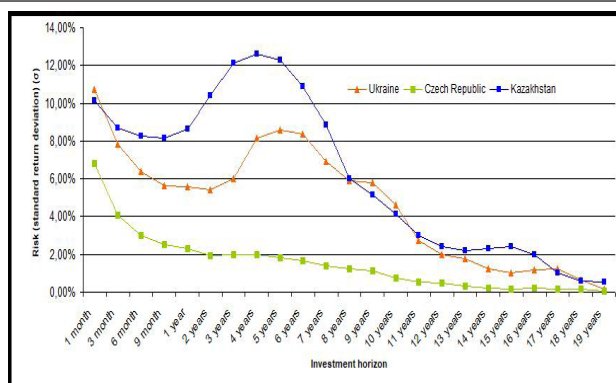
An analysis of the average monthly return for different investment time horizons is presented in Table 1 and Figure 4. For comparison, the average return of the Czech stock market was also analyzed, the indicator of which is the PX index calculated on the Prague Stock Exchange. The figure shows that the average return of the Kazakh stock market is much higher than the return of the Ukrainian and especially the Czech stock market. The peculiarity of all markets is the achievement of high average monthly return on investment intervals of 4-6 years. The Kazakh and Ukrainian markets are also characterized by rising returns for investment periods of more than 13 years.



Source: Created by the authors based on data [17,18]

Figure 4 - Average monthly return on the stock market at different investment time horizons

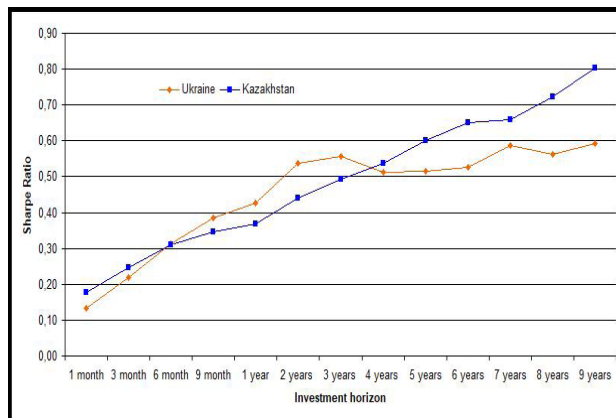
The rate of return is a one-sided characteristic of financial markets that are separate financial instruments. On the other hand, there is a need to assess the investment risk, which should be compared with the appropriate level of return. It is the speculative risk inherent in financial market operations that determines their volatility. Nowadays, there are various methodological approaches to assessing the risk of financial transactions and risk assessment of the market as a whole. Most of them are based on determining the standard return deviation based on historical data on the behavior of the financial asset. In our research, the standard deviation indicator can be used to assess market volatility, using as input data the values of monthly returns on different investment time horizons. The results of the calculations shown in Figure 5 show that the Ukrainian and Kazakh stock markets are characterized by common trends in the volatility index, the maximum values of which are manifested in the investment periods of 4-6 years. The volatility of the Czech stock market has a completely different behavior, which steadily decreases with increasing investment horizon.



Source: Created by the authors based on data [17,18]

Figure 5 - Volatility of stock markets on different investment horizons

As seen from Figures 4 and 5, for investment periods not exceeding 9 years, the return and volatility of the Kazakh and Ukrainian stock markets differ significantly. This makes it appropriate to analyze the ratio of the level of return at a given time horizon and the corresponding level of risk. This calculation should appropriately be performed using the Sharpe Ratio, which can be used as an indicator of stock market efficiency. The higher the Sharpe Ratio, the higher the risk-adjusted return on the stock market.



Source: Created by the authors based on data [17,18]

Figure 6 - Sharpe Ratio of stock markets on different investment horizons

As shown in Figure 6, the Sharpe Ratio increases with increasing investment period. The graph demonstrates that starting from investment periods exceeding five years, the Kazakh stock market becomes more profitable than the Ukrainian one with the same level of risk.

Conclusion. Studies have shown that the theory of the manifestation of the investment time horizon effect for the stock markets of Kazakhstan and Ukraine is generally confirmed, it aims to narrow the spread between maximum and minimum returns over time and reduce investment risks, i.e. volatility. However, in contrast to countries with developed stock markets and stable economies, for the Kazakh and Ukrainian stock markets, the decrease in volatility over time

is wavy, and the values of volatility and return significantly exceed similar characteristics of stock markets in such countries. This makes the shares of Kazakh and Ukrainian companies very attractive for aggressive, risky investors. The comparative analysis demonstrated that the Kazakh stock market

for investment time horizons exceeding four years is more attractive in terms of return and risk. The prospect of further research is to identify factors that affect the return and volatility of stock markets in transition economies.

А.А. Захаркин, Л.Л. Гриценко, Л.С. Захаркина, Ю.О. Мирошниченко
Сум мемлекеттік университеті, Сум, Украина
E-mail: zaharkin@ukr.net

ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАУДЫҢ УАҚЫТША КӨКЖИЕГІН ЕСКЕРЕ ОТЫРЫП, ҚАЗАҚ ЖӘНЕ УКРАИН ҚОР НАРЫҒЫНЫҢ КІРІСТІЛІГІ МЕН ҚҰБЫЛМАЛЫЛЫҒЫН САЛЫСТЫРМАЛЫ ТАЛДАУ

А.А. Захаркин, Л.Л. Гриценко, Л.С. Захаркина, Ю.О. Мирошниченко
Сумский государственный университет, Сумы, Украина
E-mail: zaharkin@ukr.net

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ДОХОДНОСТИ И ВОЛАТИЛЬНОСТИ КАЗАХСКОГО И УКРАИНСКОГО ФОНДОВОГО РЫНКА С УЧЕТОМ ВРЕМЕННОГО ГОРИЗОНТА ИНВЕСТИРОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. Основой успешного развития экономики является активизация инвестиционной деятельности как в сфере реального, так и финансового инвестирования. Именно финансовые инвестиции служат источником формирования основного капитала предприятий и позволяют получать инвесторам доход как от роста курсовой стоимости акций, так и от дивидендного распределения части прибыли. Вместе с тем успешная реализация инвестиционного потенциала невозможна без эффективного функционирования фондового рынка, история которого в развитых странах насчитывает не одно десятилетия. В странах же постсоветского пространства с переходной экономикой фондовый рынок начал развиваться около двадцати лет назад и еще недостаточно раскрыл потенциал своего роста, что дает инвесторам дополнительные возможности для быстрого получения прибыли при удачном вложении средств в акции перспективных эмитентов. Учитывая это, в статье был проведен сравнительный анализ фондовых рынков Казахстана и Украины с позиции доходности и волатильности.

Анализ динамики фондовых индексов Казахской (KASE) и Украинской (PFTS) фондовых бирж показал общие тенденции их поведения, характер которого имеет сильную прямую линейную взаимосвязь. Это поясняется общими историческими корнями экономического базиса Казахстана и Украины и высокой степенью зависимости от общемировой финансово-экономической ситуации. Отличие в поведении этих индексов заключается в более активном темпе роста индекса KASE в периоды 2005-2007 и после 2015 года, что на наш взгляд, связано с большей стабильностью казахской экономической и политической систем, что делает казахский фондовый рынок более привлекательным для инвесторов.

Для выявления привлекательности фондовых рынков на разных временных горизонтах инвестирования было проведено исследование соотношения доходности и риска с помощью коэффициента Шарпа. Анализ показал, что с удлинением горизонта инвестирования коэффициент Шарпа значительно растет. При этом для казахского фондового рынка инвестирование на периоды, превышающие 4 года, становится более выгодным, чем для украинского.

Ключевые слова: доходность, риск, волатильность, фондовые индексы, горизонт инвестирования, инвестиционная привлекательность, коэффициент Шарпа.

Information about authors:

Zakharkin Oleksii – Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Finance and Entrepreneurship, Sumy State University, Ukraine; zaharkin@ukr.net; <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9317-252X>

Hrytsenko Larysa – Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor, Professor of the Department of Finance and Entrepreneurship, Sumy State University, Ukraine; l.hrytsenko@finance.sumdu.edu.ua; <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3903-6716>

Zakharkina Liudmyla – Candidate of Sciences in Economics (Ph.D.), Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Finance and Entrepreneurship, Sumy State University, Ukraine; l.zaharkina@

finance.sumdu.edu.ua; <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-1002-130X>

Myroshnychenko Iuliia – Candidate of Sciences in Economics (Ph.D.), Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Management, Sumy State University, Ukraine; myroshnychenko@management.sumdu.edu.ua; <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-0463-0347>

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Ch.I. Arabaev¹, Sh.D. Ryskulov², K.S. Zhylkichieva³^{1,2}National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic³Kyrgyz National University named after Zhusup Balasagyn, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

E-mail: arabaev@mail.ru

**ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF INCOME OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN CIVIL
AND BUDGETARY LEGISLATION OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

Abstract. The article analyzes using the normative and systematic methods, as well as analysis and synthesis, the content of the statements of the Civil Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Budget Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic "On State and Municipal Services", "On Non-Profit Organizations", "On Basic Principles of Budget Law", Regulations "On Special Funds and Deposit Amounts of Institutions on the State Budget of the Kyrgyz Republic" 1998 and 2000, approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as other acts of this body and Model Civil Code of the Commonwealth of Independent States, as well as practice the application and improvement of these acts and the works of legal scholars, in addition, the judicial practice of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic related to the subject of the research was studied, the data of the Accounts Chamber of the Kyrgyz Republic on audit of annual republican budgets were analyzed.

The article reveals essence of state institutions of the Kyrgyz Republic as legal entities, their role and significance, place in the system of non-profit organizations. Particular attention is paid to the trends in the theory of public legal entities. The authors conduct historical analysis of existence of the state institutions of the Kyrgyz Republic. The revenues of this institutions, ratio of the norms of civil and budgetary legislation in the regulation of activities of institutions, which generate income, are investigated, and importance of legislation on public services in the regulation of the provision of paid services is revealed. Importance of special funds as a source of profitable activity is considered. Comparative analysis of the norms of the budgetary and civil legislation governing activities of the state institutions with income has been carried out.

Key words: institutions, income, self-management, state, paid services, budget, taxes.

Introduction. In modern law and legislation, more and more interest is aroused by study of commercial persons and subjects of corporate relations, which is natural, since the basis of the market relations in democratic system of state structure is precisely economic entities, which often determine policy of state, making demands on it to create conditions for their effective development.

Methods. The article analyzes using the normative and systematic methods, as well as analysis and synthesis, the content of the statements of the Civil Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Budget Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic "On State and Municipal Services", "On Non-Profit Organizations", "On Basic Principles of Budget Law", Regulations "On Special Funds and Deposit Amounts of Institutions on the State Budget of the Kyrgyz Republic" 1998 and 2000, approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as other acts of this body and Model Civil Code of the Commonwealth of Independent States, as well as practice the application and improvement of these acts and the works of legal scholars, in addition, the judicial practice of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz

Republic related to the subject of the research was studied, the data of the Accounts Chamber of the Kyrgyz Republic on audit of annual republican budgets were analyzed.

Discussion. The legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic establishes, for example, such economic entities as non-profit organizations are fully supported by the state. Foreign scientists believe research on public and non-profit organizations has recently shifted towards the main body of research on governance of organizations and many public and non-profit scholars focused on that (Gnan, Hinna, Monteduro, 2013, p. ix). Foreign literature notes the non-profit sector has become increasingly important in diverse economic, political and social environments (Euske N.A., Euske K.J., 1991, p. 81). So, in accordance with Art. 5 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Non-Commercial Organizations" dated October 15, 1999, state support can be provided in the form of targeted financing of certain socially useful programs of non-commercial organizations, as well as in other forms not prohibited by law. Interference of state bodies or officials in activities of non-profit organizations is not allowed, except in cases when it is provided by law.

This organizational and legal approach has been established in almost the entire post-Soviet area.

State institutions are reflection of the functions and the obligations of the state to society. It is these subjects that carry out the social task of providing population with education (preschool, secondary, higher, etc.), preserving and strengthening health of population, improving its sanitary culture; perform cultural and organizational functions, etc. In addition, state bodies themselves are created precisely in form of institutions with the right to act in civil circulation on behalf of state, conclude business agreements for organizing their own activities (for example, labor contracts, contracts with utilities and supply services, etc.). In Soviet times, such institutions formed the basis of almost all civil law relations. At that time, it was the state acted as the sole owner of all the property of the Soviet Union, and on its behalf, the overwhelming majority were institutions, it would be more correct to say - network of budgetary institutions carried out various tasks of state in one area or another throughout the USSR.

As noted by S.N. Bratus in his research, designating state enterprises and institutions by state bodies, wrote the state budgetary institutions are state bodies perform administrative, organizational, economic, cultural, educational and similar functions at the expense of that share of social product does not enter production and individual consumption. Some of this share of social income is used for general, non-production management costs (Bratus, 1947, p. 137). In future, this researcher comes to the conclusion: "... based on different functions of state and various forms of implementation of these functions, state bodies should be divided into enterprises and budgetary institutions. And then the author draws parallel between Soviet institutions and bodies of bourgeois state, noting at the same time their great difference not only in social, but also in legal terms. Thus, "bodies of these states are not legal entities: they act as treasury bodies, as a single legal entity. Soviet institutions, which possess certain measure of property independence, are subjects of law. In Soviet legislation, the concept of the institution is combined with the idea of state body performing not production, but administrative and cultural-organizational functions" (Bratus, 1947, p. 138).

Attempts to separate from the bourgeois system led to the substantiation of the Soviet theory of essence of legal entities and their system. And as noted by E.A. Sukhanov, "the main contribution to development of new for that time legal structures of state enterprise, and then state institution was made by the outstanding Russian legal scholars S.N. Bratus and A.V. Venediktov. They logically substantiated almost impeccable legal constructions adapted to the needs of the economy, which have successfully survived to this day largely due to the fact that in the modern Russian economy not only persists, but also increases the direct or indirect participation of

the federal state and other public owners in property turnover, primarily through legal entities created by them" (Sukhanov, 2018, p. 6).

Accordingly, the concept developed by outstanding scientists is used in legislation of modern states of almost all countries of the former Soviet Union, including Kyrgyzstan.

Since gaining independence, our country, on the basis of the Model Civil Code of the Commonwealth of Independent States, has developed the system of legal entities with inclusion of private entities, legal entities in civil circulation. In this connection, legal entities were subdivided into two types - commercial and non-commercial. The special place in the system of subjects of entrepreneurial law is occupied by non-profit organizations, the conditions for assigning them to persons directly engaged in entrepreneurial activities have significant specificity, in contrast to commercial legal entities and individual entrepreneurs (Chekurda, 2019, p. 277). Abroad, non-profit organizations are considered as employee groups (unions and professional associations), shareholders (institutional investors including pension funds and endowments), community and other interest groups, government contractors, competitors, consumers, and suppliers (Ben-Ner, Van Hoomissen, 1991, pp. 519-550). At the same time, the main essential difference between these types is receipt of profit as the main activity (commercial organization) and non-distribution of profit received between members (non-profit organization). This is a worldwide practice, for example, in the USA the Internal Revenue Code which is one of the governmental regulatory schemes regulating NPO's requires that all profits go back into the operation of the organization (Bottiglieri, Kroleski, Conway, 2011, p. 51-60). In legal science, dynamism of the legislative framework for functioning of non-profit legal entities is noted (Avtonomov, Grib, 2020, p. 81-103). However, it should be noted such a distinction today causes ambiguous reaction from the scientific community. So, D.I. Stepanov suggests using two approaches to distinguish between these two types of legal entities: functional and economic. At the same time, in his opinion, "application of functional approach (bearing in mind inadmissibility of the main aim - making a profit) will be impossible in relation to non-profit organizations, since then it will be necessary to determine the criteria - the "aims of activity" and the clear types of organizations (Stepanov, 2007, p. 15-16). In addition, according to D.I. Stepanov, in modern law, the functional approach turns out to be inoperative for another reason, which is mainly associated with increasing commercialization of non-profit organizations. "Commercialization, or increasing role of the entrepreneurial component in activities of non-profit organizations", the author believes, "is a feature characteristic of modern times, which manifests itself in departure from philanthropic beginning and prevalence of compensated equivalent

element in current activities of such organizations” (Stepanov, 2007, p. 16). In turn, N.V. Kozlova means division into two types of legal entities is absent in understanding of European law (Kozlova, 2011, p. 57). However, today the legislation of Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and other countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States continues to maintain existing division of legal entities.

In the context of determining significance of such institutions, it is relevant to identify their essence through the ratio of private and public principles. Recently, this issue has also increasingly become the subject of the scientific discussions. If we pay attention to the main studies in recent years, then it is necessary to say unequivocally about the growth in teachings of the concept of "public legal entities" (or "legal entities of public law"). In particular, the Kazakh scientist, researcher T.E. Kaudyrov, recognizing, in theory, attempts are made for autonomous existence of subjects of public and private law, proposes to recognize different regulation of legal entities of private, public and private-public law (Kaudyrov, 2010, p. 30). The Georgian scientist-researcher L. Chanturia also speaks about this (Chanturia, 2010, p. 161-162).

State institutions - in particular, other organizations (i.e. legal entities), where the state acts as a founder - in general, today raises questions about existence of legal entities of public law. It seems to us this tendency, i.e. recognition of some public principles in legal entities is inevitable. Since essence of legal entities lies in private legislation and their entry into civil circulation has a private basis, but everything is predetermined for them to enter into property circulation is public norms. In particular, the same state institutions for entering into civil circulation in order to conclude any transaction are associated with the need to comply with requirements of public legislation - budgetary, on public procurement, the introduction of accounting, the use of property, etc.

Judicial practice shows even economic entities, the founders of which are states, are forced to rely on the decisions of the Accounts Chamber when concluding and executing contracts. For example, Electric Stations OJSC was forced to admit the impossibility of further payment for contract work based on the conclusion of the Accounts Chamber (Resolution of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 23, 2016, case No. ED-1292/15mbs3).

Further, the right to independently dispose of property is for modern Kyrgyzstan, and for all CIS countries, in principle, established institution. This concept reveals legal essence of income of institutions. According to the report on the audit of the annual budget by the Accounts Chamber of the Kyrgyz Republic, in 2015-2016 alone, the revenue plan for such funds amounted to about 13 billion soms (192.6 million US dollars) from the entire resource part of the budget of 150 billion soms (2.2

billion US dollars)). It means this is a very significant part of the state's activity.

According to Art. 231 of the Civil Code of the Kyrgyz Republic stipulates that institutions have the right to retain income earned by themselves. This norm allowed the huge army of the network of budgetary institutions of Kyrgyzstan to build up the economic potential, especially in conditions of constant underfunding, they actively joined in earning their own income for survival.

As S.N. Bratus, in Soviet times, budgetary institutions were subjects of civil law, which possessed special means, i.e. income. In the future, budgetary institutions could be self-supporting and budgetary, the first of them exclusively pursued the aim of earning and paying for their own expenses with these funds, and for the second, income was only a side activity and, as this scientist claims, this activity is related to the functions performed by this institution. only in the sense that as a result of its activities, an additional material base is created for the implementation of the tasks assigned to the institution (Bratus, 1947, p. 202).

At the same time, special funds are the amounts formed from those revenues of budgetary institution, which, on the basis of special decrees (the Government of the Soviet Union, the Government of the Union Republic or the local council - depending on the subordination of the institution) can be spent by this institution for special purposes without carrying out income and expenditure side of state or local budget. In other words, these funds could be spent by budgetary institutions on their own, without spending in the budget, i.e. for independent needs, as opposed to budget funds.

Thus, even under the Soviet Union, the system of budgetary institutions was formed, which could be either self-supporting or budgetary institutions had their own incomes, called "special funds". At the same time, of course, they were an institution of civil law. Today, with the transition to the market mechanisms, the institutions in the civil legislation also have incomes are called "the right of self-management" (Article 231 of the Civil Code of the Kyrgyz Republic), but not "special means". While in the budgetary legislation there is the concept of special funds of budgetary institutions. Accordingly, in regulating the essence of profitable activities of budgetary institutions, it is necessary to distinguish between civil and budgetary legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

And here we should proceed from the fact that "special funds" today, being exclusively institution of budgetary legislation, have their own properties of regulation. So, special funds do not always remain (in the sense of budgetary institution) equivalent concepts of income of state institutions (as institution of civil law). For a very long time, at least before the adoption of the Budget Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (in 2016), the special funds were regulated

by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Basic Principles of Budget Law" and the Regulation on Special Funds approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. So, the Regulation "On Special Funds and Deposit Amounts of Institutions, which are on the State Budget of the Kyrgyz Republic", approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated May 25, 1998 No. 295, it was established special funds and deposit amounts are funds received by budgetary institutions in addition to appropriations allocated from the state budget of the Kyrgyz Republic (p. 1). Further, in Clause 6 of this provision, it is established: special funds are incomes of budgetary institutions received from sale of products, performance of work, provision of services or other activities.

In 2000, the new Regulation "On Special Funds and Deposit Amounts of Institutions Held on the State Budget of the Kyrgyz Republic" was adopted (Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 28, 2000 No. 531), which provided for the same norms. At them among the special means there were such means as:

- funds from collection of fees for passage of heavy and large vehicles on public roads;
- funds from collection of fees for passage of vehicles on toll roads and artificial structures on public highways;
- receipts from collection of consular fees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- receipts from collection of fees for registration of pledge and funds of pledge registration offices received for provision of registration services;
- funds of customs authorities from their non-commercial activities at the expense of accrued customs duties.

Differently, these are funds cannot be ordinary paid state services, but rather main activity of state bodies - supervisory, control, etc., the so-called tax and other mandatory payments (which should directly go to resource part of budget), which, in principle, could at that time be the funds of special account (in the budgetary legislation), but cannot be income of state institutions (as stated in Article 231 of the Civil Code of the Kyrgyz Republic), since institutions cannot have such income. Since, according to Part 5 of Art. 1 of this acts, civil legislation does not apply to property relations based on administrative or other power subordination of one party to the other. In this regard, analyzing the legislation of Russia, M.S. Ignatova notes the functions of state bodies can be in the form of functions:

- on adoption of regulatory legal acts;
- for control and supervision;
- for the management of state property;
- for the provision of public services (Ignatova, 2014, p. 99).

In other words, in Russia it is unambiguously defined about inadmissibility of shifting the concepts of public services and the functions of institutions for

control and supervision.

Accordingly, foregoing speaks of inequality of the two concepts in different branches of law, denoting income of state institutions.

But in the understanding of budgetary legislation, such revenues could be directed not only to the needs of specific institution itself, but also to the system of any state body (which is a budgetary institution) or its territorial and subordinate institutions. Thus, the funds of the special account of the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic can be used to provide one-time financial assistance, compensation for cost of vouchers to health institutions, and bonuses and material incentives to employees of the agency's system. At the same time, the agency is a separate budgetary institution, and its territorial organizations also act as separate budgetary institutions (Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 27, 2012 No. 446 "On Approval of Regulation on Special Account of the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic")/

The same situation is with the State Agency for Geology and Mineral Resources of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on the basis of the Regulation "On the Special Account of the State Agency for Geology and Mineral Resources under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic", approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated January 29, 2016 No. 40.

Sometimes special funds do not come into independent disposal (within the meaning of Article 231 of the Civil Code of the Kyrgyz Republic) and for their use head of budgetary institution needs permission from the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, as the founder of this legal entity. Thus, the Kyrgyz State Medical Academy in 2002 allocated funds from the special account to celebrate the anniversary of the first president of the Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz SSR, an outstanding scientist and public figure, academician I.K. Akhunbaev, on the basis of the Order of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated September 19, 2008 No. 472-r. Another example, in the same year, the Ministry of Defense, on the basis of the order of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 7, 2002 No. 297-r, also used its own special funds for targeted needs.

In the Budget Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, the issues of special funds of budgetary institutions are resolved through the possibility of accumulating in a special account in the form of:

- a) provision of paid state and municipal services;
- b) sponsorship and voluntary contributions;
- c) guardianship fees;
- d) charitable or grant aid;
- e) deductions from international institutions for joint research work;
- f) funds from the sale of goods of own production (Art. 105).

Moreover, according to Art. 19 of this Code, proceeds from provision of paid state and municipal services are funds received in the form of income from provision of services in accordance with the registers of state and municipal services determined by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

State services, in turn, in accordance with the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On State and Municipal Services", is the result of the activities of state institutions carried out within their competence to fulfill request of individuals and legal entities and aimed at the implementation of rights, satisfaction of the legitimate interests of consumers of services or execution responsibilities arising from civil law relations (Art. 3). These services cannot include supervisory, control and licensing functions (Art. 1).

In other words, in contrast to the previously existing norms, the Budget Code directly indicated only funds from the provision of paid services can be accumulated in special account and funds for other non-tax payments (fees), which are results of control and supervisory powers of state bodies, cannot be included.

However, the issues of "independent disposal" (in the meaning of Art. 231 of the Civil Code of the Kyrgyz Republic) remain the institution of such income, since the Government, by its own decision, reserves the right to determine the direction of these funds. Accordingly, this speaks of preservation of difference between the concept of income, established in this article, and special funds in budgetary legislation.

In addition, income in the form of rent is definitely not received by "independent disposal", despite the fact that Art. 231 of the Civil Code of the Kyrgyz Republic is established. Since these funds, according to Art. 101 of the Code on Non-Tax Incomes are sent to budget, and after 70 they are returned to budgetary institutions for the maintenance and repair of leased property, as well as for the development of material and technical base (while these funds are not reflected in special account, but are indicated in budget account).

Obviously, state bodies today do not set themselves the task of solving issue of the ratio of the norms of civil and budgetary legislation on income of budgetary institutions. This can be clearly seen when studying the Audit Reports on Budget Execution by the Accounts Chamber of the Kyrgyz Republic. For example, in 2018, other issues of financial discipline are noted with regard to special funds, without specifying the issues of the relationship between the two legislations. Thus, it is noted "... disordered system of administration of special account funds and the presence of conflicting decisions of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic allowed individual ministries and departments to:

- have fund and income over 1.2 billion soms (17.9 million US dollars), subject to inventory and bringing in accordance with the law;

- use funds from special accounts in the amount of 2.0 billion soms (29 million US dollars) to pay salaries, various bonuses, incentives and social guarantees.

Attempts by state bodies at this stage are most likely focused on ensuring and replenishing the revenue side of the budget, therefore, the authorities to greater extent raise questions of compliance with the norms of budgetary legislation, rather than ensuring a balance between budget and civil legislation.

In this regard, an interview with E.A. Sukhanov in 2013, where he directly notes it is easiest for the authorities to destroy the institutions of civil law, rather than budgetary or tax, since they protect such authorities as the Ministry of Finance, the tax service, etc., and straighten the norms of civil law in someone else's. then for the sake of it - this is no problem, since he does not have defenders in the person of any state body (Sukhanov, 2013, p. 4).

However, in this regard, it is interesting to observe certain attempts by legislator or authorities to give these funds - income of budgetary institutions or special funds - some kind of independence and identification of it from the state. Thus, the Tax Code of the Kyrgyz Republic adopted in 2008 provided for a new type of tax on special funds of budgetary institutions, which was canceled in 2012. Naturally, there could be no taxation of subject, which is one of persons of treasury itself or part of budget. That is why in the latest decisions of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic on the tax obligations of budgetary institutions for special funds, the need to pay tax was indicated, but in the decisions the respondent party indicates that special funds are one of types of budgetary funds and are included in budget, respectively, and so are in resource part of the budget, which means budget cannot tax its own funds (Resolution of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic dated February 21, 2017, case No. AD-546/15mbs7).

Thus, the right to independently dispose of property (income of state institutions), regulated by Art. 231 of the Civil Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, provides broad rights to carry out profitable activities. However, the norms of budgetary legislation and legislation on public services represent the different regulation and in some way limit this right provided for by civil law. So, budgetary institutions have the right to use income from rent only 70%, and then these funds are used exclusively for maintenance and repair of leased property (if not, then they are withdrawn to the budget); also, revenues of budgetary institutions can be used not only by a specific institution itself, but by a decision of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic or higher organization, funds can be directed to needs of other institutions. This is a consequence of lack of a common understanding of the civil and budgetary legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic. To date, the authorities, including the Accounts Chamber of the Kyrgyz Republic and the judiciary, do not set

themselves the task of implementing two branches of the legislation on these issues.

It is obvious in near future the legislator will not try to resolve this issue. Although today we have the norms of civil legislation declaring the "independence" of the income of budgetary institutions, which are reduced to naught by the norms of this legislation.

Results. 1. Today in the Kyrgyz Republic, including in all the countries of the former Soviet Union, there are still legal entities such as government agencies. Accordingly, such institutions took the basis of Soviet law, which differed from foreign, so-called "bourgeois" law, in that Soviet institutions were recognized as subjects of civil law, and bourgeois institutions were not subjects of law and acted as treasury bodies as a single legal entity.

2. State institutions in the modern legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and all former Soviet republics are non-profit organizations do not pursue profit-making as main target. On the contrary, commercial organizations are aimed at making profit. However, in the theory of civil law, the legislative division of such legal entities and their basis for division have recently been challenged.

3. The right to independently dispose of property of institutions is an established institution, which is one of the necessary qualities of such institutions, i.e. rights of institution to income received.

4. The income of state institutions in the form of the right to independently dispose of property, regulated by Article 231 of the Civil Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, provides broad rights to carry out profitable activities. However, the norms of budgetary legislation and legislation on public services represent a different regulation and in some way limit this right provided for by civil legislation.

5. This approach is a consequence of lack of common understanding of the civil and budgetary legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic. To date, authorities, including the Accounts Chamber of the Kyrgyz Republic and the judiciary, do not set themselves the task of implementing two branches of legislation on these issues.

6. Obviously, in the near future the legislator will not try to resolve this issue. Today we have the norms of civil legislation declaring the "independence" of the income of budgetary institutions, which are reduced to naught by the norms of budgetary legislation.

Ч.И. Арабаев¹, Ш.Д. Рысқұлов², К.С. Жылқычиева³

^{1,2}Қырғыз Республикасының Ұлттық ғылым академиясы, Бішкек, Қырғыз Республикасы;

³Атындағы Қырғыз ұлттық университеті Жүсіп Баласағын, Бішкек, Қырғыз Республикасы.

E-mail: arabaev@mail.ru

ҚЫРҒЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК МЕКЕМЕЛЕРІ МЕН АЗАМАТТЫҚ ЖӘНЕ БЮДЖЕТТІК ЗАҢНАМАЛАРДАҒЫ КІРІСІНІҢ РӨЛІ МЕН МАҢЫЗДЫЛЫҒЫ

Аннотация. Басылымның авторлары нормативтік және жүйелік әдістерді, талдау мен синтезді қолдана отырып, Қырғыз Республикасының Азаматтық кодексінің, Қырғыз Республикасының Бюджет кодексінің, «Мемлекеттік және муниципалдық қызметтер туралы», Қырғыз Республикасының заңдарының, «Коммерциялық емес ұйымдар туралы», «Бюджет құқығының негізгі қағидалары туралы», «Қырғыз Республикасының мемлекеттік бюджеті бойынша мекемелердің арнайы қорлары мен депозиттері туралы» 1998-2000 жылдардағы ережелер, Қырғыз Республикасының Үкіметі бекіткен, сондай-ақ осы органның басқа актілері және Тәуелсіз Мемлекеттер Достастығының Үлгі Азаматтық кодексі, осы актілерді қолдану және жетілдіру практикасы, заң ғалымдарының еңбектері, сонымен қатар, Жоғарғы соттың сот практикасы зерттеу тақырыбына қатысты Қырғыз Республикасы зерттелді. Қырғыз Республикасының Есеп палатасының жылдық республикалық бюджеттердің аудиті туралы мәліметтері талданды.

Мақалада Қырғыз Республикасының мемлекеттік мекемелерінің заңды тұлға ретіндегі мәні, олардың рөлі мен маңызы, коммерциялық емес ұйымдар жүйесіндегі орны ашылады. Мемлекеттік заңды тұлғалар теориясының тенденцияларына ерекше назар аударылады. Авторлар Қырғыз Республикасының мемлекеттік институттарының болуына тарихи талдау жасайды. Мемлекеттік мекемелердің кірістері, кірістер әкелетін мекемелер қызметін реттеудегі азаматтық және бюджеттік заңдар нормаларының арақатынасы зерттеліп, ақылы қызмет көрсетуді реттеудегі мемлекеттік қызметтер туралы заңнаманың маңыздылығы анықталды. Арнайы қорлардың пайдалы қызмет көзі ретінде маңыздылығы қарастырылады. Кірісі бар мемлекеттік мекемелердің қызметін реттейтін бюджеттік және азаматтық заңнаманың нормаларына салыстырмалы талдау жасалды.

Түйін сөздер: мекемелер, кірістер, тәуелсіз басқару, мемлекеттік, ақылы қызметтер, бюджет, салықтар.

Ч.И. Арабаев¹, Ш.Д. Рыскулов², К.С. Жылкичиева³

^{1,2}Национальная Академия Наук Кыргызской Республики, Бишкек, Кыргызская Республика;

³Кыргызский Национальный Университет имени Жусупа Баласагына,

Бишкек, Кыргызская Республика.

E-mail: arabaev@mail.ru

РОЛЬ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ДОХОДОВ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЙ В ГРАЖДАНСКОМ И БЮДЖЕТНОМ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВЕ КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

Аннотация. Авторы публикации с применением нормативно-правового и системного методов, анализа и синтеза проанализировали положения Гражданского кодекса Кыргызской Республики, Бюджетного кодекса Кыргызской Республики, Законов Кыргызской Республики «О государственных и муниципальных услугах», «О некоммерческих организациях», «Об основных принципах бюджетного права», Положений «О специальных средствах и депозитных суммах учреждений, состоящих на государственном бюджете Кыргызской Республики» 1998 г. и 2000 г., утвержденных Постановлениями Правительства Кыргызской Республики, а также иных актов данного органа и Модельного гражданского кодекса стран Содружества Независимых Государств, а также практику применения и совершенствования данных актов и труды ученых-юристов. Кроме того, изучена имеющая отношение к предмету исследования судебная практика Верховного суда Кыргызской Республики, проанализированы данные Счетной палаты Кыргызской Республики по аудиту ежегодных республиканских бюджетов.

В статье раскрывается сущность государственных учреждений Кыргызской Республики как юридических лиц, их роль и значение, место в системе некоммерческих организаций. Особое внимание уделено тенденциям теории публичных юридических лиц. Авторами проводится исторический анализ существования государственных учреждений Кыргызской Республики. Исследованы доходы государственных учреждений, соотношение норм гражданского и бюджетного законодательства в регламентации деятельности учреждений, которая приносит доходы, а также раскрывается значение законодательства о государственных услугах в регулировании оказания платных услуг. Рассматривается значение специальных средств как источника доходной деятельности. Осуществлен сравнительный анализ норм бюджетного и гражданского законодательства, регулирующих деятельность государственных учреждений, имеющих доходы.

Ключевые слова: учреждения, доход, самостоятельное распоряжение, государство, платные услуги, бюджет, налоги.

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Information about authors:

Arabaev Ch.I. – Doct. Jurid. Sci., Professor. Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic, Director of the Center for Political Science Research and Expertise (Department of Political Science and State and Law) of the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic. E-mail: arabaev@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5359-9190>.

Ryskulov Sh.D. – Cand. Jurid. Sci., Researcher of Center for Political Science Research and Expertise of Institute of Philosophy and Law, Socio-Political Research of National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic. E-mail: sherik-ryskulov@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1361-0329>.

Zhylykchieva K.S. – Cand. Jurid. Sci., Kyrgyz National University named after Jusup Balasagyn, Bishkek, the Kyrgyz Republic. E-mail: jylkychievakunduz@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3492-3909>.

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A.T. Altybaeva

National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan.
E-mail: altybayeva58@mail.ru

CONTROL FUNCTION OF PARLIAMENT AND PRINCIPLE OF DIVISION OF POWERS

Abstract. The article analyzes using the normative and systematic methods, as well as analysis and synthesis, the content of the statements of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Regulations of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic», decisions of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic and the works of legal scholars.

The article is devoted to the study of the postulate that the principle of division of powers has a deep theoretical basis, which has been developed since existence of institution of state and is aimed at identifying clear boundaries of authority between individual branches of government in order to build their structure so that they serve society.

The author came to the conclusion that parliamentary control is in direct connection with the principle of division of powers, in this system it serves and acts as element of mutual control of branches of government. The judiciary today also unequivocally determines inadmissibility of overarching function, the priority role of legislative branch over other parts of government. Parliamentary control is in direct connection with the principle of division of powers, in this system it serves and acts as an element of mutual control of branches of government.

According to the author, presence of such control in practice constantly leads to idea of the priority role of legislative branch, which leads to weakening of principle of division of powers. However, it should be noted the implementation of control powers is not aimed at determining the priority of legislative branch in system of division of powers; parliamentary control only organizationally implements of existing powers of parliament.

Key words: Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Jogorku Kenesh, division of powers, law, legislation, state, executive power, parliamentarism, parliamentary control.

Introduction. Existence of integral system of object, phenomenon or process incredibly presupposes existence of regular mechanisms of its exhibition in form, properties, types, algorithms of actions, responsibility and, naturally, control over it.

State, as a complex phenomenon of society, also has its own exhibitions. In this, control of state over processes taking place in society is very important.

In today's realities, rapidly changing world and complication of relationships in society, state must reorient itself, its control functions must become more sensitive. Politics limited by law that subjects every public activity to court or other controls is the basic characteristic and demand of constitutionalism and the rule of law (Bashich A. & Bashich P., 2016, p. 119).

Methods. The article analyzes using the normative and systematic methods, as well as analysis and synthesis, the content of the statements of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Regulations of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic», decisions of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic and the works of legal scholars.

Discussion. The meaning of the concept of «control», especially «state control», to a greater extent in Jurisprudence was determined in administrative law.

N.T. Sheripov in the textbook «Administrative Law of the Kyrgyz Republic», considering the modes to ensure the rule of law in activities of executive bodies, determined control is a very broad category and can be understood both as function of public administration and as superintendence phase. In the following, it means control helps to determine compliance of measures taken by government with established standards (Sheripov, 2009, p. 360).

At the same time, M.A. Lapina, agreeing with the generally accepted views on state control, notes the general concept of control is aimed not only at identifying shortcomings in government cycle, but also taking measures to eliminate them. At the same time, it especially focuses on the purpose of administrative supervision, which is to ensure law and order (Lapina, 2006, p. 154). In her opinion, ensuring law and order includes a set of measures: legal, organizational, economic and others. The scientist further comes to the conclusion results

of control by overcoming identified deviations in activity of controlled object are:

- elimination (correction) of discovered deficiencies;
- evaluation of efficiency of controlled objects;
- ensuring preservation and sustainable development of achieved results (Lapina, 2006, p. 156).

In general, it should be noted control implies designation of clear tasks and their further assessment to achieve set targets.

Control, state control is an integral attribute of management structures and system of state power as a whole.

In one of the latest scientific studies in Kyrgyzstan, S.M. Tynymseitova notes division of powers into legislative, executive and judicial branches with their corresponding interaction operates in many countries of the world (Tynymseitova, 2018, p. 14). Kyrgyzstan is no exception.

According to W.K. Chinaliev, historically, the theory of division of powers developed in parallel with the institution of state and initially, Plato, believed ideal society should consist of division of labor between different classes (Chinaliev, 1998, p. 9). This scientist claims even in the concept of ancient thinkers, the idea of doctrine of powers into separate branches of power was formed and a full-fledged construct of division of powers continued to form in the Middle Ages, was developed by D. Locke and C. Montesquieu (Chinaliev, 1998, p. 10).

W.C. Chinaliev, cites D. Locke's thoughts, according to which realization of human rights requires limitation of state power, it is necessary to provide a framework for its implementation. At the same time, in order to avoid the preservation of power by some persons, this power should be divided. D. Locke distinguished three types of power:

- legislative (creates laws for public good);
- executive (ensures implementation of laws);
- federal (in charge of relations with other states).

At the same time, according to D. Locke, such a division, on the contrary, shows of mutual connection, balance and a certain subordination of authorities. Accordingly, even legislative power should not become above power structure, it is just a "trusted power" subordinate to the people, which remains supreme power to remove or change composition of legislative power (Chinaliev, 1998, p. 10).

The French philosopher C. Montesquieu spoke about division of powers with the need to prevent abuse. According to him, division of powers into legislative, executive and judicial branches should contribute to mutual restraint. As he determines, with such a division, it is also unacceptable for the same persons to participate in exercise of several powers. It is necessary, wrote C. Montesquieu, they, independently solving state problems, could ensure a balance among themselves, preventing usurpation of competences of power by another branch of

government, and each power should exercise its competences without entering zone of responsibility of the other, while retaining possibility of parallel control over each other (Chinaliev, 1998, p. 11).

There is also a point of view according to which the considerations of D. Locke and C. Montesquieu about division of powers were not clear and unambiguous (Penna, 2011, p. 74).

Thus, the principle of division of powers has deep theoretical basis, which been developed since existence of the institution of state and is aimed at defining clear boundaries of authority between particular branches of government in order to build such a structure for them to serve society. This principle, according to which, powers of government must be divided and limited is called fundamental (Siegan, 1989, p. 1). The doctrine of division of powers attracts almost universal support as a central element of liberal constitution designed to protect citizens against governmental power (Brennan & Hamlin, 1994, p. 345). The core of the doctrine is called not liberty, as many writers have assumed, but efficiency (Barber, 2001, p. 59).

In the future, it is necessary to determine significance of parliamentary control and its place in system of division of powers.

At the moment, the concept of parliamentary control is ambiguous, and in theory, various definitions of this concept are presented. As noted by O.V. Yatsenko in science there is no single definition of this category (Yatsenko, 2010, p. 2).

So, according to S.V. Bendyurina, parliamentary control is activity of parliament and its individual representatives to monitor, identify violations by authorized persons and bodies of legislation (Bendyurina, 2015, p. 16).

E.V. Kovryakova, referring about focus of parliamentary control on activities of executive authorities, notes parliamentary control is a system of norms that regulates established procedure for monitoring and verification, which is carried out both by parliamentary majority and opposition and its other bodies, and purposefully determining assessment of activities and establishing responsibility for it (Kovryakova, 2005, p. 12).

In turn, E.V. Berdnikov, sharing the position of M.V. Baglaya notes disclosure of definition of parliamentary control presented by him is the most complete, since subject of parliamentary control includes, among other things, participation in formation of government. Thus, parliamentary control in foreign countries has its own characteristics, depending on form of government. In parliamentary countries, it mainly includes expression of vote of no confidence in government and its dismissal. Such powers are excluded in presidential forms of government, control functions are expressed through participation in formation of government (Berdnikov, 2015, p. 432).

In general, the authors, reflecting the different

opinions on the definition of parliamentary control, agree it is a type of state control exercised by legislature within framework of allowed powers.

If, accordingly, parliamentary control is a reflection of its direct powers, then it should be understood, as we noted above, that it is a kind of government cycle, i.e. implementation of representative and legislative functions by monitoring their implementation by relevant entities. It is in this relationship that essence of legislative branch and parliament is represented.

In turn, it is necessary to proceed from the meaning of the relationship between parliamentary control and division of powers. I.V. Leksin, associating this principle and control, determines in absence of system of division of powers, control becomes only presentation of report of subordinate structures to their higher entities. In this connection, in his opinion, mutual control of three branches of government is mediated from division of powers (Leksin, 2015, p. 241).

In this connection, parliamentary control should in no way be considered as counterbalance to theory of division of powers, on the contrary, the presence of such control, on the one hand, is aimed at achieving tasks set, legislative powers, on the other hand, it clearly outlines range of its competencies. Here, the key point is in system of division of powers, parliamentary control is one of elements of mutual control between branches of government.

As rightly noted by E.P. Popova, parliamentary control follows from essence of division of powers (E.P. Popova, 2010, p. 94).

G.V. Sintsov says legislature has extensive powers to oversee government agencies. At the same time, in his opinion, this does not in any way exclude the principle of division of powers, but on the contrary, clear regulation of the institution of parliamentary control makes it possible to improve quality of government activities (Sintsov, 2015, p. 101).

Parliamentary control over the executive branch in the form of submission of reports by heads of executive bodies on activities of executive branch of constituent entities does not contradict the principle of division of powers, as defined by M.V. Demidov, if this does not give instructions providing for responsibility of officials (Demidov, 2008, p. 132).

Results. The judiciary today also unequivocally determines inadmissibility of overarching function, the priority role of legislative organs over other branches of government.

Thus, by the decision of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan dated April 11, 2014 «On the Case on Revision of Constitutionality of Paragraph 2 of Part 2 of Article 5 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Republican Budget of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2013 and Forecast for 2014-2015» and Paragraph 2 of Part 2 of Article 5 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Republican Budget of the Kyrgyz

Republic for 2014 and Forecast for 2015-2016» in Connection with the Submission of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic», it was stated the legislator, granting the competency to the specialized committee of the Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament) (on the basis of the law on the republican budget), in an expanded format, coordinate the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic expenditures under item of capital investments, contradicts the norms of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic. At the same time, in this decision it is determined that one of the leading types of state control is parliamentary, which in no way should be carried out by influencing pursuance and distribution activities of the executive branch. Also in this judicial act, it was concluded absolute powers to exercise power functions in the system of bodies are inadmissible. The Jogorku Kenesh does not have the competency to be involved in the implementation of the so-called «operational» rights of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. However, control over the activities of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in the use of state funds remains, at least through approval of report for the republican budget.

Another example, by the decision of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan dated April 24, 2019 No. 07r «On the Case on Revision of Constitutionality of paragraph 35 of part 1 of article 3 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On the Rules of Procedure of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic» in Connection with the Appeal of the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic» was declared unconstitutional, which gives the Jogorku Kenesh the competency to hear annual information of the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic on activities of the judicial system of the Kyrgyz Republic, which is carried out in compliance with the principle of non-interference in administration of justice and prohibition of requirement to report on a specific case. However, division of state power into legislative, executive and judicial branches of government is a direct reflection of the principle of organization of power and democratic legal society. At the same time, according to the court, legislative, executive and judicial branches are self-dependent and relatively independent. Division of powers is based on natural delineation of such functions as lawmaking, public administration and justice. The essence of such a division is to endow each branch of government with relative self-dependent and independence, as well as such a volume of powers that will ensure necessary balance between them, excluding dominance of one branch over the others. However, the contested norm reinforces the dominance of the legislative branch over judicial, which entails the violation of the principle of division of powers and reduces level of independence of the judiciary.

On the whole, Russian scientists also agree. For example, N.Sh. Kolsarieva in her dissertation

research came to the conclusion the principle of division of powers does not imply absolute power, but delimits powers of three authorities. She also notes if one admits possibility of priority of one branch over others, then it should not have legislative power, but judicial power, since, in her opinion, citizens should have guarantees against arbitrariness of parliament itself. That is why, according to the idea of N.Sh. Kolsarieva if there is a priority of one branch, it should belong to the judiciary (Kolsarieva, 2010, p. 48).

Z.Sh. Beishenaliev also refers about inadmissibility of dominance of one branch of power over another (Beishenaliev, 2014, p. 25).

Conclusion. It can be concluded principle of division of powers has meaningful theory established from the moment state was formed. The principle of division of powers is focused on organizing establishment of boundaries of power between

various branches of government and aimed at determination their structure for society.

Parliamentary control is directly related to the principle of division of powers, in which this type of control serves and acts as an integral part of mutual control of branches of government. Today, judicial authorities also unequivocally determine inadmissibility of the priority role of legislative organs over other branches of government.

Parliamentary control is interconnected with the principle of division of powers, it is an element of mutual control of all branches of government.

In practice, parliamentary control is seen as the priority role of legislative branch, which undermines the principle of division of powers. At the same time, exercise of control powers is not intended to determine the priority of legislative branch in system of division of powers; parliamentary control organizationally exercises existing powers of the parliament.

А.Т. Алтыбаева

Кыргызстан Республикасынын Ұлттық Ғылым Академиясы, Бишкек, Кыргызстан

E-mail: altybayeva58@mail.ru

ПАРЛАМЕНТТИҢ БАҚЫЛАУ ФУНКЦИЯСЫ ЖӘНЕ БИЛІКТІҢ БӨЛІНУ ПРИНЦИПИ

А.Т. Алтыбаева

Национальная Академия наук Республики Кыргызстан, Бишкек, Кыргызстан

E-mail: altybayeva58@mail.ru

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ ФУНКЦИЯ ПАРЛАМЕНТА И ПРИНЦИП РАЗДЕЛЕНИЯ ВЛАСТЕЙ

Аннотация. В статье проанализированы с применением нормативного и системного методов, а также анализа и синтеза, положения Конституции Кыргызской Республики, Закона Кыргызской Республики «О Регламенте Жогорку Кенеша Кыргызской Республики», актов Конституционной палаты Верховного Суда Республики Кыргызстан и трудов ученых-юристов.

Статья посвящена исследованию постулата о том, что принцип разделения властей имеет глубокую теоретическую основу, которая была разработана с момента существования института государства и направлена на выявление четких границ власти между отдельными ветвями власти с целью построения их структуры таким образом, чтобы они служили обществу.

Автор пришел к выводу, что парламентский контроль находится в прямой связи с принципом разделения властей, в этой системе он служит и выступает элементом взаимного контроля ветвей власти. Судебная власть сегодня также однозначно определяет недопустимость главенствующей функции, приоритетной роли законодательной ветви власти над другими частями государственной власти. Парламентский контроль находится в прямой связи с принципом разделения властей, в этой системе он служит и выступает как элемент взаимного контроля ветвей власти.

По мнению автора, наличие такого контроля на практике постоянно приводит к мысли о приоритетной роли законодательной ветви власти, что приводит к ослаблению принципа разделения властей. Однако следует отметить, что реализация контрольных полномочий не направлена на определение приоритета законодательной ветви власти в системе разделения властей; парламентский контроль осуществляется только организационно.

Ключевые слова: Республика Кыргызстан, Жогорку Кенеш, разделение властей, право, законодательство, исполнительная власть, законодательная власть, исполнительная власть, парламентаризм, парламентский контроль.

Information about authors:

Altybaeva A.T. – Cand. Jurid. Sci., doctoral student of National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic. E-mail: altybayeva58@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7938-6986>.

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G.B. Akhmejanova, N.M. Mussabekova, T.E. Voronova, G.T. Shamshudinova, A. Avilkhan
Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraigyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan.
E-mail: Akmaha81@mail.ru

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE STATE AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN: CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS

Abstract. This article attempts to comprehensively consider the social and legal nature of the relationship between the state and religious associations in the state, to determine their main constitutional ties, and to reveal the concept and content of the legal status of the religious associations. In this article, based on historical analysis, generalization, modeling, the study of the normative documents, regulating the public relations in this area, the development of the current state of the relations between the state and religious associations. Social science research in the religious studies area could be described as lacking many serious studies, regarding religious issues and relations between the state and religion. One explanation is inattention to the religious factors in public life for a long period of time. This inattention was displayed in political, social and judicial areas. Most studies twenty years ago were devoted to the explanations of the negative features of the religion or the disappearance of religion and state's help. Today the spectrum of opinion on church-state relations is wider. The most popular point of view advocates the separation of state and church. The general opinion is that the state must be secular. The clericalization of the state and social life is considered as danger to the existing political and legal system. At the same time, some believe that religion must be under strict state control (so called, state-controlled religion). In this approach, state interests such as national security always dominate over the interests of religious organizations and believers.

Key words: religion, state, law, religious association, religious activity, religious denominations, beliefs, rites, beliefs, sects.

The relevance of the topic. Public relations arising between the state and religious associations require constant monitoring. Constitutional and legal norms, regulating the creation, activity and dissemination of the religious associations in the Republic of Kazakhstan are also important from the point of view of constant analysis of the practice of their application by the legislative, executive and judicial authorities, and prevention of the most frequently arising issues. It is also relevant to work on developing proposals for improving legislation in the field of relations between the state and religious associations, taking into account the current religious situation in Kazakhstan.

Russian research scholars, studying the interaction of the state and religious associations within the framework of the constitutional law, such as A. Avakian, S.S. Alekseev, M.V. Baglay, H.A. Bogdanova, V.Ya. Boytsov, M.V. Braginsky, T.A. Vasilieva, V.A. Vinogradova, N.V. Vitruk, V.V. Vitryansky, L. D. Voevodin, G.A. Gadzhiev, V.E. Guliyev, V.V. Zalessky, O.S. Ioffe, V.T. Kabyshev, K.G. Kanevsky, D.A. Kerimov, E.I. Kozlova, A.P. Kokotov, O.E. Kutafin, V.V. Laptev, N.I. Matuzov, I.V. Mersyanova, V.V. Nevinsky, V.S. Nersesyants, F.M. Rudinsky, Yu.A. Tikhomirov, Yu.K. Tolstoy, T.I. Khabrieva, A. Chebotarev, V.E. Chirkin, and others ex-soviet and modern legal scholars.

However, the historiography, published on the topic, does not sufficiently analyze the constitutional principles of the secular state, as well as their practical application at the present stage. Among the Russian legal experts, there is still need for research, the analysis of the interaction of the state with the "traditional" religious associations, consolidation of their legal status, the need to restrict the activities of other religious associations, legal relations between the state and religious associations.

As stated in the Constitution, the Republic of Kazakhstan asserts itself as the democratic, secular, legal and social state, the highest values of which are the person, his life, rights and freedoms, and the content of the fundamental principles of the republic: social harmony and political stability, which pursue the welfare of the entire people. In other words, the Constitution fully describes the characteristics of the secular state. In accordance with this, interreligious relations between the state and religious associations are created in accordance with the concept of the secular state. The state has created legal conditions for the full functioning of the religious associations on the territory of the state. However, the creation of the religious associations in state authorities, other state bodies, state institutions and local self-government bodies, military units, state and

municipal organizations is not allowed [1, P.11].

The establishment of the religious associations is an obvious manifestation of freedom of religion, and in order to adhere to the particular religion, to be able to perform religious rites, in accordance with the chosen beliefs, to spread their religious beliefs, religious education and upbringing, to carry out charitable, missionary, or other activities, determined by the creed. Religious associations are created in the form of religious groups and religious organizations. In other words, each secular state provides an opportunity for the representatives of the indigenous population to openly and legally implement their beliefs in the variety of ways.

Taking into account the gaining of independence and the radical change in the religious situation during the period of the legally defined status of the secular state, the generalization of experience between the state and religious associations can be theoretically and practically interesting. After determining the population, Kazakhstan is multi-faith and multi-faith society. Today in Kazakhstan, there are 18 denominations and 3715 religious associations represent their interests.

Today, there are 3,464 religious buildings in the Republic, including 2,550 mosques, 294 Orthodox and 109 Catholic churches, 495 Protestant temples and houses for the establishment of religious rites, 7 Jewish synagogues, 2 Buddhist temples, 7 “societies for the recognition of Krishna” and houses for the performance of religious rites of Baha’i [3]. In addition, in Kazakhstan there are 400 primary departments at 15 religious educational organizations, mosques and Sunday schools, 383 premises for holding religious events outside of religious buildings, including namazkhana, 257 permanent places for distributing religious literature and other information materials of religious content, items of religious purpose.

There is information that all the subjects of religious relations carry out their activities in accordance with the current legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In other words, the quantitative data indicated above indicate the manifestation of the religious freedom. Nevertheless, the number of pseudo-religious extremist and destructive religious associations that destroy society is growing in the state. Their activities are aimed at inciting religious discord, propaganda of the religious affiliation or preference in relation to religion, violation of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the person and the citizen or attitude to religion, propaganda of inconsistencies in a person’s religious affiliation to the religion, etc. [2].

An important condition for the formation of religious thought, optimization of state confessional relations, prevention of offenses and ensuring freedom of conscience is to increase the level of legal literacy, legal culture, and religious psychological literacy in society. In other words, the regulation of public relations in the religious sphere is not limited only

to internal legal documents. Freedom of religious independence without the restrictions, unfortunately, negatively affects the stability of the society. Over time, some religious associations have realized real goals. These truths contribute to the review of the legislation of the state, and researchers are analysts fundamental analysis of the problem. About 20-30 years ago we analyzed the relationship between the government and religious associations during the Soviet period, and its consequences, and then the completely different vision is defined.

At the same time, we see that inter-religious relations developed only on the basis of the policy set by the state. In Soviet times, close relations between the state and religious associations were achieved in the 70-80 years of the last century. The participation of the religious representatives in public life continued at certain times with the Soviet government, striving to maintain the positive image in the international arena. Religious associations under the mass control of the Soviet state were used for its entry into the international arena. Religious and other international activities of religious communities have helped the government to overcome the crisis and maintain its position in the changing world [3].

For example, at the initiative of the Muslim religion in 1970 in Tashkent, in 1977 in Dushanbe, in 1986 in Baku, the number of the conferences will be organized on various Muslim topics: the world representative conference of followers of all religions, held in July 1977; May 1982 in Moscow was held under the slogan of the struggle for peace and disarmament. During the period under review, foreign delegations of Muslim, Protestant, Orthodox and other organizations actively participated in the republic [4].

After the end of the Khrushchev’s N.S. period, strict methods were significantly simplified in the religious policy of the Soviet state. During this period, the government began to actively encourage religious participation in the country’s public life, as well as in international peacekeeping activities. Also, Muslim clergy, as adherents of other religions, were actively engaged in raising funds for the peace foundation, the society for the protection of monuments and other purposes.

An important factor contributed to the participation of the religious organizations in international events for the Soviet Union was important to maintain the positive image of the socialist state in the international arena, including through religious groups, and the active participation of believers in foreign peacekeeping activities. In addition, monitor the overall functioning of the soviet religions abroad was strictly controlled by the government. In this regard, the soviet department for religious affairs, as the main supervisory body, focused on the activities of the religious organizations abroad.

With the support of the authorities and on the initiative of the Muslim religion, the number of

conferences will be organized on various Muslim topics. In 1979, the religious authorities of the Muslims of the USSR held two events of an international nature. In July, the conference dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the magazine "Muslims in the Soviet East" was held in Tashkent. Religious figures, editors and journalists from Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Iran, India, Turkey, Tunisia, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Kuwait, Japan, and Bulgaria took part in its work. The conference participants highly appreciated the activities of this magazine to spread information about the life of Muslims in the USSR and strengthen friendship with foreign followers-thinkers, supporting the foreign policy of the USSR, and called on Muslims to unite in the struggle for peace. In September 1979, an international Symposium was held in Dushanbe on the contribution of the Muslims of Central Asia, the Volga region and the Caucasus to the development of Islamic thought, the cause of peace and the social process. As A.M. Yunusbaeva wrote: "It was attended by prominent Muslim figures from 25 countries, representatives of the World Islamic League and the World Islamic Congress" [5].

It is interesting that the forum adopted final documents consonant with the foreign policy of the USSR. The purpose of the adopted documents: to call for support for the USSR's initiative to reduce and eliminate nuclear weapons; to support anti-social movements and resolve disputed international issues in negotiations.

Since the mid-70s, soviet religious organizations have become regular participants and organizers of world religious events. If we consider the religious activities of religious organizations outside of religion, then not only believers, but also various organizations play the large role in the implementation of the government's foreign policy goals. Thus, we can say that the 1970-80 years was the time of bold turn of the religious organizations into public life. Religious associations, controlled by the Soviet state, were used as supplier of their influence on international associations. They became part of the Soviet foreign policy propaganda apparatus in the context of an ideological confrontation between the two systems. In general, the activities of the religious associations to the certain extent helped the state to overcome the crisis and maintain its direction in the changing world.

As you know, in soviet times, religious associations were directly influenced by state policy and did not create favorable conditions for establishing law and interreligious relations. However, if relying on micro-maps, it would be possible to determine whether there were actions on the part of any associations against the government, or unfulfilled goals, the interests did not withstand the force of the government's policy.

In the 1990s, the opening of borders and liberal legislation on religion created favorable conditions for the representatives of religious and pseudo-religious communities. Many religious associations

continued to work illegally on the territory of the state, and some legally propagated their faith. As the result, illegal and legally employed people considered the same danger. At the same time as last year, this year's decision was made to create new mosque, which was based on the fact that another mosque was commissioned last year, which was built in 1950. This influence was extremely dangerous for the indigenous Kazakhs. A.A. Mustafayeva noted: "For example, if in 1989 there were 20 confessions and 671 religious associations in the country, in 1995 they had about 30 confessions and 1180 religious associations, that is, in 6 years the total number of associations increased 2 times (in Almaty-3 times) [6].

The legislation of many modern states enshrines the right of the citizens to freedom of conscience or freedom of religion, as well as their freedom to perform religious rites in accordance with the religious tolerance.

Such rights are also secured for the first time by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Article 12 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan states, that the citizen of the republic is guaranteed freedom of conscience. The right to freedom of religion is specified in the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated January 15, 1992 "On Freedom of Religion and Religious Associations" [2].

Citizens can exercise the right to freedom of religion and satisfy their religious interests and needs in various religious forms, i.e. they legally exercise this right by creating religious associations and as the result of their activities.

In the legal sense, the Charter of "religious association" consists of one religious association, registered in the state organization, established for the purpose of jointly satisfying religious interests and needs or for other religious activities. Depending on their official purposes, there are following religious associations: religious communities, religious administrations, religious educational institutions, monasteries, etc. There may be other types of religious associations. Signs of religious association: presences of goals, common religious position of the members of the association, voluntary members of the association, the presence of the Charter and registration in the state of the organization, ensure self-sufficiency. The internal management structure of religious associations has been preserved in the official form, i.e. among the managers and employees. In addition, the branches of the association are subordinate to the central building. Religious associations between other centers of collective law are closest to public associations. Various legal statuses of religious associations have been established [7].

Materials and methods of research. The research methodology is based on the dialectical method, freed from materialistic or idealistic monism and based on the pluralistic, multilinear

interdependence of all social phenomena. We also used the method of dialectical interdependence and interaction of methods: theoretical and empirical, historical and logical, induction and deduction in the study of the formation and development of ethnic identity in our country. The theoretical basis is based on existing theoretical and empirical publications on religious associations. In this article were used abstract-logical, analytical, monographic, economic-statistical, sociological, expert methods, as well as the methods of economic-mathematical analysis, modeling and forecasting.

Research results. Religious associations receive assistance from the state; in relation to public associations, the possibility of receiving such assistance is provided by law; religious associations must not pursue political goals and objectives (public associations can set these goals and objectives) [8, P.81]. Taking into account the tax benefits, granted to the religious associations, organizations that are not related to religion seek to obtain the status of religious entity, which may pursue other goals. Religious associations, which characterize the social structure of many modern societies (countries), also operate in the Republic of Kazakhstan. There is an opinion that the democratization of public life in the Republic contributes to the adoption of legislative acts, establishing new status of religious associations [9, P.91]. In this regard, the question of the content and relationship of the concepts “freedom of conscience” and “freedom of religion”, as already mentioned above, is very important from the point of view of our research. At the same time, as well as religious freedom, religious voluntariness, the right to choose, not counting violators of religion in society, have such form as the weakening of the indigenous people,

silk “religious consciousness”, suspicion from the child’s grandfather of trust (religion), which was achieved in the inheritance, as the factor of influence [10, P.5].

Conclusion. In the conclusion it should be noted, that now religious associations are actively involved into the public life. The scope of their activities has expanded significantly, in addition to religious orientation; they cover charitable, peacekeeping, cultural and educational, production and economic, etc. In accordance with this, the relations between the state and religious associations changed and became more complicated. These and many other issues related to the activities of religious associations, require appropriate study, including the legal nature. The legal status of the religious associations with legal science has not been sufficiently studied. This is due to the fact that the religious associations eventually cease to exist at certain period along with the disappearance of the religion. Therefore, the analysis of their different state in the society was ignored. This fully applies to the legal status of the religious associations. In most of the works that deal with the legal issues of religious associations, the situation was arisen about the religious associations, based on previously existing legislation and have not studied the problematic issues in this area. In addition, our article examines the legal issues of the religious associations. However, this work has not the comprehensive nature, which considers certain aspects of the legal status of the religious associations. In addition, they are largely outdated, since they are based on previously existing legislation on religion or legislative acts that currently have no legal force on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Г.Б. Ахмеджанова, Н.М. Мұсабекова, Т.Э. Воронова, Г.Т. Шамшудинова, А. Авилхан
КЕАҚ Торайғыров университеті, Павлодар, Қазақстан.
E-mail: Akmaha81@mail.ru

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДАҒЫ МЕМЛЕКЕТ ПЕН ДІНИ БІРЛЕСТІКТЕРДІҢ ӨЗАРА ҚАРЫМ-ҚАТЫНАСЫ: КОНСТИТУЦИЯЛЫҚ-ҚҰҚЫҚТЫҚ АСПЕКТІЛЕРІ

Андатпа: Мақалада мемлекет пен діни бірлестіктер арасындағы қатынастардың әлеуметтік-құқықтық табиғатын, олардың негізгі конституциялық байланыстарын анықтауға, діни бірлестіктердің құқықтық мәртебесінің түсінігі мен мазмұнын жан-жақты қарастыруға тырысқан. Сондай-ақ мақалада тарихи талдау, жинақтау, модельдеу, осы саладағы қоғамдық қатынастарды реттейтін нормативтік құжаттарды зерделеу негізінде мемлекет пен діни бірлестіктер арасындағы қатынастардың қазіргі жағдайының дамуы қарастырылады. Дінтану саласындағы әлеуметтік зерттеулерде мемлекет пен дін арасындағы қатынастарға қатысты көптеген маңызды зерттеулердің жоқтығы туралы айтылады. Оның себебі, қоғамдық өмірде діни факторларға ұзақ уақыт бойы назар аударылмауы. Назардың жеткіліксіздігі саяси, әлеуметтік және сот саласында көрінді. Осыдан отыз жыл бұрынғы зерттеулердің көп бөлігі діннің теріс қасиеттерін түсіндіруге немесе діннің жоғалып кетуіне арналған болатын. Бүгінгі күні шіркеу мен мемлекет қатынастары туралы ойлар мен пікірлер әлдеқайда көп. Ең танымал көзқарас - мемлекеттің шіркеуден бөлінуі. Мемлекеттік және қоғамдық өмірді клерикализациялау қазіргі саяси және құқықтық жүйеге қауіп ретінде қарастырылады. Сонымен бірге, кейбір зерттеушілер дін қатаң мемлекеттік бақылауда болуы керек деп санайды. Мұндай тәсілмен ұлттық қауіпсіздік сияқты мемлекеттік мүдделер әрқашан діни ұйымдар мен сенушілердің мүдделерінде басым болады.

Түйін сөздер: дін, мемлекет, заң, діни бірлестік, діни қызмет, діни деноминациялар, сенімдер, салттар, нанымдар, секталар.

Г.Б. Ахмеджанова, Н.М. Мусабекова, Т.Э. Воронова, Г.Т. Шамшудинова, А. Авилхан
НАО Торайғыров университет, Павлодар, Қазақстан
E-mail: Akmaha81@mail.ru

ВЗАИМООТНОШЕНИЯ ГОСУДАРСТВА И РЕЛИГИОЗНЫХ ОБЪЕДИНЕНИЙ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН: КОНСТИТУЦИОННО-ПРАВОВЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ

Аннотация: В данной статье предпринята попытка определить социально-правовую природу отношений между государством и религиозными объединениями, их основные конституционные связи, всесторонне рассмотреть понятие и содержание правового статуса религиозных объединений. Также в статье рассматривается современное состояние отношений между государством и религиозными объединениями на основе исторического анализа, обобщения, моделирования, изучения нормативных документов, регулирующих общественные отношения в данной сфере. Социологические разработки в области религиоведения свидетельствуют об отсутствии фундаментальных исследований, касающихся отношений между государством и конфессиями. Причина в том, что в обществе на протяжении долгого времени не обращали внимания на духовные процессы и религиозные факторы. Недостаточное внимание уделялось также политической, социальной и судебной сферам. Большая часть исследований тридцатилетней давности была посвящена объяснению негативных качеств религии, вытекающего атеистического мировоззрения. Сегодня гораздо больше публикаций о взаимоотношениях церкви и государства и межконфессионального согласия. Наиболее известная точка зрения заключается в анализе процесса секуляризации. Клерикализация государственной и общественной жизни рассматривается как угроза современной политической и правовой системе. При этом некоторые исследователи считают, что религия должна находиться под строгим государственным контролем. При таком подходе государственные интересы, такие как национальная безопасность, всегда преобладают в интересах религиозных организаций и верующих.

Ключевые слова: религия, государство, закон, религиозное объединение, религиозная деятельность, религиозные деноминации, верования, обряды, убеждения, секты.

Information about authors:

Akhmejanova G.B. – Doctor of Law, Professor, Department of State Management, Business and Law, Chair of Jurisprudence; Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraigyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan; ahmedzhanovag@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9736-430> X

Mussabekova N.M. – Candidate in History Sciences, Professor, Department of State Management, Business and Law, Chair of Jurisprudence; Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraigyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan; musabekova.1979@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1782-0836>

Voronova T.E. – Candidate in Politology Sciences, Associated Professor, Department of State Management, Business and Law, Chair of Jurisprudence; Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraigyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan; t-voronova@km.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2483-7078>

Shamshudinova G.T. – Doctor PhD, Department of State Management, Business and Law, Chair of Jurisprudence, Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraigyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan; gulya-
sgt@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1242-4279>

Avilkhan Akmamyk – Senior Lecturer, Department of Economics and Law, Chair of Jurisprudence; Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraigyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan; Akmaha81@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6700-4327>

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O.A. Plotskaya

Syktyvkar State University named after Pitirima Sorokina, Syktyvkar, Russia

E-mail: olga.plockaya@mail.ru**COMMON LAW IN MEDIEVAL HUNGARIAN SOURCES**

Abstract: This work examines the issues of consolidation of customary law in medieval Hungarian sources. The relevance of the study of customary law as the most important part of the socio-normative culture and the traditional legal regulator, normatively fixing ethnic identity, expressed not only in the national-cultural worldview, but also in the written medieval Hungarian sources that operated for many centuries, starting from the origins of the creation of the Hungarian state until the beginning of the XVI century, no doubt.

The aim of the work is to study customary law, its institutions in the sources of law of medieval Hungary. The novelty of the research lies in the fact that it analyzes the empirical historical and legal material, which makes it possible to identify the institutions of customary law in the medieval Magyar sources of law.

In a comprehensive study of customary legal aspects, in Hungarian sources of law, it is important to be guided not only by the formational approach, which makes it possible to understand the changes that took place in the medieval period, during the emergence and development of feudal relations in the Western European state, but also by the civilizational approach, revealing the historical, political, socio-cultural components of the feudal Christian state. The methodological basis of this research is formed by a system of cognitive methods developed by various modern sciences. Thanks to the application of the systemic method, the customary law of the Hungarian people is important to consider as an element of the legal space of Hungary as a Central European state.

The study shows that the Hungarians had a law as their initial act. Many Hungarian customs and customary legal institutions found their fixation precisely in written sources of law.

Key words: customary law, sources of law, custom, Hungary, Tripartitum, Golden bull, decree.

Introduction. Modern scientists are trying to solve the problem of the relationship between the conservative past and the creative modern, historically established traditions and newly emerging innovations, combining the identity of society and its acquisition of features that contribute to finding a balance in the context of globalization.

The relevance of the study of customary law as the most important part of the socio-normative culture and the traditional legal regulator, normatively fixing ethnic identity, expressed not only in the national-cultural worldview, but also in the written medieval Hungarian sources that operated for many centuries, starting from the origins of the creation of the Hungarian state until the beginning of the XVI century, no doubt.

In this regard, the most important aspect is the study of the customary medieval law of the Hungarians, which includes not only "legal customs" [1, p. 96; 2, p. 128; 3, p. 32; 4, p. 108], but also a large number of traditional, characteristic of the medieval Ugri legal culture, distinctive norms, principles, institutions of customary law [5, p. 100], reflecting the system of formed national values.

In modern science, the issues of medieval Hungarian sources of law are fragmentarily

considered in the framework of various studies devoted to the medieval historical and political development of the Hungarian state. Let's note the names of L.M. Bragina, L.O. Golovko, T.P. Gusarova, R.B. Derbock, O.B. Keller, Yu.M. Saprykina, A.N. Chistozvonova, V. P. Shusharin [6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12; 13] and others.

The historical and historical-legal works of A.G. Glebov, R. Darest, A. Yu. Zolotarev, T. M. Islamov, E. N. Kirillova, L. Kontler, N. A. Krashennikova, A. I. Pushkasha [15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 24], who studied, among other things, some social norms, including the customs used in medieval European countries.

A review of scientific literature has shown that representatives of various scientific fields are engaged in the study of the historical and theoretical aspects. However, in these works, as a rule, there is no analysis of customary law, its institutions, regarding the existing historical and legal development of the Hungarian people. Despite a significant number of scientific works, the study of customary medieval law in Hungary is at the beginning of its journey.

The undertaken research to a certain extent will fill the gap in legal science, where the questions of the customary legal development of medieval Hungary remained insignificantly developed. Meanwhile,

it is important to note that the study of Hungarian medieval customary law is one of the most important aspects of understanding both Western European civilization and the Finno-Ugric world, in view of the fact that Hungary is not only a state located in Central Europe, but also is part of the family of the Finno-Ugric group of peoples.

Methods. In a comprehensive study of customary legal aspects, in Hungarian sources of law, it is important to be guided not only by the formational approach, which makes it possible to understand the changes that took place in the medieval period, during the emergence and development of feudal relations in the Western European state, but also by the civilizational approach, revealing the historical, political, socio-cultural components of the feudal Christian state. The methodological basis of this research is formed by a system of cognitive methods developed by various modern sciences. Thanks to the application of the systemic method, the customary law of the Hungarian people is important to consider as an element of the legal space of Hungary as a Central European state. The use of the historical and legal method will reveal the influence of emerging trends in the historical development of the Hungarian medieval state on the content of customary legal relations. Methods of synthesis, logical analysis, were also used in the implementation of this study.

When choosing the empirical base of the study, the chronological principle was taken as a basis, reflecting the historical logic of the origin and development of customary law, customary legal institutions, enshrined in the studied sources of law, legal materials and documents.

Discussion and results. This work presents a study of legal materials that reflected the state and legal development of medieval Hungary as a Western European state that inherited the Romano-Germanic legal tradition, whose deep historical roots go back to the ancient world. However, the influence of the late antique Roman legal tradition was not the only factor that contributed to the formation of legal as well as political institutions in Hungary. Another factor is the powerful impact of customary law, based on a natural-legal concept, under the influence of which Hungarian legal thought and sources of law gradually evolved and changed.

For the sake of fairness, it is important to note that the Hungarians "the initial act was a law, a deliberate product of the will of the people, which, no doubt, took in the elements of the past, but transformed them and thus created a new order of things" [6, p. 225-226]. Therefore, many Hungarian customs found their fixation precisely in written sources of law.

In the earliest sources of Hungarian royal legislation, which appeared during the reign of the first King Stephen I Saint (late 10th - early 11th centuries), as well as during the reign of Laszlo I Saint (11th century), in addition to various types of emerging social relations, there were the legal

customs that existed among the Hungarians were recorded as unwritten rules "which operated ... without being approved by the city or royal authorities" [19, p. 92]. Thus, in the "Instructions" of the Hungarian King Istvan I the Holy One to the son of Imre ", the legislator emphasizes the need to receive foreigners and newcomers who bring with them not only different languages, customs, knowledge that contribute to the rise and enrichment of the royal court:" Guests and newcomers are so useful that among the royal dignities they are given the sixth place ... 2. For guests come from different parts of the earth and bring with them different languages, customs, knowledge, military equipment. All this adorns and exalts the royal court, and at the same time catches fear in the arrogant foreigners. 3. For a weak and fragile kingdom with one language and the same morals "[20, p. 94]. The text of this source emphasizes such a royal dignity as the need to "imitate ancestors." In this case, we are talking about the preservation and implementation of ancient unwritten tribal customs "1. Know that the best adornment of a king is that he follows the previous kings and imitates worthy fathers. For if someone rejects the establishment of his predecessors and does not stop thinking about God's laws, he will perish ... In any case, adhere to my customs (and they have become royal) without a shadow of a doubt "[20, p. 95].

An ancient Hungarian tribal custom was punishment using the forces of nature. Istvan I the Saint mentions such a punishment. "3. If someone maliciously offends the ministers of the holy church, then according to the Holy Scripture he deserves to have a millstone tied around his neck and thrown into the depths of the sea "[20, p. 92].

Similar customary legal norms were also contained in the acts issued by Laszlo I Saints. The second book of laws of King Laszlo I abounds in them. So, in chapter three, the legislator describes the applied procedure, equipped with the Latin formula - *judicium* (that is, God's judgment, which consisted in using the test with a red-hot iron): "If the village recognizes someone as a thief, then this must be proved by a test (*judicium*)" ... "[21, p. 96]. Moreover, the document indicates not only a personified subject of law in the person of a "thief", but also a collective subject who is responsible in the person of "the entire village" or "part of the villagers." "1. If it turns out that he is clean, then the whole village must pay the priest 1 penny ... If the accusation is brought forward by one part of the villagers, while the other defends the thief ... "[21, p. 96]. This fact testifies to the incomplete separation of the individual from the collective, which means restriction of the rights of an individual who has not yet been a full-fledged subject of law.

In chapter one of the third book of laws of King Laszlo I, the custom of testing with a red-hot iron is also mentioned: "Let the named line up in ten people,

and let one of these ten be tested with iron. If this person passes the test, then the remaining nine should be considered cleared [of the charge]” [21, p. 97-98]. A similar custom among the Hungarians is mentioned in later sources. So, the Varad register (XIII century), was "the only medieval document where the practice of using hordes in mass quantities is recorded (it was an ordalia with a hot iron)." [15, p. 169]

In other forms of law, such as: Golden bull of King Endre (András) II (1222), Tripartitum (Triceuch) by Istvan Verbötsi (XVI century), we are talking about the consolidation of territorial customary legal norms, which reflected the process of land and personal relationships vassals with lords.

The golden bull of Endre II in its content resembled a charter “of privileges and can be counted among the royal legislative institutions. It contained legal guarantees and privileges for royal servants (various categories of soldiers who served the king and received land for their service)” [22]. Therefore, it is called the Hungarian noble constitution.

It also recorded the customs concerning the process of distributing the inheritance: “if the servient dies without leaving a son behind him, then let his daughter own the fourth part of his estate. The rest he can dispose of at his discretion. If he dies without making a will, then the estate will be received by the next of kin ...” [23, p. 525] (Art. 4); customs that protected the property rights of widows: “the wives of those who have died or sentenced to death, or who died in a judicial duel, or for any other reason cannot be deprived of their dowry” (Art. 12) [23, p. 525]; as well as customs that limited the rights of guests who came “with good intentions” (Art. 11) [23, p. 525]

In the Triceuch of Istvan Verbötsi, as in the collection (code) of the customary law of feudal Hungary [7, p. 12], drawn up in 1514, for the first time in the history of the Hungarian state, the norms of customary law were systematized and unified.

Based on the knowledge of Roman law, the famous lawyer developed the theoretical and legal aspects of customary law, general theoretical foundations and types of sources of law, the most important concepts that were later used in jurisprudence, and also compiled a private collection of legal norms. “Medieval thinkers often acted both as philosophers of law and as philosophizing legal practitioners. Almost every current legal code was a private person with his own vision of legal problems ...” [24, p. 7]. Therefore, it is not surprising that in the Hungarian royal legislation, for example, in the Tripartitum Verbieta of the 16th century, not only the legal norms and customs in force at that time were included, but also comments, explanations of the author of the text about the concept of law, its difference from legal custom, about social differentiation of society, the emergence of power relations, legal forms that consolidate the developing feudal relations, etc.

In his work, proceeding from the Roman legal tradition, Istvan Verbötsi divides all existing laws

into two types: divine, arising from nature itself, as well as those permitted by God and human, based on moral norms and customs. “That is why they differ from each other, because one people wants one thing, another - another.” (Prologue Ch. 7) [25, p. 797] Using commented examples, the famous jurist reveals the customary legal nature of many legal institutions. “For it is God allowed to walk through a strange field, since the earth and its fruits are God's; but this is not a right, for it is prohibited by an institution or custom.” (Prologue Ch. 7) [25, p. 797] He also explains why there are laws created by man: “... so that fear of them suppresses human insolence ... so that in the criminals themselves the fear of punishment would tame the audacity and desire to commit crimes” (Prologue Ch. 7) [25, p. 797]

By custom, the author of the Trinity Book understands “a right of moral origin, which is taken as a law when there is none.” (Prologue Ch. 10) [25, p. 797] Moreover, the custom is introduced to those “who by the power of public authority can create the law” (Prologue Ch. 10) [25, p. 797]. In addition, features are indicated that distinguish custom from other sources of law. We are talking about: rationality “... a custom is considered reasonable that does not contradict natural law, the law of peoples or positive law” (Prologue Ch. 10) [25, p. 798]; the presence of “general custom”; prevalence; application of the custom for a long time, moreover, “... civil law for the emergence of custom is enough for one decade, ... canon law, then it would have to wait forty years. However, if a custom arose apart from the law [that is, in its absence], then even from the point of view of canon law, a period of ten years seems to be sufficient” (Prologue Ch. 10) [25, p. 798]; repeated repetition of the action of the custom “because [repetition is necessary] because the consent of the people is revealed on the basis of a practice that usually cannot be deduced from a single incident”; “Tacit consent of the people” (Prologue Ch. 10) [25, p. 798].

Istvan Verbötsi identified three differences between law and custom. “Law differs from custom in three respects. First, as tacit and openly expressed. Secondly, as recorded and unrecorded; ... Thirdly, as a reason and a consequence ... a custom in the proper sense cannot be immediately introduced by the people, but only after the lapse of time” (Prologue Ch. 11) [25, p. 799]. In addition, the famous lawyer explained that custom explains the law, and also “has a canceling power, because it limits the law if it contradicts it ... it has a substitute power, since it replaces the law where it is absent” (Prologue Ch. 11) [25, p. 799].

In his work, Verbötsi extends uniform laws and customs to a part of the privileged Hungarian population (his code is often called the code of “legal norms that were in force at that time in the kingdom” [17, p. 51]). We are talking about the practical equating the status of prelates, heads of churches, barons and other magnates, whom he calls noble and noble people (Part I. Ch. 2) [25, p. 799].

The usually legal patriarchal relations in Hungarian families are also reflected in this source. In part of the first chapter of the seventh, the dominant power of the head of the family is consolidated through hereditary relations: "... those whose mother only belongs to the nobility, and the father does not belong, we do not consider as true nobles ... on the contrary, sons born of noble fathers and mothers-non-noble women, are considered real and true nobles"[25, p. 801].

The famous lawyer, in part two of chapter three, also noted the special protection of customary legal institutions and ancient freedoms that existed among the Hungarian people, limiting the legislative power of the king, who could not "make laws, especially in cases involving divine and natural law, as well as to the detriment of the ancient freedoms of the entire Hungarian people"[25, p. 802].

In other laws and decrees, the legislator also relied on customary legal principles, customs and norms of customary law. So, for example, we are talking

about the implementation of the principle of justice when managing people in power (§ 2) [26]; on the application of old Hungarian laws, decrees, ancient customs (§ 3) [27; 28]; on the use of the customs of the country in case of litigation (§ 3) [29], etc.

Conclusion. Thus, the analysis of medieval Hungarian sources of law showed that ancient legal customs were often reflected in written law. Usually legal relations were largely regulated by the early medieval legislative acts of the Hungarian kings. If at the dawn of the creation of the Hungarian state at the end of the 10th century, legal customs existed in the form of unwritten rules and gradually found their reflection in the earliest sources of Hungarian royal legislation that appeared under the first Magyar kings starting with St. Stephen I, then from the 13th century, territorial customs reflecting the process of land and personal relationships between vassals and lords. At the beginning of the 16th century, in the famous collection of feudal customary law, the Tripartitum of Istvan Verbötsi, the customs were codified.

О.А. Плоцкая

Питирима Сорокин атындағы Сыктывкар мемлекеттік университеті,
Сыктывкар, Ресей
E-mail: olga.plockaya@mail.ru

ОРТАҒАСЫРЛЫҚ ВЕНГР ДЕРЕККӨЗДЕРІНДЕГІ ӘДЕТКІ ЗАН

О.А. Плоцкая

Сыктывкарский государственный университет им. Питирима Сорокина,
Сыктывкар, Россия
E-mail: olga.plockaya@mail.ru

ОБЫЧНОЕ ПРАВО В СРЕДНЕВЕКОВЫХ ВЕНГЕРСКИХ ИСТОЧНИКАХ

Аннотация: В настоящей работе рассматриваются вопросы закрепления норм обычного права в средневековых венгерских источниках.

Актуальность исследования обычного права как важнейшей части социо-нормативной культуры и традиционного правового регулятора, нормативно закрепляющего этническую идентичность, выраженного не только в национально-культурном мировоззрении, но и в письменных средневековых венгерских источниках, действовавших на протяжении многих веков, начиная от истоков создания венгерского государства до начала XVI века, не вызывает сомнений.

Целью работы является исследование обычного права, его институтов в источниках права средневековой Венгрии.

Новизна исследования состоит в том, что анализируется эмпирический историко-правовой материал, позволяющий выявить институты обычного права в средневековых мадьярских источниках права.

При выборе эмпирической базы исследования за основу был взят хронологический принцип, отражающий историческую логику зарождения и развития обычного права, обычно-правовых институтов, закрепленных в исследуемых источниках права, правовых материалах и документах.

Методологическую основу данного исследования образует система методов познания, выработанных различными современными науками. Благодаря применению системного метода обычное право венгерского народа важно рассматривать в виде элемента правового пространства Венгрии, как центрально европейского государства. Использование историко-правового метода позволит выявить влияние возникавших тенденций в историческом развитии венгерского средневекового государства на содержание обычно-правовых отношений. Методы синтеза, логического анализа также применялись при осуществлении настоящего исследования.

В настоящей работе представлено исследование правовых материалов, отразивших государственно-

правовое развитие средневековой Венгрии, как западноевропейского государства, унаследовавшего романо-германскую правовую традицию, глубинные исторические корни которой уходят в античный мир. Однако влияние позднеантичной римской правовой традиции являлось не единственным фактором, способствовавшим формированию в Венгрии правовых, а также политических институтов. Другим фактором необходимо назвать мощное воздействие обычного права, основанного на естественно-правовой концепции, под влиянием которого постепенно эволюционировала и изменялась венгерская правовая мысль и источники права. В исследовании показано, что у венгров первоначальным актом являлся закон. Многие венгерские обычаи и обычно-правовые институты нашли свое закрепление именно в писанных источниках права.

Ключевые слова: обычное право, источники права, обычай, Венгрия, Трипартитум, Золотая булла, декрет.

Information about the author:

Plotskaya O.A. – Doctor of Law, professor of the Department of Theory of State and Law and the Foundations of Jurisprudence, Syktyvkar State University named after Pitirima Sorokina, Russia; olga.plockaya@mail.ru; orcid.id: 0000-0003-4016-095X

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Yakhyaev Magomed YakhyaevichRussian Academy of national economy and public administration under the President of the Russian Federation (Ranepa), Moscow, Russia
E-mail: yahyaev89@inbox.ru**CONDITIONS FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF OBLIGATIONS TO COMPENSATE FOR
DAMAGE CAUSED BY LAWFUL ACTIONS OF STATE BODIES, AS WELL AS THEIR
OFFICIALS**

Abstract: Changes in civil legislation have created a separate type of tort obligations, in which the state compensates for damage caused to the person or property of a citizen or the property of a legal entity by lawful actions of public authorities. Along with the tort obligations that are well covered in the scientific literature, these issues concerning the lawful actions of the State that cause harm to citizens or legal entities are ignored. In the article, the author conducts a comparative legal analysis of the conditions for the emergence of obligations to compensate for damage caused by lawful actions of the state.

The research is based on general scientific methods of cognition, as well as special legal ones (comparative legal, technical legal, formal legal). On the basis of the conducted research, the author draws conclusions about the legal nature of the obligations under study, and also makes an attempt to identify the existing problems of the emergence of obligations to compensate for damage caused by lawful actions of state bodies. The main problem of the study of obligations to compensate for harm is to determine the conditions of their occurrence, the characteristics of lawful harm caused by state bodies, leading to the emergence of obligations to compensate for harm.

Obligations to compensate for rightfully caused harm are conditioned by the protection of subjective rights. These obligations exist for the purpose of compensation for the restoration of the right violated by the lawful actions of State bodies in the event that public interests prevail over personal ones.

Examining tort obligations, as the most widely covered in the scientific literature, it was concluded that they are very similar to obligations for compensation for rightfully caused harm, and pursue the same goal: restoring the position of the injured person.

Key words: harm caused by lawful actions of public authorities, obligations for compensation of harm, tort obligations.

Introduction. In accordance with article 53 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, every citizen has the right to compensation for damage caused by illegal actions or inaction of state bodies [1]. Also in the article 16.1 of the Civil code provides for the development of new independent areas of tort liabilities: the possibility of damages to the person or property of the citizen or property of a legal person that inflicted by lawful actions of public authorities or their officials. In this case, the damage is compensated only in those cases that are provided for by law [2].

The main problem of the study of obligations to compensate for harm is to determine the conditions of their occurrence, the characteristics of lawful harm caused by state bodies, leading to the emergence of obligations to compensate for harm.

Currently, in the process of compensation for losses and harm caused by State bodies and their officials, the courts apply procedural legislation that is not subject to application, because they do not impose mandatory conditions for tort liability. However, it should be noted that in modern conditions

there are legal institutions that allow you to establish mandatory conditions for tort liability, without creating judicial precedents and prerequisites for abuse of law.

Obligations that arise as a result of harm lawfully caused by state bodies are regulated by Article 16.1 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation "Compensation for damage caused by lawful actions of state bodies, local self-government bodies, as well as officials of these bodies" [2]. This article states that damage caused to the person or property of a citizen, or to the property of a legal entity by lawful actions of state bodies, is subject to compensation "in cases and in accordance with the procedure provided for by law".

Obligations to compensate for rightfully caused harm are conditioned by the protection of subjective rights. These obligations exist for the purpose of compensation for the restoration of the right violated by lawful actions of state bodies in the event that public interests prevail over personal ones [11].

Studying the institute of tort obligations, we

classified the grounds as follows. The grounds for tort obligations to compensate for harm include an objective basis (necessary protection of social relations from encroachments), a legal basis (law), and an actual basis (offense).

This approach is also applicable to the study of obligations that are the object of study in this article.

Thus, it should be noted that the existence of a legal basis is the most important condition for the emergence of an obligation to compensate for damage.

Analysis of publications. As mentioned above, this issue has not been sufficiently studied, so it is necessary to draw conclusions based on the comparative analysis. Examining tort obligations, as the most widely covered in the scientific literature, it can be concluded that they are very similar to obligations to compensate for lawfully caused harm, and pursue the same goal: to restore the position of the injured person [6,7]. However, these institutions differ in the grounds for the occurrence of obligations.

For employees of the internal affairs bodies, the basis of liability for the damage caused is an offense committed by them in the performance of their official duties, which is expressed in causing harm to the person and (or) property of the victim. Thus, it can be said that the basis for the emergence of obligations to compensate for damage caused by the lawful actions of state bodies is the lawful infliction of harm.

Here it is necessary to answer the question, what is considered legitimate harm? As you know, a legitimate act is one that does not violate the norms of objective law, and also does not violate the norm of subjective law. Therefore, lawful harm is a behavior that violates someone's subjective rights, but does not violate the objective rights [5].

Thus, the fact that lawful infliction of harm does not always create conditions for the emergence of obligations for its compensation becomes significant. Here, the law first determines the legality of causing harm, and then establishes the need for its compensation.

For example, the Federal Law " On Countering Terrorism " of March 6, 2006 No. 35-FZ (ed. of 18.03.2020) [3] states that actions that cause harm to health or property (Article 22) during the suppression of a terrorist act are lawful.

To be a legal fact, the offense must meet certain conditions. For this purpose, such a concept as "the composition of the offense" is used. Elements of the offense: the basis of the committed actions, the object of protection, the purpose of causing harm, the method of action, the limits of actions in time, the conditions of legality of causing harm.

This scientific approach is most applicable to criminal law, because in the case of all the listed elements of the offense, the behavior is recognized as socially useful, despite the harm caused, and the person is released from criminal liability.

However, civil law is mainly concerned with the property sphere of the victim, so the composition of the offense cannot answer the main question: is it necessary to compensate for the rightfully caused harm in each specific case. Losses that are caused as a result of illegal actions or inaction of state bodies are compensated from the state treasury (Article 16 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation). But in the event that the damage is caused by lawful actions of state bodies, only the damage is subject to compensation. Thus, Article 16.1 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation refers to compensation for damage, that is, compensation for actual losses incurred, which does not belong to the field of civil liability, since there are legitimate actions of state bodies that have authority. Therefore, it can be assumed that it will be necessary to prove the existence of damage, since this is the main and first of the conditions necessary for the occurrence of obligations for compensation.

Any action can be attributed either to legitimate or illegal, so it is necessary to clearly separate these concepts [8]. Thus, the second condition is the legality of causing harm. The mandatory conditions also include a causal relationship between lawful actions and the harm caused (the third condition).

The results of the research. Article 16.1 of the Civil code provides for the development of new independent areas of tort liabilities: the possibility of damages to the person or property of the citizen or property of a legal person that inflicted by lawful actions of public authorities or their officials. In this case, the damage is compensated only in those cases that are provided for by law.

The main problem of the study of obligations to compensate for harm is to determine the conditions of their occurrence, the characteristics of lawful harm caused by state bodies, leading to the emergence of obligations to compensate for harm.

Obligations to compensate for rightfully caused harm are conditioned by the protection of subjective rights. These obligations exist for the purpose of compensation for the restoration of the right violated by the lawful actions of State bodies in the event that public interests prevail over personal ones.

In paragraph 1 of article 1064 of the civil code stipulates that "the harm caused to the person or property, ... shall be reimbursed", and in paragraph 3 of article 1064 of the civil code States that "the harm caused by lawful actions shall be compensated in cases prescribed by law". Therefore, the law must specify compensation for harm - this is a necessary condition for the emergence of obligations to compensate for harm caused by lawful actions.[11].

Therefore, despite the emergence of new norms regarding the protection of citizens from illegal or lawful actions of state bodies, we believe that it is necessary to adopt a special law regulating the relationship between the state and citizens in the public legal sphere [9]. This is because the above-mentioned grounds for emergence of obligations on

compensation of harm shall not entail obligations: the lawful infliction of harm is a release of liability, and law alone do not establish liabilities until harmed. Here we see that in the composition of the offense, which entails the obligation to compensate for harm, instead of illegal actions, there are lawful actions, as well as the law on compensation for harm caused by these actions.

Thus, with the help of the new law, it would be possible to take into account the specifics of the legal situation of the state and civil servants when interacting with individuals. For example, the legal composition of the factual basis must include conditions of extreme necessity that determine the possibility and legality of causing harm. Also, in our opinion, it would be necessary to prescribe the need for compensation by the state to the victim of harm in accordance with Article 1076 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation [4]. Also, the legal composition can include the circumstances of an emergency situation, which regulate the formation of an act on the requisition of civil property for state needs.

So, according to Article 8 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, the fact of causing harm is the basis for the emergence of obligations for its compensation. The basis for the occurrence of obligations to compensate for damage caused by lawful actions of state bodies, local self-government bodies, as well as their officials is the legal composition of the fact of lawful damage and the law regulating the need for compensation for such damage.

Lawful infliction of harm is characterized by the following signs. The legality of causing harm by officials of State bodies, local self-government bodies, as well as persons to whom the State has delegated authority, in each specific case should be enshrined in the law. Otherwise, in accordance with the principle of the General tort is the infliction of unlawful harm. Actions of officials or a normative act, the adoption of which caused harm, are lawful, do not violate the norms of objective law. In case of exceeding the official powers granted to the official by the law in certain circumstances, causing harm is illegal. They are of an extraordinary nature, committed in extreme cases for the purpose of self-defense or protection of third parties (society, state, citizens, organizations), therefore they are socially useful, socially necessary. The legality of causing harm is realized in the actions of officials, so the infliction is intentional. Causing harm by inaction is impossible. Lawful infliction of harm is always the exercise of a subjective right or the performance of a duty. In most cases, the lawful infliction of harm by officials of State bodies is the performance of duties. Harm is caused to the person or property of organizations by State bodies, local self-government bodies, officials of these bodies or persons to whom authority has been delegated.

There are quite a lot of cases of harm caused by lawful actions in practice, it is possible with the necessary defense, for example, or in conditions

of extreme necessity. Also, harm can be caused by lawful actions in the performance of the duties assigned to the person, such as, for example, when extinguishing a fire, when detaining a person who has committed a crime, etc. All the examples given of lawfully caused harm are provided for by law. The law establishes clear boundaries within which the harm is considered to be legitimate. Not always causing harm by lawful actions entails obligations for their compensation. Compensation for such harm is the exception rather than the rule. In our opinion, the most complex and, at the same time, the least researched is the issue of compensation for damage caused by the lawful actions of state bodies and their officials. Most authors are of the opinion that the harm caused by the State in the person of its organs is not subject to compensation. [11].

As for the concept of "conditions for the occurrence of obligations to compensate for harm", it can be concluded that conditions are signs of the fact of causing harm, which allow us to call the harm lawful, and entails the obligation to compensate it. Such conditions should include the following set of them: the presence of harm, the causal relationship between harm and the lawful actions of the harmer, the legality of the actions of the harmer, excluding tort liability for him, the presence of a legal norm that establishes compensation for harm [10].

In the case of lawful infliction of harm, the causer of harm and the person who is obliged to compensate for it do not always coincide in one person. Often, responsibility is imposed on the person in whose interests the harmer acted. This is the case, for example, in the case of compensation for damage caused in a state of extreme necessity (Article 1067). Liability for damage caused by State bodies and their officials is imposed on the State, i.e. state and municipal bodies, citizens and organizations can act on the side of the debtor in the obligations under consideration.

The object of obligations as a result of lawfully caused harm is compensation, which the debtor is obliged to provide to the creditor. In practice, this compensation occurs, as a rule, in the form of compensation for losses. As V. S. Shevchenko rightly notes, one or another form of compensation for harm can be defined by a special regulatory legal act regulating a specific type of obligations for compensation for harm caused by lawful actions.

Conclusion. Thus, obligations to compensate for harm lawfully caused by State bodies can be considered a separate type of obligation, along with tort obligations. These obligations are not an exception to the rules on tort liability due to the fact that they differ in their legal nature, the grounds for their occurrence and the functions performed. The Civil Code states that the fact of causing harm is the basis for the emergence of obligations for its compensation. The basis for the occurrence of obligations to compensate for damage caused by lawful actions of state bodies,

local self-government bodies, as well as their officials is the legal composition of the fact of lawful damage and the law regulating the need for compensation for such damage. Also, the obligations considered in the article are characterized by the uniqueness of cases; a special circle of persons endowed by the state with power functions; as well as the volume and order of compensation for the damage caused. The Civil Code of the Russian Federation provides for the development of a new independent direction of tort obligations: the possibility of compensation for damage to the person or property of a citizen or the property of a legal entity that is caused by the

lawful actions of public authorities or their officials. In this case, the damage is compensated only in those cases that are provided for by law. It is necessary to summarize the conclusions on the occurrence of the obligation to compensate for the rightfully caused harm. So, the basis of such obligations is the fact valid harm under the following conditions: the legality of actions of the tortfeasor, the existence of a causal connection between the lawful act and the come harm, and also if there is a special provision in the law on the duty to compensate the damage caused according to legitimate action.

Яхьяев Магомед Яхьяевич

Ресей Федерациясы Президентінің жанындағы халық шаруашылығы
және Мемлекеттік қызмет академиясы Мәскеу, Ресей
E-mail: yahyaev89@inbox.ru

МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК ОРГАНДАРДЫҢ, СОНДАЙ-АҚ ОЛАРДЫҢ ЛАУАЗЫМДЫ АДАМДАРЫНЫҢ ЗАҢДЫ ІС-ӘРЕКЕТТЕРІНЕН КЕЛТІРІЛГЕН ЗИЯНДЫ ӨТЕУ ЖӨНІНДЕГІ МІНДЕТТЕМЕЛЕРДІҢ ТУЫНДАУ ШАРТТАРЫ

Аннотация: Азаматтық заңнамадағы өзгерістер азаптау міндеттемелерінің жеке түрін қалыптастырды, онда мемлекет азаматтың жеке басына, мүлкіне заңды тұлғаның мүлкіне немесе мемлекеттік органдардың заңды әрекеттері арқылы келтірілген залалды өтейді. Ғылыми әдебиеттерде жеткілікті түрде көрсетілген азаптау міндеттемелерімен қатар, мемлекеттің азаматтарға немесе заңды тұлғаларға зиян келтіретін заңды әрекеттеріне қатысты бұл мәселелер назардан тыс қалады. Мақалада мемлекеттің заңды әрекеттері салдарынан келтірілген зиянды өтеу жөніндегі міндеттемелердің туындау шарттарының салыстырмалы құқықтық талдауы келтірілген. Зерттеу жалпы ғылыми таным әдістеріне, сондай-ақ арнайы құқықтық (салыстырмалы құқықтық, техникалық-құқықтық, формальды-құқықтық) әдістерге негізделген. Зерттеу негізінде зерттелетін міндеттемелердің құқықтық табиғаты туралы тұжырымдар жасалды және мемлекеттік органдардың заңды әрекеттері салдарынан келтірілген зиянды өтеу бойынша міндеттемелердің туындауының қазіргі проблемаларын анықтауға әрекеттер жасалды.

Зиянды өтеу жөніндегі міндеттемелерді зерттеудің негізгі проблемасы олардың туындау шарттарын, зиянды өтеу жөніндегі міндеттемелердің пайда болуына әкеп соғатын мемлекеттік органдардың заңды түрде зиян келтіру сипаттамаларын анықтау болып табылады. Заңды түрде келтірілген зиянды өтеу жөніндегі міндеттер субъективті құқықтарды қорғаумен негізделген. Бұл міндеттемелер мемлекеттік мүдделер жеке мүдделерден басым болған жағдайда мемлекеттік органдардың заңды әрекеттерімен бұзылған құқықтарды қалпына келтіру үшін өтемақы төлеу мақсатында бар. Азаптау міндеттемелерін қарастыра отырып, олар заңды түрде келтірілген зиянды өтеу міндеттемелеріне өте ұқсас және сол мақсатты көздейді: жәбірленушінің жағдайын қалпына келтіру

Түйін сөздер: Мемлекеттік органдардың заңды әрекеттерінен келтірілген зиян, зиянның орнын толтыру жөніндегі міндеттемелер, азаптау бойынша міндеттемелер.

Яхьяев Магомед Яхьяевич

Российская академия народного хозяйства и государственной службы при
Президенте Российской Федерации, Москва, Россия
E-mail: yahyaev89@inbox.ru

УСЛОВИЯ ВОЗНИКНОВЕНИЯ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВ ПО ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЮ ВРЕДА, ПРИЧИНЕННОГО ПРАВОМЕРНЫМИ ДЕЙСТВИЯМИ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ ОРГАНОВ, А ТАКЖЕ ИХ ДОЛЖНОСТНЫХ ЛИЦ

Аннотация: Изменения в гражданском законодательстве сформировали отдельный вид деликтных обязательств, при которых государство возмещает ущерб, причиненный личности или имуществу гражданина или имуществу юридического лица правомерными действиями публичных органов. Наряду с достаточно хорошо освещенными в научной литературе деликтными обязательствами, данные вопросы, касающиеся правомерных действий государства, причиняющих вред гражданам

или юридическим лицам, остаются без внимания. В статье проводится сравнительно-правовой анализ условий возникновения обязательств по возмещению вреда, причиненного правомерными действиями государства. Исследование основано на общенаучных методах познания, а также специально-юридических (сравнительно-правовой, технико-юридический, формально-юридический). На основе проведенного исследования сделаны выводы о юридической природе изучаемых обязательств, а также были сделаны попытки обозначить существующие проблемы возникновения обязательств по возмещению вреда, причиненного правомерными действиями государственных органов. В статье 16.1 Гражданского кодекса РФ предусматривается развитие нового самостоятельного направления деликтных обязательств: возможность компенсации ущерба личности или имуществу гражданина или имуществу юридического лица, который нанесен правомерными действиями органов публичной власти или их должностных лиц. В этом случае ущерб возмещается только в тех случаях, которые предусмотрены законом. Основная проблема исследования обязательств по возмещению вреда состоит в определении условий их возникновения, характеристик правомерного причинения вреда государственными органами, приводящих к возникновению обязательств по возмещению вреда. Обязательства по возмещению правомерно причиненного вреда обусловлены защитой субъективных прав. Данные обязательства существуют с целью компенсации для восстановления права, нарушаемого правомерными действиями государственных органов в том случае, когда общественные интересы преобладают над личными. Данный вопрос недостаточно изучен, поэтому были сделаны выводы на основе проведенного сравнительного анализа. Исследуя деликтные обязательства как наиболее широко освещенные в научной литературе, был сделан вывод, что они очень схожи с обязательствами по возмещению правомерно причиненного вреда и преследуют ту же цель: восстановление положения потерпевшего лица.

Ключевые слова: вред, причиненный правомерными действиями органов государственной власти, обязанности по возмещению вреда, деликтные обязательства.

Information about author:

Yakhyayev Magomed Yakhyevich – post-graduate student of the Department of Legal Support Institute of Public Service and Management of the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration. (RANEPa), yakhyayev89@inbox.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9648-5935>

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S. Anzorova¹, D. Madiyarova², A. Zubets³, G. Zhumadilova⁴, E. Tlessova⁵

¹Russian Federation Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, Moscow, Russia;

²Peoples' Friendship University of Russia Moscow, Russia;

³Academies of Labor and Social Relations, Moscow, Russia;

⁴Shakarim Nomidagi Davlat Universiteti, Semey, Kazakhstan;

⁵L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan.

E-mail: anzorova@inbox.ru

INTEGRATION OF DIGITAL AND PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING STUDENTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND PEDAGOGICAL AREAS OF TRAINING

Abstract: This study examines how to integrate the benefits of role-playing, collaborative and interactive learning, and realistic case studies in a virtual environment. The article describes the experience of implementing an educational model based on the online virtual reality platform Second Life (SL), which provides students with the opportunity to participate in role-playing games, interactive learning, and social interaction in the learning process. The proposed model consists of three modules: the module for the preparation of information, joint modeling, a reflexive module that provides practical skills by participating in a 3D game. Students and teachers who participated in the testing of the model gave a positive assessment.

The main goal of developing an educational model that's based on Second Life is to improve the educational process, using the advantages of role-playing games, collaborative and interactive learning, as well as realistic cases in a virtual environment. This can be achieved using three modules: an information preparation module, a joint simulation module for studying the situation, and a reflexive module.

Unlike some virtual educational systems, this model is specifically designed to help students understand the causes of problems and how to solve them through data visualization and simple modeling, easy communication, flexible interaction, collaboration, and immersion in the SL environment. By integrating the three modules in the SL environment, the model will provide more opportunities for effective collaborative learning in various fields of knowledge.

In the information preparation module, teachers and students use moving avatars to perform all the actions presented in the demo virtual room in SL with the support of the Semantic Wiki Template. This template provides the platform with sections of information on the studied subject. Using it, teachers can easily pass practical tasks to the student, while students can respond and present results without having any deep training in the field of information technology.

Key words: online learning, interactive learning, virtual reality, digital and pedagogical technologies, online classroom.

Introduction. Attempts to integrate technological innovations into the learning process have accompanied the development of education since the beginning of the 20th century. In recent decades, the popularity of computer games has led researchers to study the way of learning through games [2]. The use of multi-user virtual environments (MUVES) for training has sparked a wide discussion in recent years. MUVE has been around since the late 1970s when they were still based on text. Thanks to constant advances in computer and network technology, simple text-based MUVE has evolved into real-world-like, three-dimensional virtual worlds in which multiple users can participate simultaneously, interacting with each other and the environment through their graphical representations, known as

avatars. In the past two decades, 3D MOVIES have been increasingly studied for their use in education [1]. On the one hand, millions of dollars have been invested in the development of educational MUVES, such as Harvard University's Rive City and Indiana University's Quest Atlantis, on the other hand, some existing MUVES have been researched, evaluated, and adapted for educational purposes. Second Life is currently the most Mature and popular 3D MUVE used in education [5]. SL is an interactive and exciting environment that provides seamless information exchange, communication support, and supports group discussions and collaboration between participants [3]. SL adapted innovations that appeared in social networks: simple profile creation, a circle of friends, opportunities for public and private

distribution of messages, new media elements [6]. All this provides optimal conditions for the development of experimental pedagogical [4].

Analysis of publications. The development of information technologies depends on the need to reveal the concept of digital literacy, no matter how users react to the needs and demands of life in the modern technological, computer, information or digital era. It must be said that the evolution of the concept of literacy, which occurred in accordance with the technological development of society, goes back to the sixties of the last century. From that time to the present, the concept of literacy has undergone several stages of development: from visual literacy (Debes, 1968; Avgerinou & Erickson, 1997; Considine, 1986), over technology (Dakers, 2006), media (Aufderheide, 1993; Buckingham, 2003; Kellner, 1998) and computer literacy (Deringer & Molnár, 1982;), then information (Bruce, 1997) and digital literacy (Bawden, 2001, 2008; Belshaw, 2012), to the concepts of multiplicity (New London Group, 1996; Cope Kalantzis, 2000) and multiple literacy (Kellner, 1998; 2002). The emergence of new concepts of literacy was pointed out by Spencer in the eighties (Spencer, 1986). [9]

The term "literacy" is used to represent a large number of different practices, and today almost every knowledge or training that is considered to have educational value can be understood as literacy.

Thus, the term "literacy" can be used as a metaphor for competence, experience, or functionality, or can be used in a way that suggests a close relationship with language.

For example, if someone is said to be a computer or a technically literate person, then usually we want to denote their skill, ability, experience or functionality in using computers or any other second device. In contrast to meanings, concepts such as information literacy or media literacy indicate a closer connection with language and highlight the ability to communicate or create meaning (the use of signs, signals, codes, images...)

With the knowledge gained from the previous section, in the joint modeling module, each group participates in creating a 3D model of the case for a better understanding of its essence. The module consists of three stages: setting tasks, joint modeling, and checking the 3D model.

In the beginning, the group leader defines and sets a simulation task for each student in the group. Next, each student will create a separate three-dimensional part of the entire model and integrate it with the rest using modeling software. SL provides collaborative and interactive virtual spaces, making the collaborative modeling process faster than ever. In the end, the teacher checks and corrects errors in the 3D model if necessary.

In this module, students can play an active role in obtaining information during the three-dimensional modeling procedure. Besides, it will help students

not only fully understand the case scenario, but also improve their analysis skills. After completing the simulation tasks, all students go to the reflexive module, where they study the lecture material and participate in a game of knowledge testing. The module as a whole consists of three stages.

The first step is lectures on the studied subject, prepared by the teacher. The teacher, using a communication audio channel and a virtual SL environment, explains the material to students using examples of previously reviewed cases. The digital environment and virtual reality provide more effective and efficient delivery of educational material to students. After the lectures are over, the teacher modifies the 3D model to create scenarios for testing students' knowledge. Students should indicate their reaction to the causes of the problem and the solutions discussed in the previous module.

In the end, students pass the final certification procedure for the discipline in the format of a test 3D game, in which they must use their mobile avatars, identify and solve the problem.

To get information about the results of learning, the teacher looks at the electronic checklist. In conclusion, the data from the checklist and the video recording are sent to the student for analysis.

The results of the research. The main characteristic of the new socio-cultural context is that digital technologies have become an integral part of all aspects of modern life – learning, communication, work and leisure. In such conditions, the need for proper use of digital technologies becomes important, along with the development of competencies that meet the requirements of a digital, networked and knowledge-intensive society.

Thus, digital literacy is seen as a "life skill", and along with reading, writing and math literacy. These circumstances in the context of education raise a number of questions and dilemmas for educational policy and science, researchers and practitioners, lead to new insights, rethinking existing concepts and creating new phenomena. Accordingly, this article discusses what new skills and competencies are needed to fully participate in the digital society; what was the reason and how the concepts of literacy were revised; as well as where and how to develop new skills and competencies, that is, digital literacy.

Based on these questions, the subject and purpose of this study were derived in order to study the role of the university and teachers in the development of digital literacy of students, i.e. to study the features of the practice of developing digital literacy in the context of existing conditions, as well as the possibilities of its improvement.

The results of the study show that there are differences in students' and teachers' understanding of the concept of digital literacy and that it is impossible to conclude that there is a digital gap between the main participants in the educational process. The importance of formal education for the development

of digital literacy has been recognized, and digital literacy is seen as an interdisciplinary competence.

The results showed that the practice of developing digital literacy as this interdisciplinary competence is not well established, although there is a practice of using digital technologies in the educational process. It is established that the practice of development of digital literacy can be predicted on the basis of skills of teachers on use of digital technologies in teaching, the number of visited courses digital technologies, and based on the climate in educational organizations of higher education, that is, how is the support for universities and teachers to use digital technologies in teaching.

When defining digital literacy, it often comes into relationship with information, computer or ICT literacy, or with a set of new literacy. There are many works on the topic of digital literacy, in which different authors do not always emphasize the same knowledge and skills, consensus on one definition, it looks elusive (Bawden, 2001; 2008; Belshaw, 2012; Hagel, 2015; Lankshear. In addition, the concept of digital literacy is dynamic, it changes in accordance with the development of digital technologies, and its understanding depends on both the context and the discipline. It is argued that there are several key factors that contribute to confusion in understanding the concept of digital literacy, which boils down to the following: this concept is based on different definitions of " literacy "(informaciona, media files and IKT literacy) that have emerged within different traditions of practice (library, communication, information and communication technologies). The meaning and definition of this concept depends on the role played in educational policy in terms of promoting development and the definition of the term digital literacy. [9]

To improve understanding of the perspectives and limitations of the proposed model, we surveyed teachers and students who participated in the testing. The vast majority of students expressed satisfaction with the classes in the proposed format. Students especially noted the final 3D test game, emphasizing its realism and usefulness in gaining practical experience.

However, students also noted some difficulties in joint modeling when integrating complex elements and complex scenarios into SL.

The teachers were generally satisfied with the proposed method of teaching. They stressed that the role-playing elements and social interaction of SL will contribute to improving the efficiency and effectiveness of life safety training. However, the majority of teachers noted that the training scenarios of the game take a lot of time (at least two days for a single scenario).

The information preparation module includes four main stages. The first stage is scenario selection: teachers who are experts in their subject area upload tasks for students to analyze the case and find

solutions using a template in the showroom.

The second stage is the preparation of the material and information communication: students of the online class are divided into groups. Each group solves one task set by the teacher. At this stage, all members of each group collaborate by discussing the relevant theories and then generalizing them. Each participant's tasks will be determined through social interactive discussion and audio communication between group members in a virtual SL environment.

At the third stage, case analysis is carried out: on the basis of data collection, each student identifies the causes of the problem, as well as suggests ways to solve it.

All ideas are fixed on the boards that are available in the showroom. After all the ideas are published, all members of the group discuss them through their avatars and vote for the best answer, using the voice chat and virtual reality SL capabilities. The ideas with the highest number of votes are saved in the template. At the fourth stage, the results are evaluated and confirmed, where the result of the analysis of each group is evaluated by their teacher.

Conclusion. The above-mentioned authors point out that here we are talking about a change associated with the progress in digital technologies and the emergence of so-called "post-typographic" forms of texts.

Changes in digital technologies are transforming existing social practices and creating new ones, which include new ways to create, distribute, exchange and receive multimodal forms of texts by electronic means in the form of digital codes that carry sound, text, images, video, animation or a combination of these forms. It includes a new kind of " technical characteristics " in contrast to conventional literacy – for example: screens and pixels instead of paper, digital codes instead of printed material, and multimodal forms of texts transmitted electronically in real time.

Thus, the proposed model creates a potentially powerful and attractive learning environment, using the advantage of virtual reality and social networks. With it, students will be able to better understand the studied discipline, while the teacher can link theories with practical experience and give this knowledge to the student. This model is considered by us as universal in relation to academic disciplines. The model was tested at the Moscow State Institute of tourism industry named after Yu. A. Senkevich, the Institute of communication technologies, the Moscow Institute of linguistics in training in such disciplines as Russian as a foreign language, life safety, English, and personnel management.

С. Анзорова¹, Д. Мадиярова², А. Зубец³, Г. Жумадилова⁴, Э. Тлесова⁵.

- ¹Ресей халық шаруашылығы академиясы Ресей Федерациясының Президенті жанындағы Мемлекеттік сыбайлас қызмет істері, Мәскеу, Ресей;
²Ресей халықтар достығы университеті Мәскеу, Ресей;
³Еңбек және әлеуметтік қатынастар академиясы, Мәскеу, Ресей;
⁴Шакарим атындағы мемлекеттік университеті, Семей, Қазақстан;
⁵Еуразия Ұлттық Университеті. Л. Н. Гумилев, Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан.
E-mail: anzorova@inbox.ru

СТУДЕНТТЕРДІ ДАЯРЛАУДЫҢ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ЖӘНЕ ПЕДАГОГИКАЛЫҚ БАҒЫТТАРЫН ОҚЫТУ ПРОЦЕСІНДЕ ЦИФРЛЫҚ ЖӘНЕ ПЕДАГОГИКАЛЫҚ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРДЫ ИНТЕГРАЦИЯЛАУ

Аннотация: Бұл зерттеуде рөлдік ойынның, бірлескен және диалогтық оқытудың, сондай-ақ виртуалды ортада шынайы кейстердің артықшылықтарын біріктіру мүмкіндігін анықтау қарастырылады. Мақалада Second Life (SL) виртуалды шындықтың онлайн-платформасы базасында білім беру моделін енгізу тәжірибесі сипатталған, ол студенттерге рөлдік ойындарға қатысу, интерактивті оқыту және оқу үдерісінде әлеуметтік өзара іс-қимыл мүмкіндігін қамтамасыз етеді. Ұсынылған модель үш модульден тұрады: ақпаратты дайындау модулі; бірлескен модельдеу; 3D-ойынға қатысу арқылы практикалық дағдыларды алуды қамтамасыз ететін рефлексивті модуль. Модельді апробациялауға қатысқан студенттер мен оқытушылар жалпы оң баға берді.

Second Life негізіндегі білім беру моделін әзірлеудің негізгі мақсаты рөлдік ойын, бірлескен және диалогтық оқыту, сондай-ақ виртуалды ортадағы шынайы кейстерді пайдалана отырып, оқу процесін жетілдіру болып табылады. Бұл үш модульдің көмегімен қол жеткізуге болады: ақпаратты дайындау модулі, жағдайды зерттеу үшін ортақ модельдеу модулі және рефлексивті модуль.

Кейбір виртуалды Білім беру жүйелерінен айырмашылығы, бұл модель оқушыларға мәселенің пайда болу себептерін және деректерді визуализациялау және қарапайым модельдеу, ыңғайлы қарым-қатынас және икемді өзара іс-қимыл, бірлескен жұмыс және SL ортасына батыру есебінен оларды шешу әдістерін түсінуге көмектесу үшін арнайы әзірленген. SL ортасында үш модульді біріктіре отырып, модель әртүрлі білім салаларында тиімді бірлескен оқыту үшін кең мүмкіндіктер береді.

Ақпаратты дайындау модулінде оқытушылар мен студенттер SL көрсету виртуалды залында semantic Wiki Template семантикалық үлгісінің қолдауымен ұсынылған барлық әрекеттерді орындау үшін қозғалмалы аватарларды пайдаланады. Бұл үлгі платформаны оқылатын оқу пәні бойынша ақпараттар бөлімдерімен қамтамасыз етеді. Оны пайдалана отырып, оқытушылар студентке практикалық тапсырмаларды оңай бере алады, ал студенттер Ақпараттық технологиялар саласында қандай да бір терең дайындықсыз жауап бере алады және нәтижелерді ұсына алады.

Түйін сөздер: онлайн оқыту, диалогтік оқыту, виртуалды шындық, цифрлық және педагогикалық технологиялар, онлайн-сынып.

С. Анзорова¹, Д. Мадиярова², А. Зубец³, Г. Жумадилова⁴, Э. Тлесова⁵

- ¹Российская академия народного хозяйства и государственной службы при Президенте Российской Федерации, Москва, Россия;
²Российский Университет Дружбы народов Москва, Россия;
³Академия труда и социальных отношений, Москва, Россия;
⁴Государственный университет имени Шакарима, Семей, Казахстан;
⁵Евразийский Национальный Университет Им. Л. Н. Гумилева, Нур-Султан, Казахстан.
E-mail: anzorova@inbox.ru

ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ ЦИФРОВЫХ И ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОБУЧЕНИЯ СТУДЕНТОВ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ И ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ НАПРАВЛЕНИЙ ПОДГОТОВКИ

Аннотация: В данном исследовании рассматривается определение возможности интегрировать преимущества ролевой игры, совместного и диалогового обучения, а также реалистичных кейсов в процессе обучения студентов социально-экономических и педагогических направлений подготовки.

В статье описан опыт внедрения образовательной модели интеграции цифровых и педагогических технологий на базе онлайн-платформы виртуальной реальности Second Life (SL), которая обеспечивает для студентов социально-экономических и педагогических направлений подготовки возможность участия в ролевых играх, интерактивного обучения и социального взаимодействия в процессе

обучения. Предлагаемая модель состоит из трех модулей: модуль подготовки информации; совместное моделирование; рефлексивный модуль, обеспечивающий получение практических навыков путем участия в 3D-игре. Студенты и преподаватели, участвовавшие в апробации модели дали в целом положительную оценку.

Основная цель разработки образовательной модели на основе Second Life состоит в совершенствовании учебного процесса, используя преимущества ролевой игры, совместного и диалогового обучения, а также реалистичных кейсов в виртуальной среде. Этого можно достичь с помощью трех модулей: модуля подготовки информации, модуля совместного моделирования для изучения ситуации и рефлексивного модуля.

В отличие от некоторых виртуальных образовательных систем, данная модель специально разработана, чтобы помочь студентам социально-экономических и психолого-педагогических направлений подготовки, понять причины возникновения проблем и методы их решения за счет визуализации данных и простого моделирования, удобного общения и гибкого взаимодействия, совместной работы и погружения в среду SL. Интегрируя три модуля в среде SL, модель предоставляет более широкие возможности для эффективного совместного обучения в различных областях знаний.

В модуле подготовки информации преподаватели и студенты используют движущиеся аватары для выполнения всех действий, представленных в демонстрационном виртуальном зале в SL при поддержке семантического шаблона Semantic Wiki Template. Данный шаблон обеспечивает платформу разделами информации по изучаемой учебной дисциплине социально-экономических и педагогических направлений подготовки.

Ключевые слова: онлайн обучение, диалоговое обучение, виртуальная реальность, цифровые и педагогические технологии, онлайн-класс.

Information about author:

Anzorova Svetlana Petrovna – Ph.D., Associate Professor, Senior Lecturer, The Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, Moscow, Russia, anzorova@inbox.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9648-5935>

Madiyarova Diana – Professor, Department of International Economic Relations, Doctor of Economics Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Moscow, Russia, mdmdiana@mail.ru
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6991-7528>

Zubets Anton – Ph.D., in economics, associate professor of the department of world economy, finance and insurance, faculty of economics, academy of labor and social relations, Moscow, Russia, antonzubecs@yandex.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1481-0189>

Zhumadilova Gulnar – candidate of pedagogical sciences, acting professor of the department of Russian and foreign philology of Shakarim State University, Semey Kazakhstan, zhumadilg@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8073-544X>

Tlessova Elvira – Ph.D., Associate Professor, L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Kazakhstan, Nur-Sultan, tilvira@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7057-0461>

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Z.M. Bazarbayeva¹ T.K. Chukayeva²

¹A. Baitursynov Institute of Linguistics, Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty, Kazakhstan;

²Master degree student by the specialty of foreign philology, KazUIRWL named after Ablai Khan, Almaty, Kazakhstan.

E-mail: greenrose_98@mail.ru

FOLKLORIC DISCOURSE AS AN OBJECT OF PHILOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Abstract: The article addresses the phenomenon of folkloric discourse in the light of philological research. There is a comparison and contrast of several approaches to the study of folkloric discourse and its components: fairy-tale discourse, ballads, songs, proverbs etc. In contemporary philological research there are various approaches to investigating discourse in general and folkloric discourse in particular: cognitive approach, critical analysis, contrastive analysis etc. The notion of folklore is sometimes utilized synonymously to the notion of folkloric discourse in reference to folkloric texts realized in the particular period of time. The present article attempts to draw a line of demarcation among these notions and define them as separate phenomena, though intricately connected to each other. This inquiry is based on the necessity of identifying the place of folkloric discourse in the system of linguistic and literary researches. The most common definitions of folklore and folkloric discourse are exemplified and their essence is analyzed. Commemoration in folkloric discourse is emphasized as one of the factors influencing the separation of this type of discourse in various research practices. Additionally, the main vectors of the influence of folkloric discourse are identified.

Key words: folklore, folkloric discourse, folkloric text, communication, communicative strategies, linguistic picture of the world.

Introduction. With the emergence of anthropocentric paradigm, the interdisciplinary approach developed, and the cognitive-discursive studies of folklore started to take place. The identification of folkloric discourse as an object of research is quite a controversial issue nowadays. Dividing the types of discourse into so-called “routine” and “fictional” helps imagine folkloric discourse as a compilation of some fictional texts. Hence, the difference lies in the fact that fictional discourse (which includes folkloric one) is based on the creative activity of people.

From this division comes the suggestion that folkloric discourse is not equal to other types of discourse. It is unique and outstanding, considering its main properties: fictional character, distracted illocution, and continuous nature. There are, however, two basic misconceptions about folkloric discourse.

The first misconception is that folkloric discourse consists of written forms of fairy-tales, ballads, nursery rhymes etc. Indeed, the written type of discursive material is also included there, yet folkloric discourse is not limited to the mentioned elements.

On the other hand, folkloric discourse is sometimes viewed as “non-existent”, due to the probable absence of fairy-tales and other folkloric works in contemporary discourse sphere. The fact that most of the contemporary fairy-tales have the authors makes it impossible to consider them a part

of folklore. However, as Kolistratova notes, “the presence of folklore on the Internet is beyond doubt nowadays” [1, p. 3].

To clarify the inappropriateness of these misconceptions, it is necessary to identify what folkloric discourse is. This notion consists of two elements: folklore and discourse. The definition of folklore itself is not sophisticated: according to Oxford Languages dictionary, it is “the traditional beliefs, customs, and stories of a community, passed through the generations by word or by mouth” [2]. Commonly, when analyzing folklore, scholars take into consideration the “stories” part of this definition. In other words, folklore is often understood as a compilation of national tales, nursery rhymes, ballads etc., either published or unpublished. While creating compilations of folklore of, say, British Isles, the researchers are most likely to include the local beliefs along with the folkloric stories. So, folklore is quite a general term which might be similar to language corpus in terms of organization.

Discourse, on the other hand, is a complicated term. Mostly, it is viewed as conversation or speech; nonetheless, there are many approaches to discourse analysis, each claiming that discourse encompasses a great area of human activity. For instance, here is how M. Foucault defines this term: “Discourse is a social force which has a central role in what is constructed as “real” and therefore what is possible” [3, p. 176].

This definition implies that discourse is realized in pretty much every area of human existence, as it underlies the reality itself.

While Teun Van Dijk mostly associates discourse with power, N. Arutyunova believes “discourse is speech put into social context” [4, p.137]. Turning to the etymology of this word, it is easy to notice that “discursus” comes from Latin “inference” (or, earlier, “movement”). Indeed, the presence of movement – not necessarily spatial or tangible – is what makes discourse such a complex and sophisticated phenomenon. Hence the urge to clarify the essence of folkloric discourse becomes crucial.

The aim of the present research is to identify folkloric discourse as a separate object of philological inquiries and define its place in the scope of linguistic and literary investigations.

The research material includes the folkloric texts: “English fairy-tales” by Joseph Jacobs, the tales of Brothers Grimm and the compilation of British folklore “Through the magic ring”.

The methods utilized in the research include literature review, stylistic analysis of text, and contrastive analysis.

Results and discussion. The studies of folkloric discourse which took into consideration its basic features have been flourishing since the first decade of XXI century. Such cognitive linguists as George Lakoff also attempted to analyze certain patterns of this extended phenomenon. For instance, in “Structural complexity in fairy tales” (1972) George Lakoff claims that “all coherent human discourse is intricately structured” [5, p. 134]. This view refers to the fact that discourse types are nothing but branches of a tree: they all share more or less similar properties. However, for the present study, the differences are more significant. It is essential to highlight folkloric discourse as a separate object of research which can be analyzed from the various viewpoints.

Emer Yu. A. describes discourse as “speech practice” and believes that folkloric discourse has its own communicants, stereotypes of behavior, and certain rules of constrictions [6]. Among these rules she highlights the following:

1) The sociocultural conditions of the emergence of folkloric discourse;

2) The communicative characteristics of folkloric discourse, which include:

a) the aim – the transmission of collective knowledge;

b) communicative strategies: transmission, evaluation and definition of knowledge;

c) the situations of communication, which may vary;

d) participants who act as “me-for-the-others”.

Emer Yu. A. also underlines such features of folkloric discourse, as the values of traditions, collectivism, and the idealized model of the world. In general, her understanding of folkloric discourse is quite broad: according to this scholar, folklore

will never stop existing. With its overly generalized language and a specific set of concepts, folkloric discourse will continue developing in the scope of time.

A close yet slightly different approach is provided by A.V. Kolistratova, who defines folkloric discourse as “a continuously repeated speech activity which is based on the cultural experience” [7, p. 135]. Meanwhile, folkloric discourse is “realized as a compilation of folkloric texts” [7, p. 137]. Kolistratova A.V. admits the presence of written folkloric discourse, which is not, however, similar to the written variants of fairy-tales, ballads, etc.

Concerning the evolution of folkloric discourse, Kolistratova A.V. believes that it is the temporal continuum which characterizes the open type of discourse whereby the main variables come from the archetypical unconscious. In other words, every new variable of folkloric continuum is subject to its ancestor, the proto-folkloric discourse: myths and beliefs of ancient people.

Lakhina E.L. claims that folkloric discourse is the actualization of verbal folkloric text [8]. This view probably unites written and spoken forms of folkloric discourse. However, here “folkloric discourse” is understood as a part of “folkloric text”, which seems to be a broader phenomenon.

As to Olyanich A.V. and Plakhova O.A., folkloric discourse is a part of fictional discourse along with the belletristic and fantastic [9]. What best characterizes fictional discourse its capability of containing the events which did not actually take place. Such an organization of discourse makes it possible for the interlocutors to create a fictional world with the help of their imagination. This imaginative world is mainly discussed in folkloric discourse, be it a fairy-tale, a horror story, or an Internet-legend. Here it should be noted that, according to Christophorova O.B., the illocutionary force and the perlocutionary effect of folkloric discourse are unique.

As it has been mentioned above, folkloric discourse is not (and should not be) limited to the written forms of ballads or fairy-tales. Such an understanding would be similar to imagining discourse as a compilation of texts and nothing more. However, there is a difference between “text” and “discourse” which implies the presence of the distinction between written fairy-tales and their actual representation.

As Nekludov S.Yu. notes, folkloric text is a relatively stable combination of the elements of tradition, which emerges every time a separate performance is carried out [10]. Put differently, this definition describes how folkloric texts unite into a sequence of folkloric variables. The evolution of folklore is the evolution of its elements – from fairy-tales to nursery rhymes.

The most common conception about the emergence and development of folklore lies in the following fact: folklore is a collective phenomenon.

It is constructed by communes, not by individuals. To clarify this, it is necessary to dwell on an example.

The story of “Cinderella” is famous in almost every country of the world. It is said to originate from Egypt, where a story about a girl who lost her shoe and married a nobleman was famous. So, the story might have been transported to Europe by the traders. Here is how the plot might have looked like in the beginning: a girl loses her shoe, the nobleman finds it, and they get married. The story seems quite simple to transfer from an ear to ear, from a child to a child. Such stories were primarily created for entertainment and education.

So, a trader transmits the story of a lost shoe to a European tavern-owner. Then, the tavern-owner decides to tell this story to his friends, but he faces a problem: in the Egyptian variant, the shoe was described as a sandal which is not common in Europe. Although the problem is quite difficult to solve, the tavern-owner finds a way to change the plot: he describes the shoe as being made of some very special material which ensured its uniqueness. The friends of the tavern-owner are amused by the story and continue conveying it throughout the country. As they keep telling the story, they add some new elements: an evil stepmother and two stepsisters, the father of the nobleman, his friends, and a fairy who helps the main character to get dressed for the ball. It is unclear why this exact sequence of plot twists and characters became the most famous. “Cinderella” was documented by French, German and English folklore collectors in approximately XVI century, thus becoming a comparatively stable example of folkloric texts. What the collectors wrote down is, nevertheless, only a single variant of the story; other variables were left behind. Hence the difference: the French story, which many readers find classic, does not contain the pigeons, the enchanted tree, and the significant amount of violence which is present in Brothers Grimm’s variant [11]. Once the story is retold with slight changes, it lives; once it is written down, it becomes bound to a single variant of itself and loses its folkloric nature.

Other types of discourse also tend to be retold. For example, it is possible to retell the speech of a politician to a friend who has not watched the news. On the other hand, the retelling is most likely to start with mentioning the name of the politician. Adding something or extracting the specific parts of the speech is not welcomed: here conveying exactly what was said is essential. On the contrary, folklore always leaves some space for ambiguity and creativity, and that is why it is a collective activity. Returning to the example of “Cinderella”, that single variant which has been written down does not reflect the entire complexity of this fairy-tale. In fact, it only shows the final result or, better, the most famous and stable variant of the continuous sequence of variables. “Cinderella”, being a part of folkloric discourse, is not limited to reading the Brothers Grimm’s variant

out loud. It revives when people start retelling the story in their own manner, as, for instance, Roald Dahl did [12].

Thus, folkloric discourse is communication which takes place throughout time. Here emerge other questions: the nature of folklore, its influence on the listeners, its main communicative strategies and aims, etc.

One issue is quite important for the present research: what might folkloric discourse participants utilize to influence the listeners in a way they need to be influenced? According to John McDowell, the primary force of folkloric discourse is commemoration: its capability of returning people to the “old times” and giving them the sense of nostalgia [13]. The most obvious tool which might be used for such purposes is the stylistic organization of the folkloric texts; however, as it has been mentioned before, the language of folklore tends to be overgeneralized. And there is a clear reason for it: otherwise it would be much harder to convey the folkloric plots from generation to generation. The fairy-tales, then, are commonly written in a simple yet influential language which can affect people without confusing them.

Repetition is one of the most common stylistic properties of folkloric texts. For instance, considering “Tom Tit Tot” from the compilation of English fairy-tales by Joseph Jakobs, the following dialogue is built upon this stylistic tool.

“Now, what’s my name?” says he.

“What, is that Bill?” says she.

“Noo, that ain’t”, says he, and he twirled his tail.

“Is that Ned?” says she.

“Noo, that ain’t”, says he, and he twirled his tail.

“Well, is that Mark?” says she.

“Noo, that ain’t”, says he, and he twirled his tail harder, and away he flew [14, p. 11].

This text consists of the repetition of the same words “says”, “he”, “she”, “twirled”, “tail”, “noo”, “that ain’t”. There are only a few words which “break the picture” by being different from what surrounds them. So, the main purpose of repetition is to emphasize the certain situation (here – the demonic nature of the nameless creature which twirls and twirls its tail) and affect the listener in a certain way. On the other hand, the language is still very general and does not contain any stylistic exaggerations or embellishments. The story is structured with the help of repetition for the following reason: continuous repetition of the same elements makes a folkloric story sound melodic and nostalgic [15].

There are several factors which affect the perception of this text by the present-day readers. First and foremost, this fairy-tale was documented centuries ago, which explains the words and phrases, unclear for the contemporary generation. Furthermore, the tales and other types of folkloric texts are mostly written down from the words of countrymen and commoners, which clarifies the slang

and sometimes low colloquial style of these texts. Similarly to “Cinderella”, however, this text is also a single variant of “Tom Tit Tot”. When perceived directly from the book or when read aloud, this fairy-tale does not produce the effect which it used to produce two hundred or three hundred years ago. At the same time, the sense of nostalgia may still appear when people read this fairy-tale: its unique language and repetition have certain cognitive influence, although this influence is incomplete.

Previous examples included the types of folklore that tend to change when transmitted spatially or temporally. The fact that “Cinderella” or “Tom Tit Tot” or “Three Sillies” or any other fairy-tale change their language implies that their plots are more important. Trying to convey the plot canvas, the narrators might have changed some words and phrases, which did not affect the general conception of the fairy-tales. However, for nursery-rhymes, ballads, or proverbs it is essential to preserve the very same structure – to the extent of plot and to the extent of language. For instance, the rhyme “Jack and Jill went up the hill” is sang in the same way, no matter who sings it and where it is performed. This rhyme is very short, and it influences the listeners by its poetic construction, so it is significant that singers remember the exact sequence of words. Here it is possible to note that the historical principle of spelling altered the pronunciation of many English words, as Z.M. Bazarbayeva believes [16]. According to this scholar, the change in pronunciation over the years did not affect the spelling, and the words are written as they used to be written centuries ago. So, even if the mentioned rhyme is utilizing the exact words, its sense and intonation may have changed considerably from a narrator to a narrator. Here the prosodic fluctuations become especially important, overwhelming the stylistic diversity of texts which is not the primary property of folklore. As it is evident, folklore does not possess great stylistic variability and embellishment due to its mainly colloquial nature.

This implies that the unchanging examples of folklore are not stylistically complicated. Commonly, their language is similar to that of fairy-tales, with a few slight differences. For instance, below is the extract from “Three Ravens”, and Anglo-Scottish ballad with mystical and gloomy motives.

There were three ravens sat on a tree
Down a down, hey down, hey down;
They were as black as black might be
With a down...
And one of them said to his mate,
Where shall we our breakfast take?
With a down, hey derrie, derrie, derrie, down,
down... [17].

The plot of the ballad revolves around a young knight who has been killed in a war. His body is protected by his hounds and hawks, and then his beloved lady arrives to carry the knight to the lake

where she buries him. The ravens, as a result, have no breakfast: they are included for the exposition and for the emphasis. The ballad is quite dark in nature, as most of the works of this genre, and is said to exploit the motives of heavenly salvation for everyone who lived as a nobleman [18]. The influence that this ballad produces is mainly carried out with the help of singing. The sound [d] is continuously repeated throughout the ballad, and the usage of low-tone expressions such as “derrie” and “down” fill this example of folklore with sadness and grief.

Conclusion.

So, folkloric discourse is realized every time a ballad is sung by a new artist, every time a fairy-tale is retold with slight changes and specific intonation patterns, and every time a ghost story is narrated to a group of children. This term encompasses not only the variants of folklore which has been written down, but also the whole set of possible folkloric variables. Discourse is communication, and folkloric discourse is the type of specific cultural, commemorative communication which takes place within time and space and is not limited to these boundaries.

The analysis of fairy-tales, ballads and rhymes in the written form is, beyond doubt, a fruitful activity. It results in finding the patterns of folklore production, the stylistic characteristics of folkloric texts which were documented centuries ago, and the possible intertextual features within folklore of different cultures. However, the emergence and development of interdisciplinary approach brings about new questions and new issues which need to be considered. The folklore which is currently circulating on the British Isles and in Kazakhstan might be slightly, if not crucially, different from the written variables which folklore collectors provided. More importantly, as folkloric discourse is a type of discourse with more or less generalized language, another vector of influence emerges, which is intonation. These factors prescribe deep and continuous research of the aspects of folkloric discourse.

З.М. Базарбаева¹, Т.Қ. Чукаева²

¹А. Байтұрсынұлы атындағы Тіл білімі институты, Алматы, Қазақстан;

²Абылай хан атындағы ҚазХҚжӘТУ, Алматы, Қазақстан.

E-mail: greenrose_98@mail.ru

ФОЛЬКЛОР ДИСКУРСЫ ФИЛОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕРДІҢ НЫСАНЫ РЕТІНДЕ

Аннотация. Мақалада фольклорлық дискурсы филологиялық зерттеулер тарапынан талданады. Берілген дискурсты және оның құрамдас бөліктерін (ертегі дискурсы, дастандар, мақалдар, т.б) зерттеуге байланысты түрлі көзқарастар салыстырылады және салғастырылады. Қазіргі заманғы филологиялық зерттеулерде дискурсты және фольклор дискурсын талдауға қатысты бірқатар көзқарас бар: когнитивті, критикалық, салғастырмалы талдау т.б. Фольклор және фольклор дискурсы ұғымдары кейде синоним ретінде, «белгілі бір уақытта өмірге келетін фольклорлық мәтіндер» мағынасында қолданылады. Берілген мақалада осы үш ұғымның арасындағы айырмашылық баса көрсетіледі және бұл ұғымдардың бір-бірімен тығыз байланысты екендігі, алайда біріне-бірі кірікпейтіндігі айқындалады. Мақала фольклорлық дискурстың лингвистикалық және әдебиеттанушылық зерттеулер арасындағы орнын анықтау мақсатында жазылған. Фольклор дискурсының неғұрлым кең қолданылатын дефинициялары келтіріледі және талданады. Фольклор дискурсындағы коммеморация дискурстың осы түрінің көптеген зерттеулерде бөлек қарастырылуына әсер ететін фактор ретінде айқындалады. Сонымен қатар, фольклор дискурсының тыңдаушыларға және оқушыларға қалайша әсер ететіндігі баяндалады.

Түйін сөздер: фольклор, фольклор дискурсы, фольклорлық мәтін, коммуникация, коммуникативті стратегиялар, әлемнің тілдік бейнесі.

З.М. Базарбаева¹, Т.Қ. Чукаева²

¹Институт языкознания имени А.Байтұрсынова КН МОН РК, Алматы, Казахстан;

²КазУМОиМЯ имени Абылай хана, Алматы, Казахстан.

E-mail: greenrose_98@mail.ru

ФОЛЬКЛОРНЫЙ ДИСКУРС КАК ОБЪЕКТ ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается феномен фольклорного дискурса с точки зрения филологических исследований. Сравниваются и сопоставляются различные подходы к изучению фольклорного дискурса и его составляющих: сказочного дискурса, баллад, песен, пословиц и т.д. В современных филологических исследованиях есть множество подходов к изучению дискурса в целом и фольклорного дискурса в частности: когнитивный подход, критический анализ, сопоставительный анализ и т.д. Понятия фольклора и фольклорного дискурса иногда употребляются синонимически в значении фольклорных текстов, реализуемых в определенный период времени; в настоящей статье вышеупомянутые понятия разграничены и определены как отдельные феномены, тесно связанные друг с другом. Данное исследование основано на необходимости определить место фольклорного дискурса в системе лингвистических и литературоведческих дисциплин. Приводятся наиболее часто употребляемые дефиниции фольклора и фольклорного дискурса, анализируется их сущность. Коммеморация в фольклорном дискурсе выделяется как один из факторов, влияющих на обособление данного типа дискурса в большинстве исследовательских практик. Также определяются главные векторы влияния фольклорного дискурса на слушателей и читателей.

Ключевые слова: фольклор, фольклорный дискурс, фольклорный текст, коммуникация, коммуникативные стратегии, языковая картина мира.

Information about authors:

Bazarbayeva Zeinap Muslimovna – Doctor of philological sciences, professor, corresponding member of NAS RK, A. Baitursynov Institute of linguistics, Ministry of education and science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty, Kazakhstan; zeynepmb@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1141-1027>

Chukayeva Talshyn Kanatkyzy – Master degree student of foreign philology, KazUIRWL named after Ablai khan, Almaty, Kazakhstan; talshynchukaeva319dig@gmail.com; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0716-8370>

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И. Жеменей, Б.Ш. Батырхан

Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан
E-mail: bolatkazakh@gmail.com

САҒДИ МЕН АБАЙ ШЫҒАРМАШЫЛЫҒЫНДАҒЫ РУХАНИ САБАҚТАСТЫҚ

Аннотация. Сағди Ширази Иран елінде дидактикалық гуманистік ұстанымымен танылып, әлем өркениетіне өзіндік үлес қосқан, поэзиядағы шығыстың жеті жұлдызының бірі. Екеуін қаншама ғасыр бөліп жатса да Абай мен Сағдидің көзқарастарында ұқсастық, ақындықтарында сабақтастық байқалады. Бұған біз олардың өмір жолдарына және шығармашылықтарында үңілгенде айқын көз жеткізе аламыз. Екі ақын да өз заманының мұң-мұқтажын жырлады. Адамгершілікті, адалдықты, әділдікті дәріптеді. Пайдалы іс пен кәсіпке, өнер-білімге үгіттеді. Елдің ой-санасын оятуға тырысты. Сондықтан да олардың өлең-жырлары жұртшылықтың көңілінен берік орын алып, ұрпақтан-ұрпаққа жетті. Рухани саладағы құнды қазына, өлмес мұраға айналды. Сағди да Абай да шығыс әдебиеті үшін ғана емес, бүкіл адамзат үшін ортақ мақтаныш.

Шығыс әдебиетінің ең озық өкілдерінің шығармаларымен жете танысу арқылы Абай жаңа әлемге және Шығыс өркениетіне өзіндік жол ашты. Шығыс халықтары сөз өнерінің ұлы шеберлері мұрасының осы алтын көпірінде поэзиядағы сабақтастық болмысының орасан зор өрісі бар. Бүгінгі таңда шығыс әдебиеті мен қазақ әдебиетінің сабақтастығын зерттеу саласындағы өзіндік зерттеулер тәуелсіз Қазақстан ғылымындағы жаңа зерттеу бағыты болды. Ежелгі байланыстар мен дәстүрлерді түпнұсқа материалдарға негізделген іргелі зерттеулер, оларды зерттеуде жаңа тәсілдер мен әдістерді қолдану қазіргі заманның ғылыми мәселелерін шешуде айтарлықтай рөл атқарады. Қазақ мәдениетінің рухани құндылықтарын әлемдік өркениетпен салыстыра қарастыру ұлттық көркем ой мен руханилықты жаңа деңгейге көтереді.

Бұл мақалада қос классик ақын – Сағди мен Абайдың шығармашылық сабақтастығы кеңінен талданады.

Кілт сөздер: Сағди, Шираз, Абай, әдеби байланыстар, қазақ, гуманизм, мадақ, Бустан, Гүлістан.

Кіріспе. Иранның Шираз шаһары басқа қырларымен қоса атақты шайырларымен де аты шыққан қала. Мұнда әйгілі Сағди Ширази (1210-1292), Хафиз Ширази (1315-1390) сияқты шығыс поэзиясының жұлдыздары дүниеге келіп, бақилық мекен тапқан. Шираз өзінің даму тарихында ғылым, мәдениет, өнер салалары бойынша көптеген жетістіктерге жеткен. Иранның кіндік тұсындағы Фарс провинциясының орталығы. Бүгінде онда бір жарым миллионнан аса халық тұрады.

Сағди Ширазда 1210 жылы туған. Алғашқы білім сауатын көзі ашық, көкірегі ояу әкесінен алған. Бірақ әкесі жас кезінде қайтыс болғандықтан нағашы атасы Мәшүт Мүслиһұлының тәрбиесінде болады. Ол кісіден әдебиет пен шарифат бойынша біраз нәрсе үйренеді. Әрі қарай оқу-білімін жалғастыру үшін 1215-1216 жылдар шамасында Бағдатқа аттанады. Бұлай басқа қалаға кетуінің тағы бір себебі сол тұста Шираз ғана емес, күллі Фарс аймағы саяси талас-тартысқа толы аласапыранды жағдайды бастан кешіп жатқан еді. Бір айта кетерлігі, тақталастық тартыс негізінен түркілер арасында болып жатты. Олар билік үшін күрес жүргізе

отырып, исламның күшеюіне, ғылымның өркен жаюына ықпал етті. Олай дейтініміз, мәселен селжұқ патшаларының бірі Арслан Селжұқ 1063-1072 жылдары Бағдатты билеп тұрғанда ғылымды дамытуға ерекше көңіл бөліп, ірі оқу орындарын ашу жөнінде жарлық шығарды. Бұл іске оның уәзірі Низам әл-Мүлік белсене кірісіп, 1062-1065 жылдары Бағдат қаласында тұңғыш медресені ашты. Ол «Низамие» медресесі атанып кетті. Медреседе оқу тегін және барлық жағдай жасалып, бай кітапханасы болып, онда білікті ұстаздар дәрі беріп, ислам елдеріндегі ең ірі білім мен ғылым ордасына айналды. Шамамен 1091 жылдары имам Мұхаммед Ғазали сынды ұлы ғұлама-ғалымдар сабақ берді. Оқу бағдарламасы сүнни-шафи мәзһаб негізінде түзіліп, араб әдебиеті, ислам шарифаты, математика, тарих, биология, музыка т.б. пәндер оқытылды. Кейін осы үлгідегі медреселер Иранның Исфahan, Нишабур, Амол, Мысырдың Каир, Ауғанстанда Герат, Бәлх қалаларында ашылды. Бірақ олардың қай-қайсысы да Бағдаттың «Низамие» медресесіндей бола алмады. Сәті түсіп, Сағди Шираздан Бағдатқа аттанып, осы медреседе оқуын жалғастырды. Атақты ғұлама ғалым

«Гүлістан» хикаялар кітабы дүниеге келген. Бұл шығармасының ерекшелігі мұнда этикалық тақырыптарды оқуға жеңіл һәм қызықты қысқа да нұсқа түрінде өлең жолдарымен берген. Жинақ: 1. Кіріспе 2. Патшалардың мінез-күлкі 3. Дәруіштердің этикасы 4. Қанағаттың артықшылығы 5. Үндемеудің пайдасы 6. Махаббат пен жастық 7. Әлсіздік пен қарттық 8. Тәрбиенің әсері 9. Әңгіме-дүкен құрудың әдеби деген сегіз тараудан тұрады.

Сағди мен Абай шығармаларының үндестігі

Абай шығармасында Сағдидың шығармасындағы тақырыптарымен үндестік сезіледі. Сондықтан этика, саясат, қоғамдық және тәрбие мәселелері мен қоғамдық психология, адам мен қоғам, өмір мен мақсат, таным мен пайым сынды тақырыптарда қамтылған. Өйткені екі ақын үшін адам және адамның мақсат-мұраты адамға тән болуы тұрғысынан қарағанда бір-бірімен үндесіп келеді. Сағди:

«Адамның тәні адамдық рухпен киелі,
Сәнді киім емес, адамдық көркі» [10; 18].

Сағди әдебиет әлемінде ақын ретінде өзі өмір сүрген заманында және өлгеннен кейін де өте атақты болды. Оның бірнеше себебі бар. Олар: 1. Шығармашылық сөйлем тілі қарапайым, қысқа сөздерден құралған. Ол жай сөздермен терең ойлар айтқан. Сондай-ақ өлең-жырлары көпшілікке түсінікті болғандықтан халыққа кеңінен тарап, оңай қабылданған. Оның тілі, өзінен кейінде ел арасында қолданыс таба білді. Тіпті қазіргі парсы тілі, Сағдидің тіліне жақын, онда көп айырмашылық жоқ. Ал қысқа да нұсқа тілінің арқасында ақынның көптеген сөз-сөйлемдері жұртшылық арасында мақал-мәтелге айналып кеткен. Түйін сөздері, өлең жолдары бір талай елдердің әдебиетінен де орын алған. Мысалы, Біріккен Ұлттар ұйымында бір-біріне мұқтаж жандар үшін бүкіл адамзатқа арналған Сағдидің мына өлең шумағы ұран етіп жазылған:

« Адам баласы-бір дененің мүшесі,
Жаратылыста-бір мәйектен тегі де.
Қайран заман-ауырта қалса, бір мүшесің,
Өзге мүшелерінде тыным қалмас белгілі.
Сен өзгенің дертіне бейқам болсаң,
Адам атауына лайық боп қалмассың» [9; 37].

Абай да Сағди заманынан ғасырлар бойы алшақ жатса да, санасы сол сияқты адамға тән болмысты жырына арқау еткен:

«Махаббатпен жаратқан адамзатты,
Сен де сүй ол Алланы жаннан тәтті.
Адамзаттың бәрін сүй бауырым деп,
Және хақ жолы осы деп әділетті,
Осы үш сүю болады имани гүл» [2; 57].

Абай адамның «баламын», «жаспын» дей бермей, сананың жетілер күні де жасың ұлғайғанда ақылға салып, иманыңа келіп, өмірде адамша болып тірлік ету және тәңір құлы болған адамды сүю керектігін айтқан.

«Кеше бала ең, келдің ғой талай жасқа,

Кез жетті бір қалыпта тұра алмасқа.

Адамды сүй, алланың хикметін сез.

Не қызық бар өмірде онан басқа» [2; 46].

Сағди мен Абай адам рухының азат санамен қабысып, адам болмысын өзіне лайық болу керектігін көркем тілмен жыр етіп келгендігі олардың адамдық ұлық рух иелері екенін анық аңғартты. Олар саяси тарих құбылып тұрған күрделі кезеңге тап болса да өздерінің адамдық қасиеттерінен ажырамауға тырысты. Бұл да екі ұлы ойшыл шайырдың ұқсас тұсы іспеттес.

Сағди мен Абай өмірінің жол айырығы

Бір ерекшелік Сағдидің заманында саяси билікте оның арқа сүйер әміршілері көбірек болды. Соның айғағындай ақын «Бұстан», «Гүлістан» дейтін жырларының кіріспесінде Ширазды билеген әмірлерді мадақтап, оларға арнап өлеңдер жазды. Әмірлер қатарында Әбубәкір Сәғдұлы (1226-1260) аталды. Оны құрметтегендіктен Әбубәкірдің әкесінің атын өзінің лақап есімі етіп алды. Әлгі аталған «Бұстан» кітабында Әбубәкір Сәғдұлы мен оның баласы Сәғд Әбубәкірұлына мадақ өлеңдер арналған.

Тарихтың кейде қызық тұстары болады. Оны айтып отыру парыз. Ақиқатында Әбубәкір Сәғдұлының тегі оғыз түрікмендердің бір тармағы - Сәлғұр тайпасынан шыққан.

Иран елін жаулаған селжұқтардың қолбасшысы оғыз түркілерінен шыққан Тоғрұл Бек (1016-1063) 1037 жылы парсының Нишабур қаласында өзінің патшалық тағына отырғанын жария етті. Кейін Рей қаласын жаулап, ол шаһарды абаттандырып, селжұқ патшалығының астанасы етіп жариялады. Бұл қала 1043-1051 жылдары астана міндетін атқарып, әрі қарай Исфаһанға ауысты. Осылай жалғаса отырып 1194 жылға қарай Иран елінде селжұқтар билігі әлсірей бастаған тұста сәлғұр түркімендері еңсе көтеріп, аймақтық күшке айналды. Солардың бірі Сұңқар Мәудедұлы 1148 жылы өзінің автономиялық үкіметін жариялап Фарс өлкесінің сәлғұр әмірлігін құрды. 1161 жылға дейін билікте отырып Ширазды гүлдендірді. Әйтсе де селжұқ патшалығына салық төлеп тұрды. Осы әмірлік 1287 жылға дейін билік құрып, оның соңғы билеушісі болып небәрі 1286-1287 жылдары Әбіш хатун отырды. Сәлғұр әмірлігі Сағди үшін бақ болды. Билікті тастап, күллі әдебиет пен өнер сүйер қауым оны қолпаштап қолдады.

Тарихқа зер салсақ: 1. Иранды билеген түркілердің парсыланып отырғанын байқаймыз. Өйткені олар парсы тілі мен әдебиетінің ықпалына есе жіберді. Осы сияқты түркі даласына келген парсылар, арабтар, моңғолдар т.б. түркіленіп отырды. Мұның да себебін түркінің тілі мен әдебиет, мәдениетінің әсерінен іздеу ләзім. Бұл тарихта әдебиет пен өнердің, мәдениеттің зор рөлі болғанын айғақтайды. Бұдан түркілер мен парсылар рухани бәсекеде тарихтың талай саяси иірімдерінен өтіп, бүгінге

жеткенін көреміз. Демек, ұлттық болмысын сақтауда тіл мен әдебиеттің аса маңызды екенін естен шығармауымыз керек.

2. Сағди мен Абайдың гуманизмі ортақ құндылығы болып келсе де оларды бір-бірінен анық ерекшелендіретін жағдайлар болды. Жоғарыда айтқанымыздай билікте әмірлер Сағдиды қолдап, қорғаштап һәм мәпелеп отырды. Соның арқасында Сағди Шираздағы және одан тыс жерлерде әмір мен сарайдың сый-құрметіне бөленіп, еркін өмір сүрді. Сондықтан да ол барлық саналы ғұмырын елді адамгершілікке, игілікке үгіттеу мен жетелеуден жалықпай түрлі мәдени, ағартушылық жұмыстар атқарды. Оған биліктің көрсеткен сый-құрметі мен өзінің бойындағы ізгі ниет, дара дарындылығы, тыныш өмірі поэзия мен прозасын нәрлендіріп, халқы мен адамзатқа рухани миуаға айналуына мүмкіндік берді. Ал Абай болса: «Мыңмен жалғыз алыстым кінә қойма» [2; 22] деп жанкештілігімен әлем әдебиетіне елеулі үлесін қосты. Абайды демеп, мәпелейтін жалғыз әмір, оның халқына шексіз махаббаты болды. Сонда Абай:

«Өлсем, орным қара жер сыз болмай ма?

Өткір тіл бір ұялшақ қыз болмай ма?

Махаббат, ғадауатпен майдандасқан

Қайран менің жүрегім мұз болмай ма?

Амалсыз тағдыр бір күн кез болмай ма?

Біреуге жай, біреуге тез болмай ма?

Асау жүрек аяғын шалыс басқан,

Жерін тауып артқыға сөз болмай ма?

Сонда жауап бере алман мен бишара,

Сіздерге еркін тиер, байқап қара.

Екі күймек бір жанға әділет пе?

Қаны қара бір жанмын, жаны жара.

* * *

Жүрегіңнің түбіне терең бойла.

Мен бір жұмбақ адаммын, оны да ойла.

Соқтықпалы, соқпақсыз жерде өстім,

Мыңмен жалғыз алыстым кінә қойма!

Жасымда албырт өстім, ойдан жырақ,

Айлаға, ашуға да жақтым шырақ.

Ерте ояндым, ойландым, жете алмадым,

Етекбасты, көп көрдім елден бірақ.

Ой кіргелі тимеді ерік өзіме,

Сандалмамен күн кешкен түспе ізіме.

Өзі ермей, ерік бермей, жұрт қор етті,

Сен есірке, тыныш ұйықтап, бақ сөзіме!

Ішім – толған у мен өрт, сыртым дүрдей.

Мен келмеске кетермін түк өндірмей.

Өлең шіркін – өсекші, жұртқа жаяр,

Сырымды тоқтатайын айта бермей», - деп

мұңайды, назаланды [2; 22].

Абай егерде рахат пен ләззатты байлық пен биліктен іздеген болса, атадан әкеге мирас болып қалған байлық, мал-дүние жетерлік еді. Бірақ ол елінің қамында байлық пен билік ортасында жалғыз қалып, өз жұртымен парақ бетіндегі жазбаларымен әңгіме-дүкен құрып, сұхбаттасып, сырласып өмір кешті. Абай айтқан да айтпаған

сырлары қазақ жұрты үшін ғасырларға созылатын екі арадағы диалог болып жалғаса берері анық. Өйткені адам өз табиғатында өзінің азғын рухын илаһи рухына бағындыру үшін көп қуат жұмсау керек-ақ. Сол себептен Абай қазаққа да адамға да бақытқа жету жолында даналық пен надандық арасындағы күрес үшін шамшырақ болары хақ. Өйткені онда Абай қазақ қазақты сүю үшін, адам адамды сүю үшін махаббат шыңында шұғылалы шамын жүрегімен лаулатып тұр.

Сағди қайтыс болған күннен бастап, елінің құшағына енген болды. Өйткені Шираз қаласының қақ ортасында орналасқан гүлзарына күн сайын мыңдаған, жыл сайын миллиондаған зияратшы барып, ғазалдарын оқып, пал ашып, ақынның рухына құран бағыштап жатады.

Абайдың тірі кезінде көппен болып, жалғыз сезінген жүрегі оңашада ел деп соқты. Ол дүние салған соң да жалғыздық сарайына орналасқандай бауыры Шәкәріммен жұптасып, сырлас боп жатқаны жұбаныш. Әйтпесе төрт маусымның талай күндерінде даланың ызғарымен амалсыз үндесіп жатады. Бір күн туар, Семей қаласында «Абай –Алаш бағы» халқының құшағында бой көтеріп, олардың өмірі мен шығармалары сол бақта саяхатшы мен оқушыларына тарту етілер. Шәкәрім де Алаш қатарында болар. Ондай «Ұлттық мәдени кешен» Абай мен Алаш қайраткерлеріне әбден лайық болмақ!

Сағди мен Абай шығармаларының халықтық сипаты

Сағди мен Абай өмір жолының тағы бір ұқсас тұсы бар. Онда екі ақын өмір сүрген заманында да қайтыс болған кейінгі заманында да шығармалары оқырманның ықыласына бөленумен келеді. Демек, Сағди мен Абайдың өлеңдері, қара сөздері халықтық сипатқа ие болған шығармалар деп айтуға лайық.

Сағди мен Абайдың сенімі мен нанымы жайында

Сағди мен Абай екі гуманист ақын ретінде тәңіріге сенген иманды жандар екенін өздерінің өлең жолдарында анық баян еткен. Тек қана баяндаудағы түрінде айырма бар. Олай дейтініміз, Сағди орта ғасырда ислам дінін дәріптеу, танытуға арналған әдеби дәстүр бойынша өзінің имани нанымын жырласа, Абай өз заманына тән қарапайым халқына қарапайым тіл, бірақ терең мағынада иманын жырға қосқан.

Ортағасырлық дәуірде ислам діні көптеген елдерге таралып, белгілі бір бағытта қалыптасып отырды. Сол үшін ислам дініне негіз болған төрт ислами қағида мен саяси құндылықтарының ірге болып қалануына ақындар ерекше атсалысты. Соның арқасында ортағасырлық мұсылман ақындарының поэзиясында «мадақ» жанры қалыптасты. Әрине: 1. Басты мадақ жаратушы тәңіріге арналады. Онда әрі ақын барынша Алланың сыр-сипатын баяндап, оқырманды жаратушының тұңғыық қырларына бойлауына

ой салып, барлығына иландырып, имандылыққа шақырады. Мәселен Сағди:

1. Тәңірге мадақ:

«Жан берген құдайдың атымен,
Сөйлеуге тіл берген хакім-тын.
Қол берген, жомарт құдайға,
Қателікті кешіруші жомартқа.
Оның табалдырығына бармаған әзиз жан,
Өзге ешбір есікке барып ізет таппаған.
Кеуде қаққан патшалардың басы,
Оның табалдырығына мұқтаж боп, бас иген.
Жуаным дөрекіні лезде қысып алған,
Кешірім сұрағанды алдынан кумаған.
Сұрқия істеріңе қаһарланса егерде,
Қайтып келер күніңе жазып қояр әрине!
Ал әкеге соғыспақ болар болса егерде,
Күмәнсіз әке қаһарланар әлбетте.
Ал ағайын риза болмаса ағайыннан,
Бөтен жандар сияқты қуып жіберер алдынан.
Ал өз ісіне епті болмаса ісші,
Оны әзиз тұтпас істің иесі.

Ал досқа мейірлі болмасаң егер,
Дос дегенің сенен ұзақтап қашар.
Ал әскер қызметін тастап кетер болса,
Онан безер болар қол басшысы сонда.
Бірақ жоғарыда да төменде де бар құдай,
Ашу басып, кімде кімге рызык есігін жаппағай.

Екі дүниесі ғылым теңізінің бір тамшысы,
Күнәні көрсе, перде жауып сабыр салысы.
Құлпырған жер жүзі, барлығына дастарқан,
Дұшпанға да досқа да жайылған дастарқан [10; 1-2].

2. Пайғамбарға мадақ:

Табиғатында жомарт, көркем мінезді,
Жаратылғандардың елшісі, шапағаттың мәйегі.

Елшілердің басы, жол көрсетуші,
Тәңірінің сенімдісі, жебірейілдің тұрағы [10; 8].

3. Шәдиярға мадақ:

Тұңғышы Әбубәкір, сүйген пірі,
Залым диюға шеңгел салған Омар,
Ақылды, түн ұйқысын бұзған Осман,
Төртінші шаһ дүлдүл мінген Әли. [10; 10].

4. Әбубәкір Сәгдұлына мадақ:

Менде бұндай шабыт қалау еместі,
Патшаларды мадақтау басты еместі.
Дінді қолдаушы, әділ жаһан күзетшісі,
Келген емес Омардан кейін Әбубәкірдей.

Шығыс ислам әдебиетінде ақындар тәңірі, елшісі, шәдияр мен дінге қызмет етіп, қолдап, демеп жүрген әмірлер, патшаларды мадақтауды әдеби дәстүрге айналдырған. Оған парсы, түркі шайырлары бірдей атсалысқан. Мәселен: Әбілқасым Фирдауси, Жүсіп Баласағұн, Қожа Аһмет Йәсәуи, Сағди Ширази, Хафиз Ширази және тағы басқалары. Шығыс әдебиетіндегі «төрт мадақ» жайында тұңғыш жазған Шейх

Аһмет Құдайдад Тарази «Көркем сөз өнері» атты кітабында жазды. Сондай «мадақ» жанрын әлем әдебиеті тарихындағы орнын осы мақаланың авторы «Тарих-и-Рашиди» кітабын жазған «Мұхаммед Хайдар Дулат-тарихшы-қаламгер» атты докторлық диссертациясында бір тарау етіп жазған.

Абай Алла жайын өзінің өскен қоғамдық ортасына лайық қаламға алып, оған деген сенімін жыр еткен.

«Алланың өзі де рас, сөзі де рас,
Рас сөз ешуақытта жалған болмас.
Көп кітап келді алладан, оның төрті,
Алланы танытуда сөз айырмас» [2; 65].

Оның басты себебі Сағди өмір сүрген заман дінге, мәзһабқа талас-тартыс көп болған. Сол себепті тәңірге, оның елшісіне, шәдияр мен жақсы-жайсаңдарды тұрақты әдеби шығармаларда дәріптеу, жаппай халықтың сенімін арттыруға поэзияда дәстүрлі мадақ жанры қажет болды. Ал Абай заманында Орталық Азияда дін мен сүнни-қанапия мәзһабы әбден орнығып, өз орнын алған заман болатын. Мәселен күні бүгінге дейін қазақ, өзбек, қырғыз, түрікмен, тәжік, ұйғыр тағы басқалар бір дін және бір мәзһабта. Сондай Орталық Азия мен Кавказдарда дін не мәзһаб талас-тартысы жоқ-тын. Бірақ орнын жалған сопылар мен дүмше молдалар толтырған. Сол үшін Абай надандық пен жалғандыққа күресуге қарсы көп күш жұмсауға мәжбүр болды.

Қорытынды

Сағди Ширази мен Абай Құнанбайұлы заман тұрғысынан қарағанда арақашықтығы ғасырларға созылады. Сағди XIII ғасыр аясында өмір сүрген. Абай болса XIX ғасырдың екінші жартысын тұтастай қамтып, XX-ғасырдың баспалдағына қадам басып, тіршілік етті. Ал өмір сүрген мекендері бір-бірінен мыңдаған шақырым алшақ орналасқан болса да екі ақынның жүрегі адам және адамның тағдыры мен бақытты болулары үшін бірдей соқты. Біз осы жазбада олардың өмір жолын зерделей отырып, соның анық дәлелін олардың шығармаларынан мысалдап көрсеттік. Аталған екі шайырдың жазу тәсілі қысқа да нұсқа етіп, қарапайым сөздермен терең ойға жетелей білгендері де назарда болды. Сондықтан екі ақынның өлеңдері, қара сөздері олардың тірі кезінде һәм қайтыс болғаннан кейін де ел ауызында мақал-мәтелге айналды. Өйткені адам, адамның болмысындағы құндылық, адам нәпсісінің дүниеуи және рухани сұранысы заман аясында өзіне тән қайырымдылық пен сұрқиялық табиғатынан айнымай адам өмірімен қабысып, жалғаса береді. Сондықтан адамның табиғатындағы сұраныстар жайындағы құбылмалы құбылыстар анық ақынның ойында сараланып, жырында көрініс таба алса, заманнан заманға мәңгі жасай алатын махаббат пен ғадауаттың мәйегі болып жырлана бермек. Сондықтан Сағди мен Абай адамның шынайы болмысына бойлай білгені үшін оқырманның сырлас, мұңдасы болып, өз шығармаларында олармен бірге өмір сүре бермек.

И. Жеменей, Б.Ш. Батырхан

Казахский национальный университет имени аль-Фараби, Алматы, Казахстан

ДУХОВНОЕ СОЗВУЧИЕ В ТВОРЧЕСТВЕ СААДИ И АБАЯ

Аннотация. Саади Ширази внес неизмеримый вклад в мировую цивилизацию Ирана как одну из семи звезд восточной поэзии как поэт и мыслитель со своими дидактическими гуманистическими взглядами. Представители мировой поэзии признали, что Абай Кунанбайулы, лидер духовного мира казахского народа, внес значительный вклад в мировую цивилизацию. Подобно Саади, Абай - поэт и мыслитель с дидактическим гуманистическим мировоззрением. Глядя на жизнь Саади и Абая, оба поэта имеют одну общую черту. Стихи и истории этих двух поэтов были известны, прочитаны, замечены и восхищались в стране после их смерти. Кроме того, стихи и истории двух поэтов коротки и полны мыслей. Поэтому и стихи, и изречения стали пословицами в стране.

Через обращение в произведения лучших представителей литературы Востока Абай проложил собственный путь в современный мир и в восточную цивилизацию. На этом золотом мостике наследия великого мастера слова казахов и народов мира находится огромное поле разнообразия бытия преемственности в поэзии. На сегодняшний день оригинальные изыскания в области изучения преемственности восточной литературы и казахской литературы стали новым направлением поисков в науке суверенного Казахстана. Фундаментальные исследования вековых связей и традиций, основанные на оригинальных материалах, использование новых подходов и методов в их изучении востребованы для решения научных задач современности. Сравнительное рассмотрение духовных ценностей казахской культуры со всемирной цивилизацией поднимает на новый уровень национальную художественную мысль и духовность.

В статье авторы стремились проанализировать духовное созвучие в творчестве поэтов Саади и Абая.

Ключевые слова: Саади, Ширази, Абай, литературные связи, казах, гуманизм, восхваление, Бустан, Гулистан.

I. Zhemenev, B. Baturkhan

Al-farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan, Almaty, e-mail:

SPIRITUAL SOUND IN THE WORKS OF SAADI AND ABAY

Abstract. Saadi Shirazi made an immeasurable contribution to the world civilization of Iran as one of the seven stars of oriental poetry, as a poet and thinker with his didactic humanistic views. Representatives of world poetry recognized that Abay Kunanbayuly, the leader of the spiritual world of the Kazakh people, made a significant contribution to world civilization. Like Saadi, Abay is a poet and thinker with a didactic humanistic worldview. Looking at the life of Saadi and Abay, both poets have one thing in common. The poems and stories of these two poets were known, read, noticed and admired in the country after their death. Also, the poems and stories of the two poets are short and full of thoughts.

By turning to the works of the best representatives of the literature of the East, Abay paved his own path into the modern world and into the Eastern civilization. On this golden bridge of the heritage of the great master of the word of Kazakhs and the peoples of the world, there is a huge field of diversity of being of continuity in poetry. To date, original research in the field of studying the continuity of oriental literature and Kazakh literature has become a new direction of research in the science of sovereign Kazakhstan. Fundamental studies of age-old ties and traditions based on original materials, the use of new approaches and methods in their study are in demand for solving scientific problems of our time. Comparative consideration of the spiritual values of Kazakh culture with the world civilization raises national artistic thought and spirituality to a new level.

In the article, the authors tried to analyze the spiritual consonance in the works of the poets Saadi and Abay.

Key words: Saadi, Shiraz, Abay, literary relations, Kazakh, humanism, praise, Bustan, Gulistan.

Information about authors:

Islam Zhemenev – Doctor of philological Sciences, Professor, Director of the «Turan-Iran» research center Al-farabi Kazakh National University, jemeneyislam@yahoo.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6622-0757>

Baturkhan Bolatbek – PhD, Associate professor Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan, bolatkazakh@gmail.com <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2942-925X>

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L.A. Kondratska¹, L.I. Romanovska², M.B. Natsiuk¹, O.Z. Dovgan¹, T.V. Kravchyna²

¹Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University, Ternopil, Ukraine;

²Khmelnitsky National University, Khmelnytsky, Ukraine.

E-mail: luda.kondratska@gmail.com

**CURRENT PROJECTS OF EDUCATIONAL DOMAIN: FROM MASK EXPANSION
TO LIVE BREATHING**

Abstract: The paper presents the results of the study of the anthropological perspectives of the new vocational/professional school didactics. It analyzes the content (regularities, principles, forms, methods and criteria) of an enant postmodern education theory focused on self-centred individualism encouraging the future specialists’ reflection on the expediency of a peculiar machine kenosis, namely, transgression into the body of transformer, cyborg, robot-android. As an alternative, the author’s model of performative conception of professional training is introduced. The concept implies future specialists’ activity above the situation in the moral and meaningful mediation of the organizational principles of complex metasystems, atopic metaxis phenomena in Humanities and Science. The systematic thinking methodology of the proposed research has applied semiotic, phenomenological and hermeneutic approaches, methods of coherent modelling and expert evaluation of the theory of conceptual integration, the connective theory of metaphorical interpretation, the conception of non-linear epistemology, the principles of antinomy, verification, complexity, disjunctive synthesis. The scientific novelty of the paper lies in revealing the strategies of implementing performative higher school didactics and the metanoia technique for their realization in the process of metaphorical cognitivism.

Key words: postmodern methodology of higher school didactics, performative conception of professional education, didactic strategies, metanoia technique, principle of atopic metaxis.

1. Introduction

1.1. Formulation of the problem. We live in the inversion of Orwell’s world, at the time of the echo of postmodern non-identification of the so-called anthropological traject [1]. The soul, intellect (νοῦς), mind (rational (λογική θόγος)) and thinking, thought (διάνοια) ‘have fallen into unnatural state of despair of ultimate confusion in Plato’s cave, not having reached the goal, namely, ‘the insight into the limits of Being’ [2, p. 143].

One of the primary reasons for this situation is the focus of competence education on human self-actualization as ‘homo significans, gnostic mask in a digital world-text’ [3,p. 27]. This Foucault-Deleuze deconstructed subject [4; 5], the irresponsible ‘machine of desires’ [6], willing to ‘get free from the slavery’ of its existential essence, is directed not by its heart and soul, but a well-promoted credo of postmodern educational philosophy [7].

Concerning this issue, Mykola Berdiaev bitterly stated: ‘A person having lost his/her access to the Being began to recognize cognition’ [8, p. 119].

However, diacritic ability, sensible discretion (prudentia) is a function of apperception of moral consciousness, and, therefore, it is considered to be the first human virtue, the main soul activity. Thus, the purpose of the paper is to identify and substantiate the considerable differences between post- and metamodern concepts of educational activities of person as anthropological factors.

1.2. Analysis of recent research and publications. Post-non-classical didactics of higher education considers studies to be a complex non-linear, open and self-developmental process, the determining factor of which is the interaction between a student and an educationally professional task. Consequently, the teachers’ functions, the meaning of leading didactic principles, forms, methods, techniques have undergone changes. The organization of digital training, especially in a variety of forms (blogs, online encyclopedias, online discussion clubs, online games and simulators, online courses within management systems (Learning management systems, LMS), massive open on-line courses (MOOCs), tablet and smartphone applications and many others) is considered to be a factor that can significantly increase the novelty effect and the corresponding motivation of cognition and amazement, content

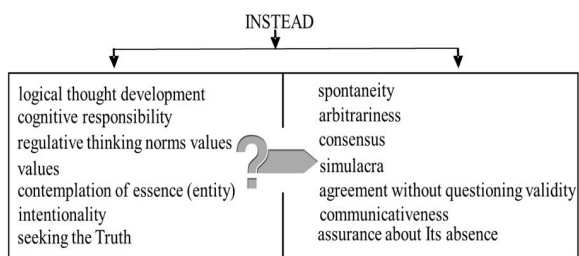


Fig. 1. Credo of postmodern educational philosophy

comprehension and understanding. However, it does not provide the expected effect of encouraging to do conceptual search.

Thus, R. Andrews [9] and M. Janelli [10] insist on the necessity to strengthen the position of the student as a member of educational net-community. E. O. Ivanova and I. M. Osmolovsky foresee the future of didactics in enhancing the role of students' independence and introducing new functions of the learning process: 'orientational, presentational ones' [11]. According to A. I. Uman [12], in new conditions, learning theory is moving towards the differentiation between the didactics of the environment, didactics of the student and didactics of teaching process. M. Simons suggests considering education through scientific researches as a means of preparing students to live in a modern society [13]. 'Subjective didactics' by E. Kösel creates a special culture of learning, aimed to multi-plan competing behavior and thought patterns, specifically, to construct students' knowledge in a problematic environment [14].

Therefore, postmodern educational activities is a decentralized, multi-vector, heterogeneous system that merely mimics something from predictive and transformative self-organization. Its process is caused by the following regulations: 1) antinomic interdependence between alternative and co-evolutionary ways of development of informational structures; 2) permanent acceleration of the uniting process and constant transformation of the ways of circular evolution of these structures; 3) interpenetrating dissemination as a factor of the relationship correlation, specifically, between subject and object, subject and subject in the practice of production and consumption; 4) the heterogeneity of time-space interaction of digital domain texts in the labyrinths of digital culture; 5) establishing 'clipping' as the dominant form of worldview and world comprehension which provides grounds for the conclusion about the convincing victory of the so-called 'intuitive people', 'knights of the seventh sense' over 'the sensor people', 'knights of the sixth sense' [15].

The principles of postmodern didactics, based on these regulations, usually perform only instrumental and orientation functions in the process of selecting the content of education without scrum-projecting the conditions for discovering the learners. As a result, civilly-technical, machine-producing mode of soft-humanity is becoming a dominant metatrand combined with a simulative game as a main feature of socio-humanitarian educational discourse. This approach to education affirms self-centered individualism encouraging future specialists to reflect on the expediency of machine kenosis what means transgression in the 'bodies' of a transformer, cyborg, android robot, so on. In the situation of ontological instability, M. Foucault proposed to remember about epimelia (care for mind transformation) [4], G. Deleuze and F. Guattari developed the practice

of autopoiesis as a result of aporetic thinking of 'opposition without opposition' [5].

These attempts implement the logic of disjunctive synthesis based on the principles of radical anti-essentialism, pluralism and contingency. However, it does not appear to be a spontaneous manifestation of our inherent capacity for divergent thinking, but merely an opportunity gained with efforts to be involved in the game of universal 'swarm' [16]. This metaphor can be found in rhizomatic model of education by Canadian connectivist D. Cormier. In the environment of Neuronet, precisely, this model is obliged to realize new forms of superfast studies by a neuro-group and, consequently, it is due to declare the era of post-psychological auto-didactics. As a result, the major role of nomadological project of non-linear development of transdisciplinary content has arisen in the process of direct communication with the student and reliance on his experience. Thus, professional post-educators' competence is implemented on the basis of Patrick Griffin's "4K" model. That is the environment of continuous changes and creativity that includes:

a) the ability of 1) project development at the world standard level; 2) constant self-development in terms of talents and natural gifts; 3) resource estimation (personal, intellectual, creative and organizational);

b) the possession of 1) sign and symbol typology of text structures (national and world science and culture); 2) multi-way strategies to identify the domain essence; 3) the technique of logical organization of mental search in the process of tracking the emergence and transformation of semantic complexes of the academic courses; 4) the method of systematic opinion specification during the multifunctional justification of the adequacy and integrity of the suggested modelling of internal essence; non-conventional ways to obtain the essential meaning (guessing, grasping, recognition, etc.) due to the development of imaginativeness in divergent, lateral, probabilistic and metaphorical thinking models; 5) semantic flexibility in interpreting the essence of the academic courses; 6) multivariate result production in unregulated and uncertain situations of epistemological substantiation of the internal essence [7].

However, this competence is focused solely on the transformer's egocentrism that continuously attempts to extend the 'limits of existence' in a new way, ignoring the human ability to transform the conscience and heart for the sake of their personal revelation.

Thus, postmodern project of current educational environment of the future specialists' professional development implements the idea of the competitive gnosis. But it seems not to follow the wise advice of St. Maximus the Confessor (580-662): The essence of enlightenment is the episteme of love. It is a live form of inner organic integration of all the aspects of

the Creation [17, p.50], which later was once more emphasized by Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274) “It is known better when it is loved. Love provides with a delicate taste of differentiation” [17, p.25].

2. Methodological platform

A promising solution to the crisis of post-modern methodology of professional education can be the metamodern didactic conception of future specialists’ professional training [18]. The lines of future scientific researches in metamodern educational activities have outlined the participants of the 6th Scenario Forum Symposium in Hanover (21-22 September 2018) [19] agreed on the following recommendations: a) teaching and learning in the context of higher education should follow the UNESCO recommendations for Arts education; b) all disciplines are strongly encouraged to join the discussion of theory and practice that was initiated and strongly influenced by Theatre & Performance Art; c) university educators should strive to integrate artistic perspectives into the curriculum; d) convincing performative concepts, grounded in theory and practice, should be developed for teacher’s education and training, so that a 'performative teaching and learning culture' can emerge in all educational institutions; e) the extent (to which innovative impulses from the performing arts, have already permeated the various academic disciplines) should be investigated, in order to determine to what extent performative teaching and learning practices are relevant to them. Efforts to bridge the gap between academic discipline-specific methodologies and the performing arts should be made, in order to increase respect and recognition of the performative in the higher educational contexts; f) 'performative research' should be encouraged in various university disciplines. From a performative research perspective (the extent to which discipline-specific practice can be recognized as research) should be examined.

We have conducted research and experimental work to support the suggested hypothesis concerning the reasonability of introducing the proposed approaches. The essence (gist) of the author’s model is a conception of the performative act. The components of the mentioned act are:

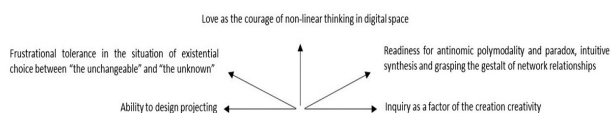


Fig. 2. The components of the performative act.

Therefore, it is focused on future specialists’ above-situational activity in the process of moral and meaningful mediation of the phenomena of atopic metaxis and the principles of complex metasystem organization [17] They can be divided into three groups: principles of complexity (non-additiveness, integrity, additionality (by N. Bor), spontaneous

emergence (by I. Pryhozyn), incompatibility (by L. Zadeh); principles of uncertainty (managing the incompleteness, uncertainty and ambiguity of the knowledge in complex systems; plurality of non-factors (by A. S. Nariniani); principles of evolution (variety of development methods, integrity of interchangeability of chaos and order; pulsing evolution).

Years ago the opportunity of the epistemological contemplation of the internal essence (λόγος ἐνδιάθετος) was ironically rejected. Nowadays, in the atmosphere of meta-modern oscillation [18] the structure of paideia (in Clement of Olexandria’s interpretation) is actualized from genetic and cultural memory. It is meant to raise the observer to concentrated grateful ‘acquisition’ of the meaning as a result of continuous and humble transcendental reflection, ‘synergistic and short-term meeting of the pure with the pure’ [16, p. 92], achieving the state of ‘passing over the self’. The entelechy of inquiry (and, not only in G. H. Marcel or K. Rahner’s meaning) implies: 1) comprehension of self-causation of the thought and its anagogical meaning; the positivistic and exegetical factors of thinking changes as repentance, their causes and results; the reflective aporeticism of the realization of the archetypes of the repentance semantic codification; the essence of love as the highest form of knowledge; 2) skills to distinguish between discrete comprehension of the things and their continuous structuring-creation as ‘essential existence-in-intent’; 3) readiness for sensible (with pure heart) continuous expectation of the insight (in the process of erothematic inquiry) into the internal essence (episteme) of the investigated phenomenon or process; 4) the ability to implement the transformational function of formative estimation of personal achievements and the ways of worldview apperception.

The mentioned author’s model of the performative didactical concept suggests the introduction of the eschatological paradigm of contemplation, which is based on the ideas of ‘circular causality’ and the methodology of humble expectation. The implementation of this methodology requires the introduction of the relevant metanoia (ancient Greek. μετάνοια – ‘pity (about the actions), repentance’, ‘changing one’s mind’) technique.

Two methodological aspects of metanoia are known to exist, namely, the willingness to it and the event itself.

The first aspect of metanoia – involving the soul wandering in a whirling passion in an existential transformation – means encouraging student (without using mantras, alpha-state, stimming, yoga, special meditations, holopotropic breathing, and other popular techniques) to listen to their indifferent absent-mindedness and comprehend the fact of its ‘unattractiveness’, specifically, its state of ‘balancing on the edge of chaos’. The projective reflection of existential choice encourages the future specialists

not only to reveal their uniqueness, orientation to succeeding, desire to be an interesting person; but also to do self-determination – the ability to believe, forgive, tolerate, love.

The second aspect – the event of metanoia – is the focus on the act as the only form of not only mediation of the students' thinking process but also its reconstruction and variation. The role of the act as a mediator of thought transformation in the process of transcendental reflection of the world of things, firstly, at the level of the personal semantic sphere, then, at the level of the “universal semantic field of the humanity” and, finally, at the level of antinomic transcendence of the eidos of being, is determined by the objective self-causation of a thought. Moreover, it is a moral and semantic performative mediation of the value modification of the consciousness. The beginning of this process (and the key to its successful result) is the affective and intellectual amazement by the Truth due to the sincere, honest and courageous development of the incomprehensible inner creative and ultimately victorious power (charisma, God's grace) in the full submission to the law of life named love.

Effectiveness of the realization of this aspect is proved by the experience to depend on the introduction of the art of narrative Socratic maieutics, Megarian eristic and erothematic elenctics into co-existential educational environment.

Thus, the metanoia technique implies developing future specialists' ability of: a) affective experience of the strong need for the cardinal (cordial) change of discrete thinking (closed in the ‘cocoon’ of verbal dogmas by the energy of concepts) into a continuous, ‘circle’ one [16]; b) structuring and creating real meaningful ‘presence’ of the studied things or their ‘essential existence-in-intent’ [16]; c) metaphorically allegorical imaginativeness and creativity during the organization of a mental search for epistemological self-correction; d) implementation of the transformative function of personal achievement evaluation; e) modelling epistemic strategies according to the conditions of socio-cultural context.

Extensive experience of future artists and art teachers' training proves that the strategies created in the para-art space have appeared to be the most efficient of all the performative didactics strategies.

Metareflection is a strategy of going beyond the comprehensible subject matter and immersing in the process of recognizing the engrams (imprints in the mind and heart) of archetypal signs and symbols, and consequently, maieutic of relevant professional experience.

The ‘double frame’ strategy, is focused on encouraging the future specialist to fascinate performatism as a metacultural compensatory responses which cause the so-called ‘external frame of deep emotional experience (joy, admiration, ecstasy), high meanings even in routine situations’ [17] that results in the motivation to: 1) reject the

distorted ideas of the values of the good, freedom, happiness, rules of the game, masks imposed by the society; 2) be open to new professional and inter-professional relationships through the acts of moral self-determination, despite the fears to seem to be weak or ridiculous; 3) to have inner readiness to get changed despite the strong opposition of sociocultural environment.

Design provocation is a strategy of designing disjunctive synthesis (autopoiesis) of contradictory objective interpretations.

Soft-norm – is a strategy of semiotic consolidation, a kind of hashtag (flexibility, fluidity, uncertainty) of metaphorical representations, which, on the one hand, localizes the concept in the network space, and, on the other hand, it indicates the mediative nature of its information reproductions [18].

Constructive pastiche – it is a strategy of contemplating a deliberately deformed copy (palimpsest) of a well-defined definition of the essential meaning and a polyphonic juxtaposition of all dissonant imitations [19].

Norm-core – is a subcultural gesture of ‘digital era’ millennials, based on the contemplation of the outward unpretentiousness of metaphorical interpretations in an attempt to look ‘like everyone’ in the sake of freedom.

Implementation of these strategies in the process of the realization of matanoia technique implies: a) comprehension of the importance of the Apostle's advice: ‘don't adapt to this age but change into the new by your mind’ (Rom., 12, 2); b) revival of the attitude to the intellectual creativity as to a spiritual practice, the ability to treat the paradox as an productive issue; c) continuous orientation to the Beauty as a creative spirit of freedom; d) revival of seeking the Truth based on the intellectual, cordial, never-ending faith; e) defining the additive amount of the studied problem on the basis of motivational alliance of co-existence with its meaning; f) the ability to efficiently co-exist with the alternative opinion in the studied field for the sake of the Truth; g) comprehension of the ambiguity of the pure existence and tolerance of its presence in every act of design thinking; h) the ability to transcend everyday perception and to experience ‘the liminality’ thinking (transformation of ideas of scientific ignorance into the idea of educational ignorance).

It is necessary for the person's internal changes to understand: in the difficult modern world, thanks to the mercy of the Savior, everyone has the opportunity to remain ‘in the status he meant to be without becoming a slave of men’. (1 Kor., 20, 23).

The pedagogical conditions of the efficient implementation of the mentioned strategies of the performative act are: 1) creation of a pious and intellectual environment of seeking the truth (trans-intellectual life obsessed with the truth); 2) motivation to do cognitive self-correction; 3) organization of co-existential contextual learning due to the introduction

of design game technology and reflection; 4) ensuring the favourable conditions for future specialists' self-determination and personal resource actualization [20].

Pedagogical design of the implementation of these conditions includes the consequence of 5 stages:



Fig. 3. The stages of pedagogical design of implementation

- analysis (of the needs and competencies of the target audience, goals and expected learning outcomes, methods and forms of their implementation, interactive tools of the educational process);
- design (of the style and audiovisual scenario, tools and methods of supporting new training versions);
- development (of the content structuring, feedback forms, tools for summarizing practical projects);
- implementation (of the system 'peer-to-peer', adaptivity and personalization of study, downloading studying modules into the systems of learning management (Learning Management System and Moodle), facilitative provision of the chance for a mistake);
- evaluation of the efficiency (of the separate blocks and renewed versions of the courses).

Among the educational approaches that would facilitate the personal revelation in a performative act, the blended learning has been chosen to be implemented. The practical experience of the communication with the students of the Faculty of Arts has proven that it logically combines the results of adaptive, flipped learning, micro-learning, gamification and new formats of full-time learning (meetup, learning journey) with VR-technologies and algorithms of artificial intelligence (chat bot). In order to efficiently use the benefits and reduce or compensate the disadvantages of each approach, the following principles of blended learning should be taken into account: a) organizing an environment of high achievements (the conscious movement towards the goals by the defined route that encourages learning activity); b) complete understanding (before moving on to the new material, the student is willing to fully master the information from the previous units); c) personal responsibility (for the choice of methods and received results); d) the sequence of learning (students' preliminary familiarizing with the material → understanding theoretical knowledge obtained from the teacher → practical approbation) [21]; e) audio and video formation of the methodological base (virtual seminars, content blocks of the course); f)

practical implementation of the acquired professional competence; g) continuous micro-learning; h) tutor online support; i) autonomy of education (students determine for themselves (more or less) where, how and what they will learn); j) continuous spiritual reception.

In the situation of post-truth crisis caused by the process of digitization of the student's educational behavior, we have chosen to focus on changing the role and content of didactics: from providing to formation. The author's concept confidently implements the idea of 'Learn in order to be!' (note: to be not just a person, and not a subject of the social process, but an identified personality). This ascent can be done only by an individual knowing love and loving knowledge, since to love means to be constantly willing to contemplate the Light of Truth (in every sphere of activity).

The tools for implementing this technological model are quite varied.

Table 1. Tools for technological model implementation.

Types of educational interaction	Modes of education	Technological means
"student → technology"	self-study; self-control; off-line testing;	interactive image collection; online tests; portfolio; online dictionaries and encyclopedias;
"student ↔ student"	peer-assessment; assignment discussion;	Wiki-pages; mailing list; E-mail;
"lecturer ↔ student"	off-line individual consultations; differentiatinal testing;	Wiki-pages; guestbooks; note boards; mind maps; mailing lists; text forum; E-mail;
"lecturer ↔ group"	multimedia lecture; tutorials; off-line virtual seminars; on-line testing; off-line video lecture; off-line laboratory work;	"whiteboards"; blogs; guestbooks; note boards; mind maps; E-mail;
"student ↔ group"	off-line individual project presentations; off-line report defence;	text forum; news groups;
"group ↔ group"	on-line webinar; on-line virtual creative work; intermedia lecture.	chats; video conference; audio conference; web-forum; Wiki-system.

3. Results

The effectiveness of metamodern performative didactics was tested during 2017-2020 in the process

of training of higher education specialists (Bachelors) (specialty: Secondary education (Musical art) on the basis of the research laboratory ‘Spiritual formation of a creative personality’ (Headed by Associate Professor B.O. Vodiani) formed at the Faculty of Arts of Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University and specialists of higher education (Bachelors) in the specialty of Social Work (Social Pedagogy) on the basis of the research laboratory ‘Creative Pedagogy and Public Relations’, established at the Faculty of Humanities and Education of Khmelnytsky National University.

The experimental work was carried out and based on the two groups of students: the experimental group (EG-28 students) and the control group (KG-24 students). The students of the control group were taught using the postmodern educational concept.

The systematic thinking methodology of the proposed research has applied semiotic, phenomenological and hermeneutic approaches, methods of coherent modeling and expert evaluation of the theory of conceptual integration, the connective theory of metaphorical interpretation, the concept of non-linear epistemology, the principles of antinomy, verification, complexity, disjunctive synthesis.

At the first motivational and goal-setting stage, the task was to formulate the student’s intention of self-realization in a performative act in the situation of frustration tolerance (balance ‘on the edge of chaos’).

The second, educational- designing stage where the performative didactics is implemented, means to master the mentioned educational strategies of performance by students.

During the third, praxeological stage, the students realized the investigated technological model of the performative act in a new frustration situation – the situation of ‘the regret for non-performed meeting’. The reorientation of their thinking into knowing where the truth is accepted in love (with pure heart) was carried out by means of substantial inquiry method and by changing the vector of meaningful reconstruction in the intellectually pious conditions, specially created, of the virtual art-class included.

The fourth stage of the implementation of the technological model of performative didactics involved the diagnosis of the students’ development of the performative act based on the indicators of spiritual activity. After pedagogical interaction, the following results have been revealed: the highest, anagogical level of the students’ readiness for the performative act according to the indicators of the motivational and semantic criteria was reached by 12.1% of the experimental group students and only by 4.3% of the control group students; according to the informational and semantic criteria – 20.2% of the experimental group and 15.7% of the control group; according to the indicators of the operational and correctional criteria – 12,3% of experimental group and 5,9% of control group. According to the

indicators of the formative criterion, the results of the respondents of both groups (18,0% and 11,5%) were equally significant. However, the “postmodernists” wandered in the labyrinths of esoteric Brahmin-Buddhism, of theo- and anthroposophy. The visualization of these results is presented below.

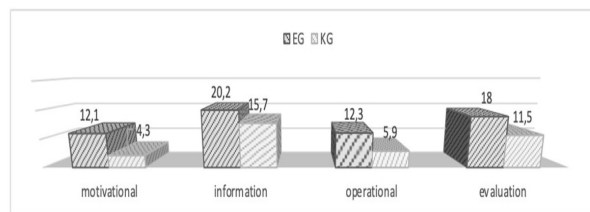


Fig. 4. Comparative visualization of the readiness of experimental and control group of Bachelors for the performative act.

The visualization of the anagogical level of the readiness of experimental and control group of Bachelors for the performative act based on its separate components is demonstrated. The components of the performative act are the following: I – frustration tolerance in the situation of existential choice between ‘the unchangeable’ and ‘the unknown’; II – readiness for antinomic polymodality and paradox, intuitive synthesis and grasping the gestalt of network relationships; III – ability to design projecting; IV – inquiry as a factor in revealing the creativity process; V – love as the courage of non-linear thinking in digital space.

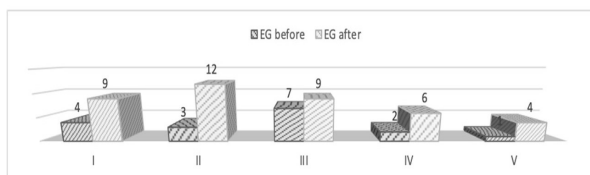


Fig. 5. Realization of the readiness of the experimental group of Bachelors for the performative act based on its separate components.

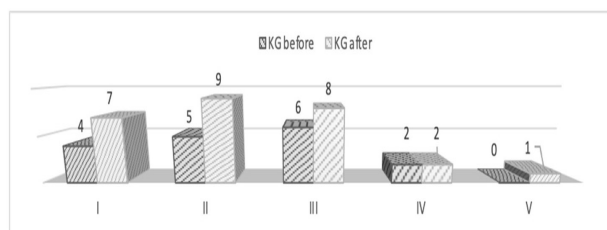


Fig. 6. Realization of the readiness of the control group of Bachelors for the performative act based on its separate components.

4 Conclusions

Performative methodology of the realization of soteriological mission of the educational activities is the chance to prevent the future specialists’ from

‘existential exhaustion and sleepiness’, according to J. Fichte. Thus, an artistic reorientation of universities in learning and research is imperative. We have suggested the model of performative education, which was being elaborated, considering the conceptual idea of didactic as a spiritual creativity. The proposed metanoia technique is a means of the realization of performative concept of future specialists’ training in metamodern environment.

The summarizing stage has allowed us to note: the positive changes in the psychological dimensions of didactic performativity in order to enable some persons to invoke affect for a community of witnesses and others to resist or disavow their interpellations. There is a valuable framework for analyzing who or what is seen as unreasonable and in need of socializing, how this dynamic produces “we” and “they,” and how such divisions have affective consequences in spiritual transformation.

Л.А. Кондратская¹, Л.И. Романовская², М.Б. Нацюк¹, О.З. Довгань¹, Т.В. Кравчина²

¹Владимир Гнатюк атындағы Тернополь Ұлттық педагогикалық университеті, Тернополь, Украина;

²Хмельницкий ұлттық университеті, Хмельницкий, Украина.

E-mail: luda.kondratska@gmail.com

БІЛІМ БЕРУ ЛАНДШАФТЫНЫҢ ЗАМАНАУИ ЖОБАЛАРЫ: ТІРІ ТЫНЫС АЛУҒА ДЕЙІН МАСКАНЫҢ КЕҢЕЮІ

Л.А. Кондратская¹, Л.И. Романовская², М.Б. Нацюк¹, О.З. Довгань¹, Т.В. Кравчина²

¹Тернопольский национальный педагогический университет имени Владимира Гнатюка, Тернополь, Украина;

²Хмельницкий национальный университет, Хмельницкий, Украина.

E-mail: luda.kondratska@gmail.com

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРОЕКТЫ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО ЛАНДШАФТА: ОТ ЭКСПАНСИИ МАСКИ К ДЫХАНИЮ ЖИВОГО

Аннотация: В статье анализируется содержание (закономерности, принципы, формы, методы и критерии) теории энантного постмодернистского образования, ориентированного на эгоцентричный индивидуализм, побуждающего будущих специалистов задуматься о целесообразности машинного кеноза. В ситуации кризиса «постправды» в качестве альтернативы этой методологии предлагается метамодернистская дидактическая концепция, что, на наш взгляд, составляет научную новизну исследования. Сущность ее авторской модели составляет перформативный поступок. Его компоненты: любовь как мужество нелинейного мышления; фрустрационная толерантность в ситуации экзистенциального выбора между «неизменностью» и «неизведанностью»; психологическая установка на антиномическую полимодальность и парадоксальность в процессе интуитивного синтеза сетевых соотношений; способность к проектированию в дигитальном пространстве; онтологическая вопрошаемость как фактор креативности.

В статье подробно описан и визуализирован сравнительный анализ результатов внедрения метамодернистской концепции перформативной дидактики для студентов на факультете искусств Тернопольского национального педагогического университета имени Владимира Гнатюка и гуманитарном факультете Хмельницкого национального университета до и после проведения исследования.

Ключевые слова: постмодернистская методология дидактики высшей школы, перформативная концепция профессионального образования, дидактические стратегии, технология метанойи, принципы а-топического метаксиса.

Information about authors:

Kondratska Ludmyla – Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Department of Music and Music Arts Methodology, Faculty of Arts, Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University, Ternopil, Ukraine; luda.kondratska@gmail.com; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2885-138X>

Romanovska Liudmila – Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Head of Social work and Pedagogics Department, Humanities Faculty, Khmelnytsky National University, Khmelnytsky, Ukraine; Lroman@online.ua; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7547-4575>

Natsiuk Maryana – PhD, Associate Professor, Department of English Philology and ESL Teaching, Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University, Ternopil, Ukraine; nymaryana@gmail.com; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5887-8321>

Dovgan Oksan – PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Music and Music Arts Methodology, the Faculty of Arts, Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University, Ternopil, Ukraine; dovhan.violino@i.ua; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1757-1016>

Kravchyna Tetiana – PhD in Psychology, Associate Professor, Department of Foreign Languages, International Relations Faculty, Khmelnytsky National University, Khmelnytsky, Ukraine; tkravchyna@gmail.com; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8407-6667>

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A.K. Omarova¹, A.Zh. Kaztuganova¹, B. Turmagambetova², G. Tursunova³

¹Institute of Literature and Art named after M. Auezov, Almaty, Kazakhstan;

²Atyrau State University named after H. Dosmukhamedov, Atyrau, Kazakhstan;

³State Conservatory of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

E-mail: aklima_omarova@mail.ru

KAZAKH ELITE AND MUSIC (1920-1930)

Abstract: The article discusses specific period in development of the Kazakh music in the XX century and the tasks of its adequate scientific interpretation. In the new development of the stage of the 1920s-1930s. the formulation of a complex of historical and theoretical problems is proposed, which corresponds to the modern level of musicology and related disciplines. This approach is aimed at filling the “white spots” in the culture of Kazakhstan, which are still numerous. In this context, exploring the selfless activity of the national intelligentsia of that time, who made special contribution to the preservation of traditional art, is relevant. The creative figures of musicians-performers, including eminent and, for some reasons, unknown ones in broad and professional circles, will be shown not only through various components of their artistic individuality, but also in connection with problems that go back to anthropological, worldview, psychological and other research aspects. On this basis, through the enrichment of factual base, it is planned to generalize their experience to ensure continuity and inviolability of spiritual priorities and values.

Key word: kazakh music, national spirit, historical process, critical and educational direction, traditional art, composing, hermeneutics.

Introduction. The main idea of the research is to reveal the significance of the experience of national intelligentsia and representatives of the arts (spiritual and creative elite) of 1920-1930s of the XX century, who made a special contribution to the preservation of Kazakh traditional music, fought for national interests and strengthened the spiritual potential, who were actively involved in social and cultural life, striving in the mainstream of the historical process to unite folk art and introduction of the Soviet system, ensuring the continuity of tradition and innovation. Using the spiritual and cultural heritage of representatives of this period, take as a model their high assessment of national values, selfless service to art, selfless efforts to strengthen national consciousness, present them as a worthy example for the younger generation to understand.

Having determined the contribution of the national intelligentsia and outstanding art figures of the 1920-1930s of the XX century – on a historical break, in contradictory trends, in creative conflicts – in the development of Kazakh society and culture, through the analysis of their creativity, principles, research, performing interpretations aimed to fill the “white pages” of the history of Kazakh music.

To achieve the set goals in the research, the following tasks are selected:

- to carry out a historical and theoretical study of the works of the national intelligentsia of 1920-1930s XX century, including along with information

about Kazakh traditions, songs and kuy, dastans and zhyr, critical and educational articles revealing the significance of the socio-political contribution to art, the preservation of folklore patterns, determining the value and degree of professionalism of folk and traditional singers and kuyschi, their first steps in a new direction in the desire to unite folk art and innovations of the Soviet period, to ensure the continuity of traditions and innovation;

- to study the issues of the “creative laboratory” that turned out to be without due attention, determining who of the famous representatives of art and performers, for various reasons remained unknown, from whom exactly they took over this work, from whom they studied, which version or type (version) they retained.

Methods. Scientific novelty of the researches can be determined by comparison with domestic and foreign researches. Since the topic has not previously been the research subject, it is possible to indicate only indirect connection with previous research. Presenting what was created by representatives of national intelligentsia in 1920-1930 years of XX century in the context of civilizational ideas, having analyzed spiritual and cultural problems, basic principles and searches in the works, first of all, A. Bukeikhan, A. Baitursynov, M. Dulatuly, J. Aimautuly, M. Zhumabaev, K. Zhubanov, A. Margulan, K. Satpayev, M. Auezov and others, we need to explore them in scientific aspects. At the same

time – show the variety of aspects that determined the approach of prominent representatives of the intelligentsia and art, who experienced consequences of colonialism, to the spiritual values of the Kazakh people, to issues of national interests.

It is impossible to show connection with previous studies in the field of art history because of the absence of works in which, in historical and theoretical terms, significance of contribution of national intelligentsia to art, folklore patterns preserved by them, the value and level of professionalism of traditional singers-composers and *kuyshi*-composers would be clearly presented. However, research on national intelligentsia of this period can be taken from other branches of science. For example, historians M. Koigeldiev [1], Kh. Abzhanov [2], A. Azmukhanov [3] and others, literary scholars S. Kirabaev [4], A. Ismakova [5] and others.

There are no special works about the representatives of traditional music, information about them can be found in publications dedicated to the author of song or *kuy* performed by them, that is, folk composer. At the same time, for the person who recorded them, it was important to find out what informant knows, main attention was paid to this fact, and how valuable was the information about the performer himself, was forgotten. For this reason, ethnographic “collections” serve as basis for collecting the preserved information about ethnophores. The data can be obtained from collections of the first Kazakh scientist-ethnographer in the field of art history A. Zataevich [6], in the works of academician A. Zhubanov [7], B. Erzakovich [8].

The main novelty of the topic is the study of the creativity of representatives of the national intelligentsia and art workers who disinterestedly served society and culture from the point of view of the unshakable (eternal) values that they displayed in the conditions of historical cataclysms of valor – from the point of view of the spiritual potential of the nation.

In the CIS and other countries the issues of the Kazakh intelligentsia haven't been considered, but there are works related to their musical culture in the 1920s-1930s. Among them are historians L.V. Tolmatskaya [9], E.V. Sotnikova [10], art critics – L.O. Ader [11], D. Yungblud [12] and others. The conclusions of these scientists can serve as a methodological basis for the researches in understanding historical period, for comparative analysis. This is due to the fact that there were no similar works, but there are topics that are close on certain issues.

In the comprehensive cognition of musical culture of the Kazakh people in the 1920-1930s of the XX century, the research work in historical periods requires the study of continuity, and harmony between generations.

To achieve the goals defined in the scientific researches through the solution of the set objectives,

the following methods are used: analysis, comparative, problem-logical, typological-systemic, generalization, etc. Based on the civilizational characteristics of that time, general methodological, scientifically objective, source study, system approaches.

Results. In global era in the Kazakh music development process, one can see rich variety of different trends, styles and genres. The “Eternal Source”, originating from orally disseminated folk tunes, entrenched in the works of traditional professional composers, at the beginning of the XX century after the establishment of Soviet power (the formation of Soviet State), expanded its channel in the field of traditions of academic writing and music for the general public. The significance of national music that unites and shares these values is great. 1920-1930 of the XX century – period connecting oral and written music in Kazakh culture. At the same time, it is necessary to note the creative activity of the Alashorda people, the national intelligentsia and outstanding art figures who adopted the art of *baksy*, *sal-sere*, the best *kuyshi*, great *zhyrau* and *zhyrshi*, and their contemporaries – those who saw them in person. If one looks at the history of Kazakh music, it is noticeable that particularly during this period many aspects are not discussed, not prescribed and not studied (literally: dots). In the Soviet period, this fact was not disclosed due to the “left” policy, but in the period after independence this issue, although presented in different contexts, in its main relevance was not studied at the appropriate level. Only in recent period people began speaking on contribution to art and the role of Alashorda (writers, politicians) and national intelligentsia, who paid special attention to this direction (for example, K. Satpayev in geology, A. Margulan in history and ethnography, K. Zhubanov in linguistics). As for the performers of that period, even today the names of talented interpreters who have deeply mastered the culture of national music are not always named. For various reasons, until now the names of unknown persons are not known not only in the general public, but even by experts in the field of art. At the same time, even if consider eminent musicians, the majority, as a rule, do not know what particular work he saved in Time (i.e., reported).

The relevance of the study is confirmed by the fact that, within the framework of the scientific researches, an analysis of the issue that made it necessary to unite for the struggle a century ago and is in demand today in the conditions of the period of independence is presented in a timely manner. Since the topic has never before been considered as an object, the relevance of fundamental research is evident.

The study of creativity, including positions and research of the national intelligentsia and unique creative figures who carried out activities important for the development of Kazakh society and culture in

the 1920s-1930s in the context of historical upheavals, contradictory trends, creative conflicts - involves the effective use of their experience to solve problems related to spiritual and cultural transformations in the global era. The main aim of the researches is to restore the “white spots” of history of Kazakh music of those years.

The activities of representatives of Alash, the national intelligentsia of the considered period in the development of the country, native land, customs, language, mentality and religion are unprecedented, and their contribution to the field of art, including music is also great. First, along with articles and research works written by them in the 1920-1930s of XX century that include information related to traditions and customs, songs and kuy, epic legends-dastans, there are also critical and educational articles [13]. The scientific heritage of the national intelligentsia, who paid special attention to the issues of spiritual revival of the people, contributes to the strengthening of national spiritual potential, and secondly, their concern for art in socio-political aspect. It is planned to reveal the importance of issues related to their support, art positions, active participation in events, their proposal, organization or information support.

Thirdly, to clarify the value and level of professionalism of the creativity of folk and traditional singers and kuyschi, folklore patterns reported by them and published in A. Zataevich's collections “1000 songs of the Kazakh people” (1925) and “500 Kazakh songs and kuy” (1931). Fourth, it is necessary to carry out historical and theoretical study of the “steps” taken by the national intelligentsia in new direction during the period of historical cataclysms aimed to unite folk art and culture of the Soviet period, to unite traditions and innovation. During this period, when the first steps were taken in formation of academic music, issues of preserving national identity as one of the main conditions were fulfilled.



A. Zataevich's “1000 songs of the Kazakh people” (1925)			
Semipalatinsk province	Zhirma bes Abay Kok (II) Aupildek Anifa-Zhanifa Zhafanda Kargam au (VII) Balkhadisha (II) Sakyp Zhamal (II) Aredash Ardak Yrgakty Kelinshek (II) Kaliya (II))	Karachaev Mustafa Aksak ani Zhamal Baiyan sulu Makpal Akudadai Sarmojyn Sulu shash (II) Karashygy Saulemay Song Madi Millay Song Karbaya Sagyndym ainam Abay (II) Azamat Kozha	377. “Yusuf-Bek Aymautov (Zhusipbek Aymautov), a young Kazakh journalist and poet, a great connoisseur and talented performer of Semipalatinsk songs. In his performances these songs don't differ in any special temperament or scope; they are devoid of pathos and are coldish, but at the same time they are impeccably correct and musical. In general, the pattern of his messages is unusually clear and determined, so that one can feel a firm knowledge of what is being sung about, and in the very choice of songs and their variants one can see the real taste and wide knowledge of Semipalatinsk song literature. Due to all these qualities this culture person is in the first place in the Semipalatinsk group of this collection”.

Unique artists who lived in 1920-1930s of the XX century, preserving the ancient heritage as the “apple of an eye”, selecting the best (literally, “skimming the cream”), carried out the “work” in the Kazakh musical culture that remains exemplary. In the course of considering the issue of preservation and transmission of traditional Kazakh music, relevance of performing creativity is obvious. Each region has its own place. For example, Mendygali Suleimenov (1867-1942), Kali Baizhanov (1877-1966), Nausha Bukeikhanov (1870-1944), Amre Kashaubaev (1888-1934), Mayra Shamshutdinova (1890-1927), Orazgali Suinbekov (1889-1964), Makhambet Bokeikhanov (1890-1937), Lukpan Mukhitov (1894-

1957), Okap Kabigozhin (1901-1942), Baktiyar Kubaizhanov (1910-1954) and others – not everyone knows whose traditions they followed, from whom they studied, what contribution they made to the history of music. The absence of particular works devoted to the creativity of musicians from this list indicates that is very much needed to study the history of traditional art. Reason: as “golden bridge” connecting two centuries through the creativity of these artists, all this includes this historical period.

This period, which formed “white spots” in the history of Kazakh music, involves the development of theoretical problems of musicology. Among relevant issues in modern traditional musical

environment is differentiation (separation) of performing options. In this regard, questions often arise in whose performance the work (song, kuy, zhyr) “reached” (survived), in which of variants, in what form. By clarifying facts of biography and creativity of performers, enriching the empirical base of the research and opening up the possibilities of theoretical generalization of the collected material, analysis of works, it is important to consider their worldview, musical abilities, psychology, and culture of performance.

Based on the analysis of knowledge and priorities in music, inherent to national intelligentsia and unique art figures, as well as issues associated with human musical anthropology, the facets of the “creative laboratory” remaining in the “shadow” are revealed. In addition, the role of spiritual culture in society, development of historical and cultural processes, origins of Kazakh spirituality, foundations of traditional art, continuity of traditions and other enduring values are taken into account.

Conclusion. The researches related to humanitarian sphere is also in demand in development of modern society, economy, technology. Because different countries in global world can be competitive only thanks to their spiritual and cultural values. The activities of the national intelligentsia, who fought for the independence of the Kazakh people in 1920-1930, on the eve of the 30th anniversary of Independence, fully clarifies the important aspects of our history, shortcomings and contradictions, opening up opportunities for strengthening the spiritual potential of the nation. At the same time, the indicated by the President of State K.K. Tokayev in his Address “Constructive public dialogue is the basis of stability and prosperity in Kazakhstan” methods – “In addition, necessary measures should be taken to celebrate the 30th anniversary of Independence. I am convinced that such significant events will contribute to the upbringing of young generation in the spirit of true patriotism” [14], leading to the raising of questions corresponding to the increase in the spiritual potential of nation, meet today's social, political, cultural and spiritual needs.

The topic of the proposed researches, research results achieved in the process of implementation, published editions will undoubtedly have an impact on research work, the level of scientific and technical potential. A prerequisite for scientific work in various fields, for scientific and technical formation and development is that national intelligentsia and art workers, realizing that the worldview of nation is in the wisdom of the people, in the conditions of historical cataclysms, sought to unite folk art and innovation. In this regard, the words of the scientist-historian Kh. Abzhanov that “despite many obstacles to creative activity under the colonial regime, the new wave of the Kazakh intelligentsia, which grew up with the original qualities and values of its people, played a significant role in national culture. It demonstrated social flexibility, adapting to the requirements and challenges of alien civilization introduced by the colonialists” [2, p.162] – make us think. Creativity, traditions, searches and folk works left as a legacy by the national intelligentsia and art workers who adhered to the principle of “Dissemination of literacy and knowledge – indicator of growth and cultural development of the country” have an impact on patriotic employees of scientific organizations and their teams in the field of philosophy, cultural studies, religious studies, philology, linguistics, literary criticism, art history, partly (in interaction with social sciences) in the field of history, psychology, linguistics, ethnography.

It is assumed that the collective and three author's monographs, two collections, issued on the basis of a scientific researches, will take a worthy place in the science of Kazakhstan as a fundamental contribution. An example of patriotism of the national intelligentsia and art workers, their adherence to the principles of “increasing the nation's right to self-government”, language, religion, mentality, awakening patriotic feelings in young people, can have an impact on strengthening unity, improving the spiritual and socio-economic situation of the country and clarification of the spiritual and cultural values of the people will reveal a deep aesthetic, artistic, scientific and pedagogical meaning for current and future generations.

А.Қ. Омарова¹, А.Ж. Қазтуғанова¹, Б.Ж. Турмагамбетова², Г.А. Турсунова³

¹М. Әуезов атындағы Әдебиет және өнер институты, Алматы, Қазақстан;

²Х. Досмұхамедов атындағы Атырау Мемлекеттік Университеті, Атырау, Қазақстан;

³Өзбекстан мемлекеттік консерваториясы, Ташкент, Өзбекстан.

E-mail: aklima_omarova@mail.ru

ҚАЗАҚ ЗИЯЛЫЛАРЫ ЖӘНЕ МУЗЫКА (1920-1930)

Аннотация: Бір ғасыр бұрын еркіндік үшін жұмылған жұрттың рухын, бүгінгі тәуелсіз кездің өзі талап еткен бұл мәселені дер кезінде сарапталуы зерттеудің өзекті екендігін көрсетеді.

XX ғасырдың 1920-1930 жылдарындағы қазақ қоғамы мен мәдениетінің дамуында, ішінара тарихи үдерістерде, қарама-қайшы үрдістерде, шығармашылық қақтығыстарда маңызды қызмет атқарған ұлт зиялылары мен бірегей өнерпаздардың шығармашылығын, ұстанымдары мен ізденістерін зерттеу арқылы олардың тәжірибелерін жаһандық дәуірдегі рухани және мәдени өзгерістерде кездесетін

мәселелерді шешу үшін тиімді пайдалану көзделген. Мақаланың мақсаты – сол жылдардағы қазақ музыка тарихының ақтаңдақ беттерін қалпына келтіру.

XX ғасырдың 1920-1930 жылдарында өмір сүрген бірегей өнерпаздар көне мұраның қаймағын бұзбай, көзінің қарашығындай сақтап, жеткізіп, қазақ музыка мәдениетінде үлгі тұтарлық еңбек атқарды. Қазақтың дәстүрлі музыкасының сақталуы мен жеткізілуі мәселесін қарастыру барысында орындаушы шығармашылығының өзектілігі айқын аңғарылады. Әр аймақ өнерпаздарының өзіндік орны бар.

Түйін сөздер: қазақ музыкасы, ұлттық рух, тарихи үдеріс, сыни-ағартушылық бағыт, дәстүрлі өнер, композиторлық шығармашылық, герменевтика.

А.К. Омарова¹, А.Ж. Казтуганова¹, Б.Ж. Турмагамбетова², Г.А. Турсунова³

¹Институт литературы и искусства им. М.О. Ауэзова, Алматы, Казахстан;

²Атырауский государственный университет им. Х. Досмухамедова, Атырау, Казахстан;

³Государственная консерватория Узбекистана, Ташкент, Узбекистан.

E-mail: aklima_omarova@mail.ru

КАЗАХСКАЯ ЭЛИТА И МУЗЫКА (1920-1930)

Аннотация: В процессе развития казахской музыки в условиях глобализации очевидно разнообразие направлений и течений, стилей и жанров. 1920-1930 г.г. XX в. – этап, когда устная и письменная традиции в культуре оказались совмещенными. Именно с этим периодом связаны не обговоренные, не прописанные и не исследованные аспекты.

Актуальность исследования подтверждается тем, что своевременно представлен анализ того вопроса, который столетие назад заставил объединиться для борьбы и востребован сегодня в условиях периода независимости. Изучение творчества, в том числе позиций и изысканий национальной интеллигенции и уникальных деятелей искусства, осуществлявших в 1920-1930 г.г. XX в. важную для развития общества и культуры деятельность в сложных обстоятельствах исторических переворотов, противоречивых тенденций, творческих конфликтов, предполагает эффективное использование их опыта для решения проблем, встречающихся в ситуации с духовными и культурными преобразованиями в глобальную эпоху. Цель – восстановление «белых пятен» истории казахской музыки тех лет.

Уникальные представители нации, жившие в 1920-1930 годах XX века, оберегая древнее наследие как «зеницу ока», отбирая лучшее, осуществили в музыкальной культуре «труд», который остается образцовым. В ходе рассмотрения вопроса сохранения и передачи традиционной казахской музыки очевиден актуальность исполнительского творчества. Каждый регион имеет свое место.

Ключевые слова: казахская музыка, национальный дух, исторический процесс, критико-просветительское направление, традиционное искусство, композиторское творчество, герменевтика.

Information about authors:

Omarova Aklima – Candidate of Art Sciences, Associate Professor, M. Auezov Institute of Literature and Art, Almaty, Kazakhstan; aklima_omarova@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8681-2207>

Kaztuganova Ainur – Candidate of Art Sciences, M. Auezov Institute of Literature and Art, Almaty, Kazakhstan; zhasaganbergen@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1248-2759>

Bakyt Turmagambetova – Atyrau State University named after H. Dosmukhamedov. Atyrau, Kazakhstan; bakyt_tur.zhol@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2391-6922>

Gulshanoy Tursunova – Candidate of Art Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of music History and criticism at the State Conservatory of Uzbekistan, Tashkent. gulshana75@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5021-2843>

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Э. Н. ОразалиеваНазарбаев Университеті, Қазақ тілі және түркітану департаменті,
Нұр-Сұлтан Қазақстан

E-mil: elmira.orazaliyeva@nu.edu.kz

**«ТІЛ КӨРНЕКІЛІГІ» – ӨЗГЕШЕ ТАНЫМ ӘЛЕМІ
(А. Байтұрсынұлының «Әдебиет танытқышы» негізінде)**

Аннотация. А. Байтұрсынұлы тіл ғылымында алғашқылар қатарында экстралингвистикалық талдаулар тізбегін жасады. Тілші «сана-саңлауы» ұғымын пайдалана отырып, танымдық бірліктің тілдік зерттеуде атқарар қызметін, өзіндік орнын айқындауға тырысты. Сөз мағынасының ауысып қолдануын, сол арқылы ой көркемдігінің жүзеге асуын дәйектеген А. Байтұрсынұлы «қиял байлығына қарайтын» көркем сөзде орын алатын көріктеу, меңзеу, әсерлеу формаларын танымдық қабылдаудың, зейін мен зерденің дерек көзіне айналдыра сипаттады. Зерттеуші тілдік фактілерді сұрыптай келе, кез келген лингвистикалық еңбектің бір ғана тіл негіздеріне сүйене жазылмайтындығын ескерте отырып, тіл ғылымындағы салыстырмалы зерттеулердің маңызын атап көрсетті. Адамға тән екі ғаламның сабақтастығын дәлелдеу мақсатында оның психологиялық эмоционалды көңіл-күйін қияли танымның, ойлы сезімнің өзегіне айналдыра сипаттау арқылы тілші олардың біреулері бойына біткен сипат болса, екіншілері адамның қосқан, таңған сипаттары болады деп қорытындылады. Ғалымның пайымдауынша адам әсерлер жігін тек лепті, әсерлі, көрнекті, сәнді, тіл арқылы ғана баяндап жеткізе алады, яғни кез келген құбылысқа өз қарым-қатынасын білдіру мүмкіндігіне ие болады. Нәтижесінде тіл мен ойлау байланысынан туындайтын психологиялық реңктер тілтанымдық фактілердің қабылдану өзгешелігін дәйектейтін болғандықтан, адам дүниеге әкелген сөз үлгілері де, олардың функционалды-семантикалық өзгешеліктері де танымдық процестің салдарын айқындады. Анығырақ айтқанда, «шешен сөз», «толғау» сияқты әдеби шығармалар адам-дүние-тіл ұғымдарының «зор іліккен» байланысын уәждейтін психологиялық таным тұрғысынан сұрыпталды. Танымдық зерттеулердің пәнаралық негізін дәйектейтін факторлардың бірі – когнитологияда пәлсапалық әдістердің қолданыс табуы, диалектика ұстанымдарының таным процесінде жүзеге асуы. Адамтанудың басты қағидаларын сұрыптаған аталмыш ғылым саласы алғашқы философиялық ой-пікірлердің тізбегін ұсына отырып, қоршаған әлем мен құбылыстар туралы, олардың адам дамуына әсері мен өзара сабақтастығы хақында құнды деректердің дүниеге келуіне себепкер болды. Олардың қатарында адамның объективті дүниені тануы, оны ой елегінен өткізуі, қабылдаған мәліметтерді саралауы, сол арқылы болмыс пен шындықтың, табиғат пен қоғамның өзгешеліктерін түсіндіруі секілді проблемалар да зерттеу нысанын құра бастағандықтан, А. Байтұрсынұлы тіл табиғатын анықтау, оның адамзат өмірінде атқарар қызметін жүйелеу, сөз өнерінің танымдық үрдістерін саралау, сол арқылы тілдік құралдардың ғаламдық құбылыстармен сабақтастығын танып-білу негіздерін сұрыптау мақсатын көздеді.

Кілт сөздер: таным, пәлсапа, тіл білімі, антропология, әдеби құралдар

Таным адам әрекетінің, тұрмыс-тіршілігінің әр алуан кезеңдерімен айқындалып пайымдалатындықтан, оның табиғатын түсіну әртүрлі ғылыми деректерді сабақтастыруға, олардың антропологиялық өзгешеліктерін сипаттауға негізделеді. Адам белгілі бір психофизиологиялық ерекшеліктер жиынтығы бола тұра, жаратылыс табиғатынан ойлы, пәлсапалы мүмкіндіктер орталығы, сан қилы маңызды әрекеттер тоғысы деп танылады. Адам өздігінен емес, қоғамдық бірлікте және қалыптасқан әлеуметтік-мәдени шарттарға сүйене дамып келе жатқандықтан, оның танымдық әрекетін пәлсапалық негізге, психологиялық сұрыптауға,

әлеуметтік дамуға, ұлттық-мәдени өркендеуге сүйене қарастыру – заңды ғылыми ұстаным. Адамзат ақыл-ойының күрделі табиғатына негізделген когнитивтік ғылымның бастауы жайлы әртүрлі пікір-тұжырымдардың орын алуы да соның нәтижесі. Ғалымдардың бір тобы ғылым бастауын когнитивтік психология мен лингвистика құрады десе, келесілері олардың санатына бірде пәлсапаны, бірде тіл білімін не болмаса антропология мен нейроғылымдарды жатқызғанды дұрыс деп есептейді [1; 72]. «Когнитивистер пәнаралық байланыстан жырақ кете алмайды, бұл заңдылық оның тарихи тамырында жатыр. Тек психологияның,

лингвистиканың, антропология мен философияның, компьютерологияның көмегімен ғана ақыл-ой табиғатын, тәжірибе пайымын, концептуалды жүйе негіздерін анықтауға болады...» [2; 23], - деп аталып көрсетілгендей, қазіргі ғылыми бағыттардың ішінде когнитивтік философияның, когнитивтік психологияның, когнитивтік әлеуметтанудың, когнитивтік мәдениеттану сияқты салалардың қалыптасып дәйектелуі де соның үйлесімді жалғасын құрап келеді.

«Адамзаттың ақыл-санасы, ойлау жүйесінің заңдылықтары, білімнің қайнар көздері мен оны меңгерілу жолдары, сол сияқты ми, психика, ментальды жағдайлар мен актілер – барлығы ерте кезден пәлсапа мен логика, психология мен биология шеңберінде зерттеліп келгендіктен» [3; 61], танымдық ғылымның жетістіктерін бір ғана бағытта сұрыпталатын тұжырымдар емес, олардың тоғысқан табиғаты, шебер ұштасқан жүйесі құрайды. «Таным» құбылысының ұғымдық аясы түрлі ғылыми түсініктемелердің бірлігінен жинақталып, логика, психология, социология, тарих ғылымдарымен байланыса отырып, әрі қоғамдық, әрі жаратылыстану заңдылықтарын сабақтастырды. Бұл ретте ғылымаралық заңдылықтарды тоғыстыра отырып, маңызды тұжырымдарды жинақтаған жұмыстардың бірі – А. Байтұрсынұлының 1926 ж. жарық көрген «Әдебиет танытқышы». Сөз өнері мен оның ұстанымдары туралы жазылған аталмыш зерттеу, ең алдымен, тіл мен әдебиет байланысына негізделген түсінік-талдаулардан тұрса; екіншіден, зерделеу мен терең пайымнан бастау алған авторлық пікір-көзқарастар дүние-болмыс мәселелерімен сабақтасып, филологиялық ізденістердің өзгеше үлгісін құрады. Сөз басын «Андату» деп бастап, «...анық көріп, сезіп, біліп тұрған айналамыздағы нәрселердің бәріне» [4; 137] зер салған ғалым тіл мен танымның тығыз байланысқан арақатынасын өз тұжырымдарының өзегіне айналдырды.

А. Байтұрсынұлы «адам санасының» үш негізін барлық тілтанымдық фактілерге арқау ете отырып, тілдің міндетін де осы үш арнадан өрбітті. Олар – ақыл, қиял, көңіл. «Ақыл ісі – аңдау, яғни нәрселердің жайын ұғу, тану, ақылға салып райлау, қиял ісі – меңзеу, яғни ойдағы нәрселерді белгілі нәрселердің тұрпатына, бернесіне ұқсату, бернелеу, суреттеп ойлау, көңіл ісі – тую, талғау» [4; 141] дей отырып, ғалым бүгінгі танымдық лингвистиканың мақсат-міндетін, негізгі ұғымдарын өзектейтін мәселелерді талдауларына нысан етті. Адам болмысының сан қилы мүмкіндіктерін оның сөз өнерімен, шығармашылық қабілетімен ұштастырған автор «сөздің өзін танытатын белгі – тіл яки лұғат белгісі болады. Ол белгі әркімнің өз ыңғайымен, өз оңтайымен сөз тізіп әдеттенуінен, салтануынан болады» [4; 142] деген қорытынды

жасады. «Сөз өнері деп асылында нені айтамыз?» деген сұрақтың жауабын да тілші біздің пікірімізден, қиялымыздан, көңілімізден, сөйлеу әрекетімізден іздеді, сондықтан «Ішіндегі пікірді, қиялды, көңілдің күйін тәртіптеп қисынын, қырын, кестесін келістіріп сөз арқылы тысқа шығару – сөз шығару болады» [4; 148],- деп қорытындылады.

А.Е. Кибрик: «Тіл – лингвистиканың негізгі нысаны. Оның астарында, ең алдымен, адамдардың шығу тегі мен өмір сүру заңдылықтарынан туындайтын әрі солармен тығыз байланыс құрайтын адамзаттың табиғи тілі қарастырылады...» [5; 9] деу арқылы тілдің табиғатын зерттеу адамзат болмысының даму өзгешелігін анықтаумен қатар жүретін лингвистикалық проблема деп есептеледі. Қазіргі тіл білімінің негізгі мақсатын тілді антропологиялық таным тұрғысынан зерделеу, оның жалпы адамзаттық эволюция, аксиологиялық құндылық секілді ұғымдармен сабақтастығына жете мән беру сияқты міндеттер арқылы шешу көзделіп келеді. Ғалым «ақын тілі» мен «әншейін тіл» [4; 150] өзгешеліктеріне назар аудара отырып, сөздің «ұнамды, өңді» болуының талғамдық шарттарын ұсынды. Олардың басым көпшілігін тек тілдің құрылымдық белгілерімен ғана емес, оның жалпы антропологиялық, физиопсихологиялық және танымдық ұстанымдарымен сабақтастырған А. Байтұрсынұлы тіл ғылымында алғашқылар қатарында экстралингвистикалық талдаулардың тізбегін жасады. «Сөз дұрыстығы», «Тіл тазалығы», «Тіл дәлдігі» нормаларымен қатар сөз болған «Тіл анықтығына», «Тіл көрнектілігіне» мән берсек, «талғау қоятын шарттардың» [4; 150-152] негізі адамның танымдық әрекетінен бастау алатыны байқалады. Айталық, «Айтылған лебіз ашық мағыналы, түсінуге жеңіл, көңілді күдіктендірмейтін болса, тіл анықтығы дегеніміз сол болады. Лебіз ашық мағыналы болу үшін айтушы айтатын нәрсесін анық танитын болу керек» деген тұжырым тіл мен таным арасындағы нақтылау қызметін сұрыптауға негізделген, яғни адам көріп-білген, сезген нәрсесін ғана тілмен нақты жеткізе алады.

Когнитивтік тіл білімінің қазіргі кең көлемде зерттеліп жүрген мәселелерін метафора немесе метафоралану, яғни сөз мағынасын ауыстырып қолдану құрайтындықтан, тілші талдауының ауқымды бөлігін қамтитын «Тіл көрнектілігі» де адамның өзіндік қабілеттерімен түсіндірілетін пайымдар қатарын ұтымды жалғастырған. «Сөздің дұрыс, таза, анық, дәл айтылуының үстінде талғау сөздің көрнекі болуын да керек қылады» деумен қатар, автор қиял ісі меңзеу арқылы жасалатын деректі-дерексіз, жанды-жансыз заттар арасындағы сәйкестіктер негізінде «...дерексіз нәрсе, деректі нәрседей, жансыз нәрсе жанды нәрседей суреттеліп, адамның

сана-сезіміне келіп түсерлік дәрежеге жетуі керек» [4; 154] деген маңызды қорытындыға келген. Тілші «сана-сезім» ұғымын пайдалана отырып, танымдық бірліктің тілдік зерттеуде атқарар қызметін, өзіндік орнын айқындауға тырысты. Сөз мағынасының ауысып қолдануын, сол арқылы ой көркемдігінің жүзеге асуын дәйектеген А. Байтұрсынұлы «қиял байлығына қарайтын» [4; 210] көркем сөзде орын алатын көріктеу, меңзеу, әсерлеу формаларын танымдық қабылдаудың, зейін мен зерденің дереккөзіне айналдыра сипаттады.

Авторлық пайымның келесі тізбегі «Қара сөз бен дарынды сөз жүйесін» түсіндіруге бағытталған. «Сөз көңілге сипат жағының көркемдігімен, сөз мағына жағының күштілігімен жағады» [4; 208] деген түйінді дәлелдеуге құрылған бұл бөлім жалаң сөз бен көркем сөз арақатынасын, олардың бір-бірімен байланысар және өзгешеленер сипаттарын анықтауға негізделіп, «сөз айтудың» екі түрлі ерекшелігінен мәлімет береді:

- Сөзді жалаң түрінде айтқанда, күш көбінесе зейін жағына салынып, пайым терең, мағына күшті, пікір дәлелді болып айтылған сөз адамның ақылына қонуы көбірек көзделеді.

- Сөзді көркем түрінде айтқанда, күш көбінесе қиял мен қиыс (түйіс) жағына салынып, сүгіреті толық, меңзеуі мерген, қисыны қызық болып, сөз әсерінің күшімен көңілге ұнауы көбірек көзделеді.

Бірінші жағдайда басты назар зейінге аударылса, екінші кезекте адамның қиялы мен қиысы негізге алынады, сол себепті тілші «Көркем сөз – көңіл тілі, жалаң сөз – зейін тілі» деп қорытындылайды. Ескеретін мәселе, талдау барысында зерттеуші кез келген нәрсені не затты сипаттауда екі түрлі тәсілдің қолданылатынына мән берді: бірі – «тиіс жағынан алып сөйлеу»; екіншісі – «түйіс жағынан алып» сөз ету [1; 209], яғни алғашқыда адам, мысалы «кісі жайын сөйлегенде,...түсін, тұрпатын, мінезін, құлқын, туысын, тұрмысын, ісін» айтса; келесіде «сүйегінің, сүймейтінің, сыйлайтынын, сыйламайтынын» білдіреді. Бұл тұжырымдардан шығатын қорытынды адам жан-жағын танып-білумен қатар, оны таразылап, өз талғамынан, қабылдауынан өткізіп бағалайды, тек содан кейін ғана сөз арқылы, тіл арқылы оны өзге жұртқа жеткізеді. Әлемнің тілдік бейнесін де ғалым осыған сәйкестендіре түсіндіреді: «Жалаң сөз дүниені тұрған қалпында алып айтады. Көркем сөз дүниені көңілдің түйген, қиялдың меңзеген қалпына түсіріп айтады... Жалаң сөз дүниеде шын болған, шын бар нәрселерді әңгіме қылады. Көркем сөз болуға ықтимал деген нәрселерді де алып сөз қылады... жоқ нәрсені барға ұйғарып сөз қылады» [4; 210]. Бірі ақылға, бірі қиялға бағынған аталмыш сөз үлгілері дүниені қабылдауда адамның екі қабілетіне

сүйенетіндіктен, қара сөздің танымдық белгілері де дарынды сөздің өзіндік ерекшеліктерімен салыстыра зерделенеді. Сөйтіп, «ес» және «зейін» ұғымдарының табиғаты адамның қиялдау, «толғану» әрекетінің ерекшелігімен сипаттала анықталады. «Қара сөзден адам тек ұғым алады дедік. Ұғымның өзі керекті орнына қарай екі түрлі болады. 1. Ес ұғымы, яғни еске керек ұғым. 2. Іс ұғымы, яғни іске керек ұғым» [4; 211]. Ұғым арқылы сипатталатын қара сөздер бірде «дүниедегі нәрселердің бәрін, затын, сырын, сипатын, мүдетін, мұратын тануды» көздесе, бірде «табиғат ісін, күшін, нәрселерін қалай пайдаланатын жолын білуге» бағытталады, сондықтан аталмыш бөлім ұғымды қабылдауға, түсінуге көмектесетін «зерденің» негізгі қызметтерін сұрыптай отырып, оның басты функциялық белгілерін танымның алуан түрлі қырларын айқындауға, әлемдік бейнесін саралауға арқау етеді. «Адамның зейініне» қатысты жинақталған авторлық тұжырымдар да ғаламтанудың, табиғаттанудың, әлеуметтанудың ерекшеліктерін жүйелеуге бағытталған.

- Бүтін ғаламды тануға жұмсалып, дүниедегі бар нәрсенің барлығын, яғни бар деп ұйғарылған нәрсенің бар-жоқтығын танып, белгілі бір қарарға келгенде адамға бір үлкен ұғым пайда болады. Сол ұлы ұғым жүйесі даналық деп аталады. Даналық мақсаты бүтін ғаламды танып, бүтін ғалам атанған дүниенің жұмбағын шешпек.

- Құдайды тану жағына жұмсалып, құдай турасындағы мәселені шешпек болғанда, дін пайда болып, ұғым жүйесі жасалса, ол ғақайд деп аталады.

- Табиғат құбылысын тану жағына жұмсалып, табиғаттың түрлі заңдарын тауып, қасиеттерін біліп, әбден көз жеткенде пайда болатын ұғым жүйесі – ғылым деп аталады.

- Әлеумет мәселесіне жұмсалып, әлеумет ісіне жол сілтегенде, көсемдік ұғым жүйесі пайда болады.

- Табылған білімді басқаларға үйрету жолына жұмсалғанда, үгіт-тәрбие ұғым жүйесі пайда болады.

- Басқаның ісін таразыға тартып, ұнамды, ұнамсызын тексергенде, сын ұғымының жүйесі пайда болады.

Зерде арқылы білім мен ғылымның, тәлім-тәрбиенің, қабылдау мен бағалаудың нормалары, жүйелі болмысы қалыптасатындықтан, тілтанымның өзекті мәселелері қатарында тілші адам ойының жемісін құрайтын сөз өнерінің табиғи заңдылығына мән берді. Тіл, ғалам және таным негіздері арқылы тілдік ізденістердің жаңа бағыт-бағдарын өзектеген А. Байтұрсынұлы «адамның шығармашылық деңгейде ескіні қайта қарау, сол арқылы ментальды кеңістікті кеңейту әрекеттеріне сүйенген когнитивтік қабілетін» [6; 46] басшылыққа ала отырып, қазақ лингвистикасында когнитивтік зерттеулердің

бастапқы үлгі-көріністерін жүйелеуге мүмкіндік берді, оларды «тіл мен сөйлеу» арақатынасы арқылы дәлелдеп көрсетті, сол себепті кезінде Т. Қордабаев «...Өз кезінде түркі республикаларында А. Байтұрсынұвпен бой теңестіретін филолог саусақпен санарлықтай ғана болатын» [7; 6] деген екен.

«Тілдің қоғамдық құбылыс ретіндегі және тілдің психологиялық сипаты арасындағы сәйкестік немесе тілде көрініс табатын жүйе мен қабілет арасындағы байланыс олардың динамикалы әрі біріне-бірі ауысып өте беретін өзгешелігіне қатысты болады» [8; 63], - деп А. А. Леонтьев атап көрсеткендей, тілде байқалатын әлеуметтік және психологиялық сәйкестіктер қазіргі қазақ тіл білімінде де тіл мен ойлаудың арақатынасын, олардың бір-біріне әсерін, адамның сөйлеу әрекеті арқылы айғақталатын болмысын, ерекшелігін танымдық негізде лингвистикалық тұрғыдан дәйектеуге мүмкіндік беріп отыр.

Осыған орай, А. Байтұрсынұлы адамға тән екі ғаламның сабақтастығын дәлелдеу мақсатында оның психологиялық эмоционалды көңіл-күйін қияли танымның, ойлы сезімнің өзгіне айналдыра сипаттады. «Ішкі ғаламның» субъективті мүмкіндіктерін, өзіндік даму жүйесін анықтауда «тысқы ғаламның» элементтерін ұтымды пайдалана білген ғалым тілдік құралдарды, адамның сөйлеу әрекетін оның ойының жемісі ретінде қарастыра отырып, «жүрек лебі, көңіл құсының сайрауы, жанның тартатын күйі» [4; 226] сияқты ұғымдар байланысын жан-жақты зерделеді. «Ойлау екі түрлі: ойлағанда я нәрсеге тиісінше ойлайды, я көңілінің түйісінше ойлайды» [4; 209] дей отырып, тілші адамды қоршаған әлемдегі заттар мен нәрселер табиғатын «сипатты» қабылдаудан өткізе келе, әрқайсысын «бойындағы қасиеттеріне» қарай «жағымды, жағымсыз» әсерлер арқылы таразылады. «Нәрсе түрлі сипатты болады. Ол сипаттардың біреулері бойына біткен сипат болса, екіншілері адамның қосқан, таңған сипаттары болады. Мәселен, нәрсенің бірін жылы, бірін суық, бірін тегіс, бірін бұдырмақ, бірін қатты, бірін жұмсақ дейміз. Бұл сипаттар нәрсенің бойында бар сипаттар. Бұл сипаттаудың біреулері адамға ұнайтын болар да, біреулері ұнамайтын болар... Бұлардың біреулерін жағымды, сүйкімді деп, екіншілерін жағымсыз, сүйкімсіз деп сипаттау нәрсені тиісінше сипаттау емес. Адам өз көңілінің түйісінше сипаттау болады» [4; 209] деген тұжырымға сүйенер болсақ, дүниенің өзі адам санасына «шынайы жағымен» яки табиғи болмысымен әсер еткенде, оның тек «тиіс» белгілері ескеріледі де, ал жеке психологиялық тұрғыдан не болмаса субъективті бағалау, оған өзіндік көзқарасыңды білдіру тұрғысынан алып қарағанда, тысқы ғаламдық заттар «түйістің» елегінен өте қабылданып, «көңілдің түйген, қиялдың меңзеген» қалпын

«әліптейді» [4; 210]. Олай болса, адам, ғалым пайымдауынша, сол әсерлер жігін тек «... уытты, лепті, әсерлі, қанды қайнатып, жүрек тулатып, естен айырып, ерікті алып кететін күшті, көрнекті, сәнді, мәнді тіл» арқылы ғана баяндап жеткізе алады яки кез келген құбылысқа өз қарым-қатынасын білдіру мүмкіндігіне ие болады. Демек, тіл мен ойлау байланысынан туындайтын психологиялық реңктер тілтанымдық фактілердің қабылдану өзгешелігін дәйектейтін болғандықтан, адам дүниеге әкелген сөз үлгілері де, олардың функционалды-семантикалық өзгешеліктері де танымдық процестің нәтижесін құрайды. Анығырақ айтқанда, «шешен сөз», «толғау» сынды әдеби шығармалар адам – дүние – тіл ұғымдарының «зор іліккен» байланысын уәждейтін психологиялық таным тұрғысынан сұрыпталды.

Шешен сөздің «қызметі адамның жүрегін билеп, жүйесін босату, қанын қыздыру, намысын келтіру, арқасын қоздыру» сынды әрекеттерге негізделетіндіктен, бұл жағдайда «айтушының мақсаты баяндап, сипаттап түсіндірумен қоймай, пікіріне нандыру, сендіру, ұйыту, бұйыту, иман келтіру» [4; 222-223] қажеттілігіне саяды, сондықтан адам өзінің «ішкергі ғаламына» сүйену арқылы толғай отырып, психологиялық мүмкіндіктерін адамтану, қоғамтану, тілтану, табиғаттану бағыттарына жұмсайды. Оның себебін А. Байтұрсынұлы адамның қоршаған әлеммен психофизиологиялық сабақтастыққа түсуі арқылы айғақтады. Ол «Адам дүниедегі көрген-білген нәрселерін тек байқап, тек пікірлеп, тек саңлаулап қана қоймайды. Ол нәрселермен қатар адамның көңіліне күй де жасалады. Адам көрген-білген нәрсенің я ісінің біріне күйінеді, біріне сүйінеді, бірінен сескенеді, бірінен шошынады. Сезіліп тұрған тысқарғы ғаламмен, сезіп тұрған ішкергі ғаламның екі арасы санаға келіп түйіскен жерде жырттылып айрылғысыз болып бірігеді» деп атап көрсетті. Осыған орай, автор адамның санасына өзгеше анықтама да берді, оның бар болмысы мен қызметін тоғыстыра отырып, тілші «Адамның санасы фотография (сүгірет машинасы) емес, нәрсенің тұрпатын ғана түсіріп қоятын нәрсенің саңлауы келіп адамның санасына түскенде, адамның ойын да, көңілін де бірдей оятады...» [4; 226] деген маңызды тұжырым жасады, соның арқасында қазақ тіл ғылымында адам психикасын танымдық негізде дәйектеген алғашқы көзқарастар дүниеге келіп, когнитивті зерттеулердің құнды ұстанымдары өзектеле бастады.

Жалпы адамзаттық таным арқылы қалыптасқан халықтық ойлау үлгілері қоғамдық-тарихи және этникалық тәжірибенің үлгісін құрайтынын ескерген А. Байтұрсынұлы тілтанымдық фактілерді тіл мен әдебиет мәселелерін талдауға арқау еткен. «Халықтардың басынан өткізген анайылық шағы – біздің балалық шағымыз

мысалды» [4; 228] дей отырып, ғалым адамның алғашқы танымдық әрекеттерін табиғат сырын айқындауға бағыттады, сол арқылы «адамның қиялында орын алған нәрселерді» түсіндіруге тырысты. «Табиғат тауқыметінде тұрып» өмір сүрген халықтардың «сана-саңлауын» да тілші өзгеше қабылдаудың, сыртқы әлемнің әсері тұрғысынан дәйектей отырып, «әлемнің тілдік бейнесін» өзінше зерделеуге тырысты. «Күннің тұтылғаны қазаққа қанша қорқыныш кіргізіп, тасаттық бергізіп, қанша қой сойғызып әурелеуші еді. Бұл шақта күн тұтылуы от басындағы құманның отты көлеңкелегені сияқты ғана нәрсе болып шықты. Дауыл соғып бұрқырап, бір нәрсе ашуланған сияқты болып, дүрілдеп, күрілдеп, көкті күркіретіп, тасырлатып, бұлттарды дүркіретіп айдап, найзағайды жарқылдатып, әуені тітіретіп, дірілдетіп, жапырып жоқ қылатындай дауылдар, жауындар болады... Күн күркіреуін періште дауысына жору сияқты, найзағай ойнауын шайтанды атқанға ұйғару сияқты, табиғат ісін танымай басқаға ұйғару, басқаға таңу бұрын көп болған...» [4; 229] деген тұжырым негізінде зерттеуші бір этностың когнитивтік әлемін барша елдердің тұрмыс-тіршілігіне ортақтастыра келе, адам болмысын сипаттар универсалды заңдылықтарды маңызды тілдік мәселелерді шешуге негіз етті. Халықтық танымды адамдық фактормен жан-жақты сабақтастырған ғалым «адам анайы шағында», «ол уақыттағы адам», «адамның, елдің, жұрттың басындағы», «адам бала күнінде» секілді тіркестерді кеңінен қолданған, жеке елдің ойлау жүйесін пайымдауда да осы ұғымдардың ықпал-әсерін қоса баяндап отырған, себебі ол этникалық өзгешелігімен қатар барлық адамдар мақсат-мүдде ортақтығымен, тіршілік ету амалындағы, қарым-қатынас жасау нормаларындағы біркелкілігімен көзге түседі деп есептеді.

А. Байтұрсынұлы тілдік амалдарды, бір жағынан, адамға тән өзгеше құрал ретінде қарастыру керек, екінші жағынан, олар халықтық қазынаның зор байлығын жинақтаған қор есебінде танылуы қажет деп тұжырымдады. «Сөйлеу жүйесінің мақсаты сөйлеу жүйелерін білдіріп, анайы тілдегі асыл сөздердің түрлерімен таныстырып, сөзден нендей нәрселер жасап шығаруға болатындығын көрсету» [4; 232] екенін ескерген автор әдеби шығармаларды сол таным мен сөйлеу жүйелерінің байланысынан туындаған ұтымды көрсеткіш ретінде қарастырды, аталмыш ойын айғақтау мақсатында ол ауыз әдебиеті үлгілерінің этнотанымдық топтамасын ұсына отырып, тілтанымның халықтық көздерін өзектеді. Мысалы: «Қазақ ауыз әдебиеті жұмсалатын орнына қарай әуелі екі салаға бөлінеді: 1. Сауықтама, 2. Сарындама» деп атап көрсете келе, тілші әрқайсысына төмендегідей анықтама берумен қатар, қазақ халқының салт-дәстүрін дәйектейтін түрлеріне жеке-жеке

тоқталды. «Сауықтама саласына барша сауық үшін айтылатын сөздер кіреді. Сарындама саласына жұрттағы келе жатқан салт-сарынымен айтылатын сөздер кіретін» [4; 232] болғандықтан, осы сарындама сөздер үш тарауға бөліне сипатталған. Олар: «1. Салт сөзі. 2. Ғұрып сөзі. 3. Қалып сөзі». Этнолингвистикалық арналардың негізін құраған бұл шығармалар, ғалымның пайымдауына, халықтың «салт-санасына сәйкес пікірлерді» [4; 248], «ғұрып бойынша істелетін істерге байлаулы сөздерді» [4; 251] бейнелейтін әрі «тіл танытқыш» қызметін атқаратын өрнектер болып табылады.

Саясаттанушы Е. Зрубавел 1997 ж. «Когнитивтік әлеуметтануға шақыру» атты жұмысында когнитивтік әлеуметтанудың синхронды негіздерін анықтау мақсатында жеке тұлғалардың ойлау әрекетіндегі ұқсастықтар мен айырмашылықтарды түсіндіру; әлеуметтік конвенцияларға талдау жасау; хабарды қабылдау барысында байқалатын әлеуметтік шарттарға назар аудару; мағына мен мазмұн ұғымдарының типологиялық және құрылымдық негіздерін құрайтын жіктеменің әлеуметтік негіздерін оқып үйрену; аса құнды және қажет оқиғаларды, құбылыстарды не болмаса процестерді жадыда сақтаудың әлеуметтік ұстанымдарын зерттеу; уақыт, заман, қоғам мәселелерінің әлеуметтік даму шарттарын саралау [9; 1] қажеттігін атады. Осыған орай, «Сөзден әдемілеп әңгіме шығару өнері үй салу өнеріне ұқсас. Үй салуға мәселен, түрлі зат керек. Ол керек зат – топырақ болса, оны біріктіріп илейді, иленген балшықтан кірпіш құяды. Кірпішті қалап, неше түрлі үй қылып шығарады. Үйдің жақсы-жаман болып шығуы балшығынан да, кірпішінен де болады. Бірақ көбінесе кірпіштерінің қалауынан болады. Кірпіш қандай жерде қалай қаланып, қандай үй болып шығуы жасаған жобаға қарай болады. Неғұрлым жоба жасайтын сәулет өнерпазы қиялға бай болса, соғұрлым салған үй сәулетті, әдемі болып шығады» [4; 148],- деп сәулет өнері мен сөз өнерінің арасындағы ұқсастық элементтерді сұрыптау негізінде А. Байтұрсынұлы тілдік танымның бейнелі сипаттамасын адам мен қоршаған орта заңдылықтарының байланысу ерекшелігімен өрнектеді. Бүгінгі қоғамда әлеуметтік және рухани өзгерістерге бағытталған білім беру жүйесінде гуманизация құбылысы өркениетті дамудың басты талабы [10; 151] десек, ғалым талдауларының өзегін құраған «тіл көрнекілігі» де сол тоғысулардың бірлігін айқындады.

Сөздер мен «топырақтан иленген кірпіштің» функцияларын салыстыра отырып, тілші адам әрекетімен жасалатын өнер атаулының ең басты бір заңдылыққа бағынатынын таныды, ол – ақыл мен қиялды сабақтастыра білу, кез келген іске барша зейінмен қарау. Осыған орай, автордың «Дыбыстан құралып, сөз жасалған, кірпіштен

қалап түрлі үй жасау сияқты, сөзден бірігіп түрлі әңгімелер айтылады. Үйдің түрлі болып шығуы – балшығынан, кірпішінен, әсіресе қалауынан болатын сияқты, әңгіменің түрлі болып шығатыны тілдің дыбысынан, сөзінен, әсіресе сөздің тізілуінен... Сондықтан мәнісінің зоры кірпіштің қалауында, жобаның жасауында болған сияқты, әңгіменің әдемі болып шығуы сөздің тізілуі мен әңгіме айтушының пікірлеуінде. Неғұрлым сәулет өнерпазы қиялға бай болса, соғұрлым үй де сәулетті әдемі болып шығатыны сияқты, неғұрлым жазушы қиялға бай, пікірге шебер болса, соғұрлым шығарған сөз пікірлі, әсерлі әдемі болып шықпақ... Дыбыстың, сөздің, сөйлемнің сыр-сипатын тану, заңдарын білу – бұл үйге керек заттардың сыр-сипатын білу сияқты нәрсе» [4; 149] деген тұжырымы шебер

өрілген аналогиялық қабылдаудың ұстанымын ғана емес, іргелі ғылыми дәстүрдің қалыптасуын дәйектеді десек те болады.

«Құндағында жатып бесік жырын тыңдаған, ананың уыз сүтіне қанып, ұлы дүние дауысын да ана тілінде естіп, өміртану, адамтану, қоғамтану мектебін де ана тілі арқылы таныған, қабылдаған алаш өкілдерінің бәріне тән қасиет – қазақтың шұрайлы, бейнелі көркем сөзіне деген құрмет пен құштарлық» [11; 76],-деп ғалым Ф. Оразбаева атап өткендей, қазақтанудың іргесін қалайтын да, алдағы дара соқпағын айқындайтын да Алаш азаматтары. Өмір құндылықтарын ғылым мен білім жетістіктеріне сабақтастырған зерттеулердің өміршеңдігі дәуір талабымен, қоғам қажеттілігімен, ұрпақ болашағымен дәлелденген.

Э. Н. Оразалиева

Назарбаев Университет, Нур-Султан, Қазақстан

E-mail: elmira.orazaliyeva@nu.edu.kz

КРАСОТА ЯЗЫКА – МИР НЕОБЫЧНОГО ПОЗНАНИЯ (на основе трудов А. Байтурсынова)

Аннотация. А. Байтурсынов одним из первых предложил экстралингвистический анализ в казахском языкознании. Используя сочетание «восприятие разума», ученый определил роль и значение когнитивных единиц в лингвистических исследованиях. Известный лингвист, изучая значения слов с позиций мысленных воображений, описал формы познания с помощью художественного слова, где созерцание и внимание становятся источником вдохновения и понимания. Для автора ряда трудов человек становится воплощением двух миров, каждая из которых не только представляет совокупность психологических и эмоциональных восприятий, но также предопределяет сущность природных и приобретенных качеств человечества. По мнению ученого, для человека язык, будучи инструментом красивых и красочных высказываний, непосредственно становится средством и возможностью общения. На основе сопоставления языковых фактов ученый отметил, что лингвистический труд не может быть написан на материале лишь одного языка, тем самым характеризуя значимость сравнительного анализа. В результате тесного переплетения языка и мышления психологические окраски языковых и когнитивных фактов легли в основу авторских суждений о речевых образцах и их функционально-семантических особенностях.

В частности, «ораторское искусство» как вид художественного творения рассматривался в исследованиях ученого на стыке таких психологически мотивирующих понятий, как человек – мир – язык. Причину А. Байтурсынов поясняет гармоничным переплетением человеческой психофизиологической природы с окружающим его миром. Данные исследования обосновали в когнитологии значимость философских методов и принципов диалектики, подчеркивая межпредметные особенности познавательной деятельности человека. Когнитивная наука не только заложила основы принципов познания человека, но и составила ядро новых научных подходов в изучении окружающего мира и их влияния на человека. Данный метод исследования актуализировал и ряд авторских умозаключений об объективном миропонимании и ее ценностях, о восприятии человека вопросов бытия и окружающих реалий, о систематизации учений, о значимости искусства слова и о важности изучения языковых средств в сочетании и понимании с глобальными явлениями. Особенность ученого объясняется его желанием понять суть языковых когниций через образность и содержательность слова в речи говорящего. Таким образом были расширены границы лингвистических исследований и заложен фундамент философских подходов в диалектических законах науки о языке.

Ключевые слова: познание, философия, языкознание, антропология, литературные средства

E. N. Orazaliyeva

Nazarbayev University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan

E-mil: elmira.orazaliyeva@nu.edu.kz

**THE BEAUTY OF LANGUAGE IS A WORLD OF EXTRAORDINARY COGNITION
(based on the works of A. Baitursynov)**

Abstract: A. Baitursynov was one of the first who offered an extralinguistic analysis in Kazakh linguistics. Using the combination of "mind perception", the scientist determined the role and value of cognitive units in linguistic research. A well-known linguist, who studied the meaning of words from the standpoint of mental imagination, described the forms of cognition with the help of an artistic word, where contemplation and attention become a source of inspiration and understanding. For the author with the significant amount of work a human being becomes the embodiment of two worlds each of which not only represents a combination of psychological and emotional perceptions but also determines the essence of the natural and acquired qualities of mankind. According to the scientist, the language, which initially was an instrument of beautiful and colorful utterances, directly becomes a device and possibility of communication for humankind. Based on a comparison of linguistic facts, the scientist claimed that linguistic work cannot be written based on the material of only one language thereby he is characterizing the significance of comparative analysis. In particular, "oratory" as a type of artistic creation was considered in the researches of the scientist as the intersection of psychologically motivating concepts such as man - world - language. A. Baitursynov explains this through the harmonious interweaving of human psychophysiological nature with the world around him. These studies helped to justify the importance of philosophical methods and principles of dialectics in cognitive science by emphasizing the interdisciplinary features of human cognitive activity. This research method also updated many author's conclusions about an objective worldview and its values, about person's perception of questions of being and their surrounding realities, about the systematization of teachings, about the importance of the art of words and the importance of studying linguistic approaches with a combination of understanding the global phenomena. By describing the "imagery of the language», and its accuracy as the basic conditions for creation in the art of words, the linguist outlined the trajectory of particularly important interweaving in the human world and his language, indicating their relevance in the nature of knowledge. The scientist's peculiarity is explained by his desire to understand the essence of linguistic cognitions through the figurativeness and meaningfulness of the word in the speaker's speech. Thereby, the boundaries of linguistic research were expanded and the foundation of philosophical approaches in the dialectical laws of the science of language was laid.

Key words: cognition, philosophy, linguistics, anthropology, literary instruments

Information about author:

Orazaliyeva Elmira Nurlanovna, Doctor of philological Sciences, associate professor of the Department of the Kazakh language and Turkic Studies, Nazarbayev University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, elmira.orazaliyeva@nu.edu.kz, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3428-1950>

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G.O. Rakhimbekova, O. A. Zhumadillayeva

S. Seifullin Kazakh Agro Technical University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan

E-mail: grahimbekova@mail.ru**ISSUES OF TEACHING STUDENTS OF NON-LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITIES A
PROFESSIONALLY-ORIENTED FOREIGN LANGUAGE**

Abstract. The article discusses the issues of teaching professionally-oriented foreign languages to students of non-linguistic specialties, which are especially relevant due to the growing role of foreign language communication in the professional activities of modern professionals. The need for the formation and development of communication skills that are important for effective professional activity of students is indicated. The goals and objectives of teaching a foreign language in a professional direction are defined, attention is paid to the importance of its integration with special disciplines, ways to solve the difficulties that arise in the selection and learning process with an emphasis on the content of the necessary materials. In addition, the article analyzes the main factors of effective teaching of a professionally-oriented foreign language and describes the role of educational materials as a means of forming and developing students' motivation to learn a professional foreign language.

Key words: professionally-oriented foreign language, formation of socio-cultural knowledge, learning process, communication in a foreign language, interdisciplinary communication, communicative situation, integration with special disciplines

Introduction. In the current situation, communication in a foreign language is an important component of the future professional activity of a specialist. The state educational standard of higher professional education requires taking into account the professional specificity when studying a foreign language, its orientation to the implementation of the objectives of graduates' future professional activity. A professionally-oriented approach to foreign language teaching in non-linguistic universities is particularly relevant, which aims to develop students' ability to communicate in a foreign language in specific professional, business, scientific fields and situations, taking into consideration the peculiarities of professional thinking. Modern society needs new approaches to training specialists in various fields of activity. A graduate of a modern university should not only be well-educated in their field, but also be mobile, active, and perfectly proficient in a foreign language at a professional level, not in "everyday, ordinary" language. The purpose of teaching a professionally-oriented foreign language to students of non-linguistic specialties is to bring it to a level sufficient for practical use in future professional activities. Teaching of a foreign language professionally involves not only the content of educational materials, but also professional orientation to activities that develop professional skills.

Teaching a foreign language is an integral part of the process of forming a highly educated specialist. A modern specialist must be fluent in at least one foreign language as a means of communication in

the socially conventional spheres of his daily life and professional activity. And for this purpose, when teaching a foreign language at a university, it is necessary to create a solid foundation consisting of basic knowledge, skills and abilities in speaking, thinking, communicative actions in a foreign language, as well as teaching methods of independent work and using a foreign language, which are necessary after graduation [1; 122]. At the present stage, career guidance training in a foreign language is recognized as a priority direction for updating education.

For a modern graduate it is not enough to be able to read and translate professional texts; he must also have the abilities of using a foreign language in various spheres of communication. Professionally oriented communication can take the form of formal and informal conversations with foreign colleagues, meetings, conferences, group discussions, business letters and emails. Therefore, the content of teaching a foreign language should be professional and communicative. Students' interest in the subject increases when they clearly understand the prospects for applying their knowledge, that is, in the future, this knowledge and skills can increase their chances of success in any activity. The professional orientation of training requires the integration of a foreign language with special disciplines, a careful selection of the content of educational materials.

Main part

Professionally-oriented foreign language teaching appeared as a scientific direction abroad in the

1960s. P.I. Obraztsov and his colleagues noted that learning a foreign language should not be an end in itself, but should be a means of achieving the goal of increasing the level of education and erudition within the chosen specialty. They substantiated the principle of professional orientation of educational material when teaching a foreign language in non-linguistic university. In their opinion, taking into account the specifics of majoring specialties should be carried out in the following areas: work on special texts, study of special topics for the development of oral speech, study of the minimum vocabulary in the relevant specialty, compiling a teaching aid to activate students' grammatical and lexical materials [2; 35].

Communication is an essential condition for a person's cognition of the surrounding reality. Each language is equivalent to a certain system of concepts through which native speakers perceive, structure, classify and interpret the flow of information from the surrounding world.

1. Proficiency in foreign languages is an obligatory component of the professional training of a modern specialist. Therefore, a foreign language course at a non-linguistic university, such as S. Seifullin Kazakh Agro Technical University in Nur-Sultan, is professionally directed and communication-oriented. The purpose of such training is the formation of competence that allows students to communicate professionally in various communicative situations.

2. Professionally-oriented learning of a foreign language in a non-linguistic university is essential. It opens up great prospects for students not only to communicate with foreign colleagues, but also the possibility of continuing education in the countries of the target language, training in their specialty in foreign universities, participating in world conferences, and allowing them to further engage in scientific work based on foreign-language sources, and much more. The qualifications of such specialists are much higher, since they are aware of the latest global developments in their industry.

For a modern graduate it is not enough to be able to read and translate professional texts, a graduate should also be able to use a foreign language in various areas of communication. Professionally-oriented communication can take the form of formal and informal conversations with foreign colleagues, meetings, conferences, group discussions, business letters and e-mails. Therefore, the content of foreign language teaching should be professional and communicative. Students' interest in the subject increases when they clearly understand the prospects for applying their knowledge, that is, in the future, this knowledge and skills can raise their chances of success in any activity. The professional direction of teaching requires the integration of a foreign language with special disciplines, careful selection of the content of educational materials [3; 698].

Educational materials should be based on the

latest achievements in any field of activity, timely reflect scientific discoveries, new phenomena related to the professional interests of students, allow them to grow professionally. Teaching of a professionally-oriented foreign language is aimed at solving the following tasks:

1. The development of communication skills by the types of speech (speaking, listening, reading, writing). Successful acquisition of speaking skills in the form of dialogue means talking on various topics, exchanging professional information. Speaking in the form of a monologue means the ability to make a report, make a statement, share point of view during a discussion. The purpose of listening training is to develop the skills of receiving and understanding the interlocutor's statements in a foreign language in accordance with a particular situation and area of communication. Objectives of teaching writing - the ability to write an essay, abstract, summary, summarize the material read in the form of an abstract, translation, as well as to write business letters, contracts, etc. skills to meet the requirements [4; 25]. The result of learning to read a text leads to the mastery of various publications, including special literature.

2. Mastering knowledge related to the language studied, that is, phonetic, grammatical forms, word-formation rules and lexical units. Since each topic or situation of communication is associated with a specific language and means of speech, language knowledge is acquired during the course.

3. Mastering a certain set of professional vocabulary, special terminology in a foreign language. Knowledge of the language of the profession requires mastering a large number of terms and special concepts necessary for a future specialist. It is not possible to master all the terminology in the course of time allotted for studying a foreign language in higher education institutions, so it is important to develop skills in working with special dictionaries, explanatory dictionaries, reference books related to the specialty.

4. Formation of socio-cultural knowledge that instills students in the culture of the country and the language being studied, adaptation to the foreign language environment, and does not allow misunderstandings in communication. The main thing here is not only to remember the facts, but also to be able to compare the socio-cultural experience of people who speak the language being studied with their own experience, with the cultural values of their country, which contributes to the formation of the common culture of students.

The essence of professional orientation of a foreign language is the integration of a professionally-oriented foreign language with major disciplines in order to provide the student with additional professional education and the formation of professionally important personal qualities. A teacher of a professionally-oriented foreign language

must fully master the basics of the profession, basic professional vocabulary and terminology. However, not only future specialists, but also teachers face difficulties in learning a foreign language, since, due to their linguistic or pedagogical education, they do not know special professional vocabulary. According to T.L. Kucheryavaya, there are several solutions to this problem:

- the use of materials that introduce the basic concepts of the profession in foreign language lessons, as subject teachers often do not pay enough attention to the basics of the profession;

- the organization of situations in which students can apply the theoretical knowledge acquired in their specialties in foreign language classes to solve practical problems;

- the use of materials that are already known to students, but presented in a different way;

- using the help of a subject teacher both in preparing for the lesson and in conducting it. (5; 337)

No matter what method a foreign language teacher chooses, in any case, it requires to have a certain knowledge in this professional field, the desire to improve the learning process, to increase students' interest in the practical application of knowledge both in the field of a foreign language and in the professional field, to have professional skills and have a creative approach to the implementation of the educational process.

Students of non-linguistic universities are taught to communicate in a professionally-oriented foreign language, that is, to communicate, converse, exchange ideas, etc., firstly, a foreign language teacher is faced with the task of teaching the future specialist to use a foreign language on the basis of interdisciplinary connections as a means of systematic replenishment of their professional knowledge, as well as, as a means of forming professional skills; secondly, it provides for the use of forms and methods of training that can ensure the formation of the necessary professional qualifications and skills of a future specialist.

Professionally-oriented foreign language teaching in multilingual groups at S. Seifullin Kazakh Agro Technical University is carried out in the 2nd year depending on the specialty. In addition to mastering the main profession, students strive to master a foreign language at a high level. The course at the university is a continuation of the school course, so the teaching of a foreign language at the university is organized in accordance with the requirements of continuity and coherence. Despite the small number of hours devoted to this subject and the low level of language proficiency of school graduates, teachers of the department of Foreign Languages try to find the most effective ways to teach a professionally-oriented foreign language. For example, in the first lessons, the level of language proficiency of students is determined by testing, which is divided into groups of basic level and high level. This makes it possible to ensure the most effective teaching of a

foreign language (English) within the framework of one program. Teaching a foreign language at the university has traditionally been limited to reading, understanding and translating special texts related to the specialty. In the current situation, more attention is paid to the development of skills of conversation on professional topics, the organization of scientific discussions and others. In the course of training, oral speech means listening to or reading the material, understanding it, and retelling or reciting it orally or in writing effectively. "A foreign language is not only a tool for the formation of knowledge, it is primarily a means of communication, including at the professional level, according to which it is considered an indicator of professional competence" [6; 3].

Communication in a foreign language is considered an important component of the professional activities of specialists, in this regard, the role of the subject "Foreign Language" in a non-linguistic university has significantly increased. The analysis of pedagogical and scientific-methodological sources shows that there is a wide variety of methodological directions and technologies for teaching a foreign language in a technical university. At the present stage, the task of multilingual groups is not only to acquire communication skills in a foreign language, but also to gain special knowledge in the chosen specialty, to master three languages (Kazakh, Russian and English). The motivation to learn a foreign language is primarily due to the desire of a student at a professional level to become a high-class specialist with excellent knowledge of a foreign language. Therefore, one of the most important features of a foreign language taught in a non-linguistic university is its professionally-oriented nature, reflected in the educational purpose and educational content.

Teaching a foreign language at the university at the level of professional orientation means providing students with skills that allow them to communicate in a foreign language at a professional level in any situation. The content of the level of professional orientation is determined for this purpose. At this level, the language of the specialty is taught. This is, first of all, the accumulation of a set of special terms within the framework of mastering the lexical and grammatical components of a common language; secondly, to actively master the grammatical (syntactic) features that characterize the academic style of the language. Special attention is paid to the language features of students, depending on their chosen profession. Third, students are taught the principles of structuring written and oral academic language, that is, the methods of interpretation, analysis, synthesis, argumentation and discussion. Here the exercises such as understanding the topic, identifying key words from the text, choosing the right word definitions, and determining the role of conjunctions play an important role. The student acquires such skills as working with sources of

information, that is, identifying the main idea of the text, determining the logical basis of a given opinion, selecting different types of information (working with a diagram), briefly presenting the content of the text and the ability of verbally expressing these skills [7; 137].

At S. Seifullin Kazakh Agro Technical University, teaching a foreign language, taking into account the main specialty, is carried out in the following areas: working with special texts, studying special topics for the development of speaking skills, working with active vocabulary related to the specialty and publishing teaching guides for providing students with grammatical and lexical materials. In addition, materials related to the studied country are widely used in foreign language teaching, as it provides, firstly, interdisciplinary links, that is, clearly defines the relationship between the practice of foreign language teaching and programs of other disciplines, and secondly, has a positive impact on the students' acquisition of in-depth professional education.

Students should know what types of text work are available in the country the language of which is learned (for instance, English), in most cases, for example, the requirements for summarising the information (abstract, resume, summary, etc.) is quite different in Kazakh, Russian and English. Therefore, students should be provided with the necessary knowledge of a foreign language, allowing them to communicate on an equal footing with a foreign colleague in the course of future professional activities and understand that the knowledge they have gained is not only a part of the Curriculum, but in the future it is necessary in their professional work. This increases the motivation of students to learn the language [8; 129].

The basis of a foreign language course at the professional level is made up of original texts on a thematic principle. A set of exercises aimed at developing the skills and abilities necessary for this level is given. The exercises of a lexical and grammatical nature (word formation, keywords, search for synonyms, antonyms, terminological alternatives, etc.) are aimed at accumulating special vocabulary related to the specialty.

Exercises on the text (identifying the main idea of keywords, conjunctions, types of reading, etc.) allow students to develop the skills of giving meaningful comments in oral and written form. Structuring information develops students' skills to conduct research independently with information sources based on certain rules and criteria, and thus, students acquire skills of explaining, giving evidence, organizing discussions, and others.

Conclusion

Summing up, professionally-oriented foreign language teaching is considered as teaching a foreign language which is a means of improving the professional competence and personal and professional development of students and is a necessary condition for the professional activity of a graduate-specialist of a modern Higher School who is able to carry out business relations with foreign partners. Ultimately, the main goal of training is to actively master a foreign language by students of non-linguistic specialties as a means of forming and formulating ideas in the field of everyday communication and professional sphere. It involves the formation of the student's ability to communicate in a foreign language in specific professional, business, scientific fields and situations, taking into account the characteristics of the future profession. And this requires a change in the content of teaching a foreign language of a professional orientation, that is, in the process of teaching a foreign language at the level of vocational guidance, it is necessary that the materials that make up the qualification of a professional orientation are supplemented, meet the requirements and are based on modern methods and technologies of teaching a foreign language. At the same time, professionally oriented foreign language teaching in higher educational institutions indicates the need to increase the number of classroom hours allocated to this discipline, to introduce intensive teaching methods and technologies that are as close as possible to specific communicative situations of professional and academic orientation, ensuring continuous succession of language training between undergraduate and postgraduate courses.

Г.О. Рахимбекова, О.А. Жумадилаева

Қазақ агротехникалық университеті, Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан

Email: grahimbekova@mail.ru

ТІЛДІК ЕМЕС ЖОҒАРЫ ОҚУ ОРЫНДАРЫНЫҢ СТУДЕНТТЕРІНЕ КӘСІБИ БАҒЫТТАҒЫ ШЕТ ТІЛІН ОҚЫТУ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ

Аннотация. Мақалада қазіргі заманғы мамандардың кәсіби қызметінде шет тілдік қарым-қатынастың өсіп келе жатқан рөліне байланысты ерекше өзекті болып табылатын кәсіби бағыттағы шет тілін тілдік емес мамандықтардың студенттеріне оқытудың мәселелері қарастырылады. Студенттердің тиімді кәсіби қызметі үшін маңызды коммуникативтік дағдыларды қалыптастыру және дамыту қажеттілігі көрсетілген. Шет тілін кәсіби бағытта оқытудың мақсат-міндеттері айқындалып, оны арнайы пәндермен интеграциялаудың маңыздылығына, қажетті материалдардың мазмұнына көңіл бөле отырып таңдау барысында және оқыту процесінде туындайтын қиындықтарды шешу жолдарына көңіл бөлінеді. Сонымен қатар, мақалада кәсіби бағыттағы шет тілін тиімді оқытудың

негізгі факторлары талданып, студенттердің кәсіби бағыттағы шет тілін үйренуге деген ынтасын қалыптастыру және дамыту құралы ретінде оқу материалының рөлі сипатталады.

Түйін сөздер: кәсіби бағыттағы шет тілі, әлеуметтік-мәдени білімді қалыптастыру, оқыту үдерісі, шет тілінде қарым-қатынас жасау, пәнаралық байланыс, коммуникативті ситуация, арнайы пәндермен интеграциялау.

Г.О. Рахимбекова, О.А. Жумадилаева

Казахский агротехнический университет имени С. Сейфуллина, Нур-Султан, Казахстан

Email: grahimbekova@mail.ru

ВОПРОСЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННОМУ ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ СТУДЕНТОВ НЕЯЗЫКОВЫХ ВУЗОВ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается проблема преподавания профессионально-ориентированного иностранного языка студентам неязыковых специальностей, что особенно актуально в связи с возрастающей ролью иноязычного общения в профессиональной деятельности современных специалистов. Показана необходимость формирования и развития коммуникативных навыков, важных для эффективной профессиональной деятельности студентов. Определены цели и задачи профессионально-ориентированного обучения иностранному языку, уделено внимание важности его интеграции со специальными дисциплинами, пути решения проблем, возникающих при выборе и содержания необходимого материала, а также в процессе обучения. Кроме того, в статье анализируются основные факторы эффективного обучения профессионально-ориентированному иностранному языку и описывается роль учебного материала как средства формирования и развития у студентов мотивации к изучению профессионально-ориентированного иностранного языка.

Ключевые слова: профессионально-ориентированный иностранный язык, формирование социокультурных знаний, процесс обучения, общение на иностранном языке, межпредметные связи, коммуникативная ситуация, интеграция со специальными дисциплинами.

Information about author:

G O. Rakhimbekova - Candidate of Pedagogical Sci., Head of the department of Foreign languages, S. Seifullin Kazakh Agrotechnical University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan (email: grahimbekova@mail.ru)

O.A. Zhumadillayeva - Candidate of Pedagogical Sci., Associate Professor, S. Seifullin Kazakh Agrotechnical University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan (email: orynkul.zh@mail.ru)

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A.A. Yunusov¹, A.L. Zhokhov², A.A. Yunusova³, G. Suleimenova¹, D.K. Zhumadullayev⁴

¹Peoples' Friendship University named after Academician A. Kuatbekov, Shymkent, Kazakhstan;

²State Budgetary Educational Institution "Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University named after K.D. Ushinsky", Yaroslavl, Russia;

³Miras University, Shymkent, Kazakhstan;

⁴M. Auezov South Kazakhstan University, Shymkent, Kazakhstan.

E-mail: daulet_ospl@mail.ru

DIALOGUE OF CULTURES AS A TOOL OF THE MODERN PROFESSIONAL OF PEDAGOGICAL PROFILE

Abstract. The article discusses the most important issue of personality-oriented general cultural basis of the future professional, its components and the main focus of the educational process to this result. The authors substantiate the model of culture of the "spiritualized professional" and the position that on this way one can only expect the development of society without global catastrophes. In the process of a person's "movement" to a profession in a certain educational space in pedagogy and psychology, its main vectors (directions) are distinguished, which allow us to structure and clarify our ideas about the possible trajectories of a student's movement in this space. Traditional education was actually determined by the sole focus on the acquisition by students of well-known, well-established information about the main objects of the relevant sciences, professional skills and practical skills. Despite the introduction of competence and competencies into everyday life, the focus on zuna still remains the basis of the set standards, educational programs, no matter how they are labeled differently, and in most cases it is it that is implemented in practice, no matter what teaching technologies are used by school teachers or university professors. A deeper penetration into the patterns of becoming a professional allows us to understand that a person becomes a professional as a result of a dialectical combination of two processes - mastering knowledge from the relevant professional field. This is the essence of professionalism. So, in the professional educational space, two relatively independent vectors can be distinguished, conventionally called the "vertical" and "horizontal" of the educational process. At the same time, in the scientific literature, there are different interpretations of these vectors: in one of the models, the formation of an individual style in professional activity and in the line of enriching one's professional awareness.

Key words: orientation of education, components of professional culture from teach.

In the process of "moving" a person to a profession in a certain educational space, pedagogy and psychology distinguish its main vectors (directions), which allow us to structure and refine our ideas about the possible trajectories of the student's movement in this space. Traditional education was actually determined by the sole focus on the acquisition of well-known, well-established information about the main objects of the relevant sciences (KNOWLEDGE), professional skills and practical skills to do SOMETHING (Skills, Skills). Despite the introduction of competence and competencies, the focus on ZUNA still remains the basis of the set standards, educational programs, no matter how they are labeled differently, and in most cases it is implemented in practice, no matter what teaching technologies are used by school teachers or university teachers.

A deeper insight into the patterns of becoming a professional allows us to understand that a person becomes a professional as a result of a

dialectical combination of two processes – mastering knowledge from the relevant professional field (as a set of information - "education") and improving the operational foundations of his profession (as a result, perceived as a movement to "mastery"). This is the essence of professionalism. So, in the professional educational space, we can distinguish two relatively independent vectors, conventionally called "vertical" and "horizontal" of the educational process. At the same time in scientific literature there are different interpretations of these vectors: in one model (model A.K. Markova)– the formation of individual style of professional activity (horizontal – from student to master) and the enrichment of their professional knowledge (vertical – from a student to a degree) [6, p. 144]. This view is more or less consistent with the research data of other scientists (V.P. Bepalko, V.M. Monakhov, I. S. Yakimanskaya, etc.). Thus, two generalized vectors – "skill" and "education" – set different directions of the student's movement in the "space of professionalism", supported by the

corresponding abilities that are formed in students and help them to grow professionally in the future.

In our opinion, at the heart of all these abilities to improve is the one that can and should be laid, formed and developed in students during their training in the profession – the ability to teach-to teach yourself. We have already written [4, p. 17] that the ability to learn is the primary and most significant ability of a person, and so significant that, metaphorically speaking, it also determines the first profession for a person on earth – "to be a student". In this regard, we can strengthen the well-known principle of L.J. Peter: If a person has lost the ability to learn, then they have reached their level of incompetence.

Note, however, that you can learn everything. As the experience of life shows, in the case of a student's movement in the educational space under the influence of only the above two vectors, there is no guarantee that as a result we will get a professional who does not oppose society, does not lead both himself and society to catastrophes and destruction by his actions. Many people remember well-known murderers, rapists, terrorists, etc., who perform their work quite professionally. This is an extreme example, but these people also learned somewhere to be professional murderers and even masters in this business (which is repeatedly confirmed by the media).

That is why the problem of having another orientation is important in professional education. If a society seeks to build its future in line with the multiplication of progressive evolutionary processes that generally contribute to the development of the "noosphere" (V. I. Vernadsky, N. N. Moiseev), then it must first of all contribute to the formation of a personality in each individual person as a carrier of culture. For it is culture (and not just the system of assigned social relations, algorithms of activity and professional competencies) that gives the human personality such iconic qualities as the ability to participate, to act freely and responsibly (M. M. Bakhtin), to create oneself and to generate new progressive trends in the development of society. This outlines another necessary component (vector) - co-spirituality, which should determine the ability of both a hotel person and communities to dialogue of cultures (DKL [2 - 4]) and, accordingly, set the trajectory of the student's movement in his educational space to the culture of a professional as the dominant result of a holistic process.

Let us explain what has been said. Based on the analysis of the psychological structure of activity (Vygotsky L. S., G. V. Sukhodolsky, etc.) and the worldview of a professional (A. L. Zhokhov, etc.), it is not difficult to define this component more specifically. It is the orientation of the educational process to introduce each student to the established cultural, professionally colored values and to "grow" in each of them the culture of the figure. Through the analysis of the structure of the worldview [4] and the psychological structure of

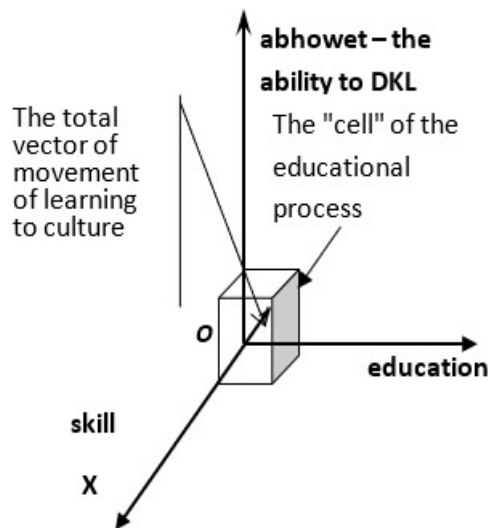


Fig. 1. Three-dimensional model of the educational process

activities can be clearly distinguished from the value of anti-values, the goal from entirely, activities of anticatalyst (the latter is irresponsible and leads to the destruction of personality, culture and society [6]). This proves that to the above-mentioned two "vectors" of the student's movement in the educational space, it is necessary to add another vector-co-spirituality (Fig. 1). And here it is also advisable to designate two poles: culture and anti-culture.

Let us note once again that the characteristic features of culture are: the dominant of meaning formation and the movement from the generation of meaning to its various meanings (to the models of meaning – knowledge); the focus on the Other, "participatory thinking", the dialogue of cultures (M.M. Bakhtin); responsibility for the results of their activities, for their actions ("thoughts in the world" – R. Descartes, M. M. Bakhtin, V. I. Vernadsky); the ability to V. Davydov, B.D. Elkonin, I.S. Yakimanskaya, etc.); a deep belief in the culture-generating abilities of each person [4].

It is these features that significantly distinguish a cultural professional from a person who is simply educated (according to the common interpretation – competent) or from a master in his field (who owns a set of competencies). All of the above gives reason to consider the presented three-dimensional model of the educational process (Fig. 1) theoretically quite satisfactory for its primary most general description.

The introduced three-dimensional model of the educational space and the process of the student's movement in it can be specified at the following levels of consideration-substantive and procedural. Let's start with the procedural one. First of all, we note that the organization of the student's movement along the vectors of "education-skill" necessarily involves the development of professionally significant knowledge used as a means (tools) of activity, and methods of activity (skills). The result

of the student's movement in this plane can be and are competencies that represent patterns of activity that allow him to adequately receive a certain professionally significant product. In personality-oriented education, preference is given to those learning models that rely on motivation, on students' understanding of their actions, on the indicative basis of activity, reflection and correction of the result [4, 7, 6]. These pillars usually define the main characteristics of personality-oriented pedagogical technologies of teaching and, in general, education.

Taking into account the second vector – "education" - obliges to build the learning process so that knowledge would immediately or almost immediately be involved in the types of activities mastered by students, and as means of activity or tools of labor [1, 2]. In this case, the students themselves do not create personally perceived knowledge in the learning process, but only information about something, and they are assimilated at the level of not even meanings and meanings, but, as observations show, rather icons fixed by the experience of previous generations for this knowledge. Unfortunately, practice shows that even in the best versions, creative personalities are not born on this path, and if they are born, it is not by force, but in spite of training.

In connection with these circumstances, the meaning and direction of basic professional education, and especially the pedagogical profile, must change: from training specialists in certain specialties, it is required to move to the formation of a cultural foundation for the graduate to adapt to modern living conditions, the foundation for the search for an appropriate application of their forces and the continuous continuation of their education.

We further note that the culture of professional pedagogical orientation is considered primarily as a solid person-oriented cultural basis, which should be future teachers in conjunction with their high-quality General education and specialized training aimed in a single direction of "growing" such a culture. This orientation is set by the complex goal of professional education – the education and formation in each graduate of a pedagogical university, first of all, of a culturally appropriate personal potential. The implementation of such training requires further improvement and theoretical interpretation of the educational process, particularly in teacher training universities (the focus and logic of the process, the structure of the educational space, methodological system), and existing software and methodical documentation (model curriculum, content and educational disciplines programs, etc.), and used the forms, means, methods, technologies of education (methods and tools). The above statement justifies the conclusion: general education, professional training, and the formation of the foundations of professional culture should be recognized as interrelated, complementary, and mutually supportive components of professional education with the dominant goal of

educating and forming a professional of a certain level of qualification and level of culture.

It should be particularly noted that it is impossible to form a professional culture with the help of technology, since it is possible to technologize only individual acts of the educational process aimed at achieving constructively set goals. The teacher should help the student to cultivate culture in himself, as if pushing and directing him to co-spirituality and creating the appropriate conditions for this. It should be borne in mind and taken into account when constructing methods of teaching, which exact expression of mathematics Y. I. Manin, "mathematics is the metaphor" [5, p. 60]. And this requires training in transcoding, that is, the semantic translation of what is said from one language to another. As a teaching tool for such a translation, it is useful to use the above-mentioned DKL. The use of such a tool is also necessary to train future teachers at the university by creating appropriate learning situations and learning tasks (US, UZ). At the same time, students should first be immersed in the US, which forms their motivation for personal participation, the definition of tasks and goals. Thus, the conditions for the exteriorization (for example, through imagination, design, etc.), accumulated experience of internalization (via "collision" known, "old" and "new" rules generated by the learner and teacher, etc.) [2-4, 7]. And only on the basis and in the process of this, in connection with this, is the assimilation of the known, established values and norms of previous knowledge with their clear orientation to the retention and multiplication of culture. That is why it is worth noting once again that a student is the first and cross-cutting profession of a cultured person, especially a professional of a pedagogical profile. For the acquisition of this first profession, a special role is played by the dialogue of cultures [3].

Dialogue of cultures - it is advisable to treat as the dialogue of cultures in his personal feature (DKL), how communication personalities of the participants, carried out by them based on some works of culture (PC), resulting in some facets of culture and presented in any of its possible embodiments. DKL involves, first of all, spiritual communication of specific carriers of personal (personal) culture on the basis of their non-violent desire for understanding, complementarity, with the involvement of the main personal components of each subject [5, 6, 20, 23].

In real performance, the DKL is carried out as a kind of "dialogue" in the field of meanings of the content of the PC, set by an ordered triple "culture of one participant"; "culture of the PC"; "culture of another participant". In the educational process, the teacher (UI) and students (Cc) in their various combinations (one - one, one - group, group - group, etc.) are the participants of the DKL. The role of the teacher is to organize and manage the DKL until its completion and (or) transition to the situation of a new DKL on the base (preferably) those PCs that

were created within the framework of the completed act of the DCL.

DKL in the methodological sense is a technology (and art) of such an organization of training, in which the participants of the dialogue necessarily have a flash of understanding, that is, "suddenly" there is a new (relatively new) personal understanding of the PC in question. At the heart of the DKL technology is "dialectics as dialogical art" [5] - creating your own PC; only in this case can we assume that there is a "thawing" of dialectics as dialogical art.

It is believed that the act of DKL was held, that if there is a new for the participants of a work of culture (PC2) generated in the process of communication as a result of joint or individual conversion of the original PC1. PC2 performs in this case, the function diagnosis of: a) the completion of the act DKL; b) the status (level) of culture of its bearer. Since, along with the change in PC1, certain changes in the participants of the DKL occur, then the DKL, if it is completed, makes sense to represent the following scheme $\langle U_1 - U_1 - PC_1 - U_k \rangle' \rightarrow \langle U_1 - PC_2 - U_k \rangle''$, where U_1 , U_k are the designations, respectively, of the teacher and the student. Teaching inclusion students in DKL is a learning situation "stress and success", organized by, for example, on the basis of the perceived personality of a fragment of educational material – made up by someone, but perceived them formula, the tasks performed drawing and verbal description of a situation, etc., are specific examples of educational PC.

We will adhere to the position (attitude, point of view) that mathematics is a language and method of cognition [5]. Then the various formulas and symbols of mathematics can be perceived as elements of such a language (as letters and words we perceive as units, elements) of the language in which we speak or write. The saying of Pierre Fermat : "... it is of some interest to science not to conceal from subsequent generations the fruits of reason that have not yet taken shape; and thanks to the new discoveries of science, the originally crude and simple ideas are both strengthened and multiplied. And it is in the interest of the students themselves to form a complete picture of both the shortened paths of the mind and

the spontaneously evolving art." Compare this with the Cartesian "Cogito, ergo sum" [2, p. 187].

Here is an example of an educational situation of professional development (USP), which is useful to create at the beginning of the study, for example, such a topic of mathematical analysis as "Differentiation and integration". Students have already realized that we are talking about two mutually inverse operations on the set of continuous functions. They are asked to find the product differential of two such uv functions, that is, to find. Find: $d(uv) = vdu + u dv$ (*). Next, the problem is formulated: to restore one of the functions, if the other is known. This is where the dialogue of cultures begins, the object of which is the language construct – in this case, our PC. From the linguistic point of view, it is thus (at first) only an almost formal transformation of the language structure (i.e., attention is not focused on the question of the justification of such transformations).

Here is an example of a dialogue of cultures and its possible continuation.

- Is it possible, using our knowledge, that is, the formula (*), to solve our problem? How?

- Yes, you can try if you apply integration:

$$fd(uv) = f(vdu + u dv) = fvdv + fudv \text{ or } uv = fvdv + fudv .$$

- But then we need to know the integral of at least one of the functions in the product uv ! Let us know the function $asvdu$.

Then we get: $uv - vdv = fudv$, and we have discovered a new sign-symbolic construction – the formula for integration in parts! It received this name.

During the conversation, students become, although not immediately, complicit in the situation being created and the process of its resolution. In mathematics (science and academic subject), a well-known and well-proven means of "objectifying" a cognitive situation is a mathematical problem (UZ), since it is used as a kind of pedagogical tool for resolving an educational situation. Naturally, for the methodological science and practice of teaching, there is a problem of developing DKL as a method of teaching not so much the program material on the subject, but rather the methods of its implementation in the experience of teachers.

А.А. Юнусов¹, А.Л. Жохов², А.А. Юнусова³, Г. Сулейменова¹, Д.К. Жумадуллаев⁵

¹Академик А. Қуатбеков атындағы Халықтар достығы университеті, Шымкент, Қазақстан;

²ФБГОУ «Ресей ЖБФМ К.Д.Ушинский атындағы Ярославль мемлекеттік педагогикалық университеті», Ярославль, Ресей;

³Мирас университеті, Шымкент, Қазақстан;

⁴М.Әуезов атындағы Оңтүстік Қазақстан университеті, Шымкент, Қазақстан .

E-mail: daulet_ospl@mail.ru

МӘДЕНИ ДИАЛОГ ПЕДАГОГИКАЛЫҚ ҚАПТАЛДАҒЫ ЗАМАНАУИ КӘСІПШІНІҢ ҚҰРАЛЫ РЕТІНДЕ

Аннотация: Мақалада болашақ кәсіпқойдың жеке тұлғаға бағытталған жалпы мәдени негізінің маңызды мәселесі, оның компоненттері және білім беру процесінің осы нәтижеге негізгі бағыты талқыланады. Авторлар "рухтандырылған кәсіпқой" мәдениетінің моделін және осы жолда

жаһандық апаттарсыз қоғамның дамуын күтуге болатын жағдайды негіздейді. Педагогика мен психологиядағы белгілі бір білім беру кеңістігіндегі адамның мамандыққа "қозғалысы" процесінде оның негізгі векторлары (бағыттары) ерекшеленеді, бұл осы кеңістіктегі оқушы қозғалысының мүмкін траекториялары туралы идеяларымызды құрылымдауға және нақтылауға мүмкіндік береді. Дәстүрлі оқыту іс жүзінде студенттердің тиісті ғылымдары, кәсіби дағдылар мен практикалық дағдылардың негізгі объектілері туралы белгілі, қалыптасқан ақпаратты алуға бағытталған жалғыз бағытпен анықталды. Күнделікті өмірге күзиреттілік пен құзыреттіліктің енгізілуіне қарамастан, zup-ге назар аудару әлі күнге дейін белгіленген стандарттардың, білім беру бағдарламаларының негізі болып қала береді, және көп жағдайда ол мектеп мұғалімдері немесе университет оқытушылары қандай оқыту технологияларын қолданса да, іс жүзінде жүзеге асырылады. Кәсіби маман болу заңдылықтарына тереңірек ену адамның екі процестің диалектикалық байланысы – тиісті кәсіби саладағы білімді игеру нәтижесінде кәсіпқой болатындығын түсінуге мүмкіндік береді. Бұл кәсібиліктің мәні. Сонымен, кәсіби білім беру кеңістігінде шартты түрде білім беру процесінің "тік" және "көлденең" деп аталатын екі салыстырмалы тәуелсіз векторды ажыратуға болады. Сонымен қатар, ғылыми әдебиеттерде осы векторлардың әртүрлі түсіндірмелері бар: модельдердің бірінде кәсіби қызметте жеке стильді қалыптастыру және олардың кәсіби хабардарлығын байыту бағыты бойынша. Түйін сөздер: білім берудің бағытталғандығы, педагогикалық қапталдағы кәсіпші мәдениеттің құраушылары.

А.А. Юнусов¹, А.Л. Жохов², А.А. Юнусова³, Г. Сулейменова¹, Д.К. Жумадуллаев⁴

¹Университет Дружбы народов имени академика А. Куатбекова, Шымкент, Казахстан;

²ФБГОУ «Ярославский государственный педагогический университет им.

К.Д.Ушинского Минвышобрнауки России» Ярославль, Россия;

³Университет Мирас, Шымкент, Казахстан;

⁴Южно-Казахстанский университет им.М.Ауэзова, Шымкент, Казахстан.

E-mail: daulet_ospl@mail.ru

ДИАЛОГ КУЛЬТУР КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТ СОВРЕМЕННОГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛА ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОГО ПРОФИЛЯ

Аннотация: В статье обсуждается важнейший вопрос личностно ориентированного общекультурного базиса будущего профессионала, его компонентов и основной направленности образовательного процесса к этому результату. Авторы обосновывают модель культуры «одухотворённого профессионала» и положение, что на этом пути только и можно ожидать развития социума без глобальных катастроф. В процессе «движения» человека к профессии в некотором образовательном пространстве в педагогике и психологии выделяют его основные векторы (направленности), позволяющие структурировать и уточнять наши представления о возможных траекториях движения учащегося в этом пространстве. Традиционное обучение фактически определялось единственной направленностью на приобретение учащимися известных, устоявшихся сведений об основных объектах соответствующих наук, профессиональных умений и практических навыков. Несмотря на введение в обиход компетентности и компетенций, направленность на zup-ы, до сих пор остаётся основой задаваемых стандартов, образовательных программ, как бы они ни маркировались по-другому, и в большинстве случаев именно она реализуется на практике, какие бы технологии обучения ни использовались учителями школ или преподавателями вузов. Более глубокое проникновение в закономерности становления профессионала позволяет понять, что человек становится профессионалом в результате диалектического соединения двух процессов – овладения знаниями из соответствующей профессиональной области. В этом – сущность профессионализма. Так что в профессиональном образовательном пространстве можно выделить два относительно независимых вектора, условно называемые «вертикалью» и «горизонталью» образовательного процесса. При этом в научной литературе встречаются разные толкования этих векторов: в одной из моделей формирование индивидуального стиля в профессиональной деятельности и по линии обогащения своей профессиональной осведомлённости.

Ключевые слова: направленность образования, составляющие культуры профессионала педагогического профиля.

Information about authors:

Yunusov Anarbay Aulbekovich – Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, assistant professor, Peoples' Friendship University named after Academician A. Kuatbekov, Shymkent, Kazakhstan, e-mail: yunusov1951@mail.ru; orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0647-6558>

Yunusova Altynai Anarbaevna – Candidate of Technical Sciences, assistant professor, Miras University,

Shymkent, Kazakhstan, e-mail: altyn_79@mail.ru; orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4215-4062>

Zhokhov Arkadiy Lvovich – Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University named after K.D. Ushinsky, Yaroslavl, Russia, e-mail: zhall@mail.ru; orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8991-1956>

Suleimenova Gulzhan – seniorteacher, Peoples' Friendship University named after Academician A. Kuatbekov, Shymkent, Kazakhstan; orcid:<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2333-0390>

Zhumadullayev Daulet Koshkarovich – PhD, senior teacher, M.Auezov South Kazakhstan University, e-mail: daulet_ospl@mail.ru; orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6552-2817>

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В.М. Терешенко

Астрофизический институт им. В. Г. Фесенкова, Алматы, Казахстан

E-mail: volter2307@mail.ru

НЕБО НОМАДОВ ВЕЛИКОЙ СТЕПИ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена представлениям древних кочевников Великой Степи о звездном небе и наиболее ярких светилах на нем. Несмотря на отсутствие письменных источников о наблюдениях кочевниками Великой Степи небесных светил, все же имеются некоторые факты, подтверждающие проведение ими простейших наблюдений за небесными телами и наличие у них астрономических представлений. Однако до настоящего времени комплексного анализа этих фактов не проводилось. Данное обстоятельство послужило основным поводом для выполнения настоящей работы. Для подтверждения тезиса о наличии астрономических представлений у кочевников мы привлекли их богатую мифологию, религиозные воззрения, данные археоастрономии и нумизматику улуса Джучи. Мифы, как известно, отражают «силу и эстетику степной цивилизации», систему взглядов наших предков на окружающий мир в целом. В настоящей работе мы рассматривали только «астральные» мифы. Номады до принятия ислама исповедовали тенгрианство. В этой религии главным божеством является бог неба – Тенгри. Определенная ориентация некоторых «курганов с усами» идейно близка к знаменитому историческому памятнику-обсерватории Стоунхенджу, что тоже свидетельствует об астрономических познаниях кочевников. Важные сведения об астрономических представлениях разных этносов в разные эпохи предоставляет нумизматика – вспомогательная историческая дисциплина. Мы привлекли результаты исследований монет, обнаруженных в древних столицах улуса Джучи: Сарае и Новом Сарае. На некоторых монетах отчеканены изображения знаков зодиакальных созвездий. Российскими археологами доказано, что обнаруженные монеты изготовлены на территории древнего государственного образования кочевников Великой Степи. И, наконец, в одной из столиц улуса Джучи – Сарай Берке были обнаружены фрагменты двух угломерных астрономических инструментов, что, пусть и косвенно, указывает на астрономические изыскания кочевников.

В совокупности представленные в статье факты говорят о довольно значительном уровне астрономических знаний и представлений у кочевников Великой Степи. Вместе с тем, они стимулируют дальнейшие поиски в этом направлении для более веского подтверждения этого тезиса.

Ключевые слова: кочевники, Великая Степь, небо, астрономические представления.

Введение. Номады и небо.

Основной целью данной работы является подтверждение тезиса, что, несмотря на кочевой образ жизни, номады все же проводили, пусть и простейшие, наблюдения за небесными телами и имели собственное представление о небе. К сожалению, письменные источники о наблюдениях кочевниками Великой Степи небесных светил пока что не найдены. Тем не менее, имеются некоторые факты, подтверждающие выдвинутый нами тезис. В качестве исходного материала мы использовали три источника: работы по археологии (палеоастрономии) о так называемых курганах «с усами», публикации по нумизматике о монетах с астрономической тематикой и богатый набор занимательных мифов о небесных светилах («фольклорная» или «народная» астрономия). Мифы, как подчеркивается в программной статье Н. Назарбаева, отражают «силу и эстетику степной цивилизации» [1]. Подчеркнем, что ранее вопрос об астрономических воззрениях

и наблюдениях древних номадов комплексно не рассматривался.

Небо у всех народов играло важную роль, но у номадов Великой Степи эта роль особая. Как подчеркивал Ч. Валиханов, «небо – это высочайшее божество..., оно награждало и карало...». В доисламский период предки тюрков, монголов и другие кочевники Великой Степи исповедовали религию гуннов и алтайцев – тенгрианство [2, 3]. Учитывая роль тенгрианства в жизни древних кочевников Великой Степи, его космический и космологический характер, мы кратко остановимся на основных положениях этой религии.

Тенгри – это главный бог, все сотворивший и во все вдохнувший жизнь. До появления Тенгри во Вселенной был один хаос, океан. Вот как в мифах описывается его рождение [4, 5]. Однажды внутри океана возник Белый Свет – Ак жарык. Из него образовалось золотое яйцо, внутри которого спал бог Тенгри. Спал он миллионы лет, но в какой-то

момент проснулся. Тенгри разбил скорлупу яйца и вышел наружу. Из верхней части скорлупы он сделал Небо, а из нижней - Землю. Чтобы небо не упало на Землю, Тенгри поставил между ними посох - Темир казык - Железный кол (Полярную звезду). К Железному колу он привязал небесных коней - звезды, которые рассыпаны по всему небу и кружат вокруг Темир казык.

Тенгрианство как религия возникло в начале I тысячелетия до н.э. и широко распространилось среди монголо-тюркских племен. Полного согласия среди ученых в понимании сущности тенгрианства пока не сложилось. Некоторые черты тенгрианства близки к буддизму и зороастризму, а также монотеистическим религиям: мусульманству и христианству. Не случайно даже в настоящее время эта религия привлекает наших современников. В своей душе они органично соединяют ислам с тенгрианством. Ярким подтверждением этого синтеза является один из самых любимых праздников кочевников Великой Степи и соседних, оседлых народов - Наурыз.

«Народная» астрономия

Вначале рассмотрим наиболее известные мифы о небесных телах, возникшие на просторах Великой Степи, а также казахские названия некоторых светил. И названия и мифы отражают представления древних кочевников о небе и небесных телах. Истинной природы этих тел в те времена никто не знал, поэтому картина мира во многом была результатом богатой фантазии наших предков. Звезды в мифах представляют собой богов, людей, зверей и различные предметы. «Небесные» мифы можно разделить на «космогонические» (о сотворении мира) и «астрономические». Последние, в свою очередь, можно подразделить на «солярные» (о Солнце), «лунарные» (о Луне) и «астральные» (о Млечном Пути, звездах и планетах). Наиболее богатыми являются космогонические мифы, но их, также как и солярные и лунарные, мы здесь не рассматриваем. Заметим, что созданная предками магическая картина мира (у каждого племени - своя) не требовала объяснений и обнаружения причинно-следственных связей. Казахские наименования имеют только наиболее яркие светила. Приведем их названия здесь согласно публикациям [4-8].

В степи в ясную безлунную ночь своей красотой и величиим вызывает восхищение Млечный Путь. Древние тюрки называли Млечный Путь «Кус Жолы» (дорога перелетных птиц). Впоследствии это название трансформировалось в «Кош Жолы» (дорога кочевий). Тюрки и монголы также называли Млечный Путь «Небесный шов».

Самое яркое после Луны светило - планета Венера. Казахи называют Венеру Шолпан, но некоторые племена номадов называли ее по-арабски: Зухра. Казахские наименования

имеют и остальные видимые невооруженным глазом планеты: Меркурий - Кіші Шолпан, Марс - Кызылжұлдыз, Юпитер - Сарыжұлдыз (Есеккырган), Сатурн - Кобыржұлдыз.

Естественно, что каждый этнос, а иногда даже племя именовали звезды по-своему. В существующих астрономических каталогах собственные имена имеют только 276 звезд. Большинство названий (около 80%) - арабские, 15% - греческие и 5% - латинские. Более 10 ярких звезд имеют и казахские названия. Самая яркая звезда на небе - Сириус. По-казахски она называется Симбуле. Прочион называется Лак Симбуле, Капелла - Айдасон, Вега - Агласон, а Регул - Камбардын Оті. Три звезды пояса Ориона названы Уш Архар Таразы (три архара). Среди звезд самой популярной в мире является Полярная звезда. Не случайно названий у нее более сотни. Широкою известностью Полярная звезда получила благодаря своему положению на небе. Уже около двух тысяч лет вблизи Северного полюса мира располагается самая яркая звезда созвездия Малой Медведицы, которую от слова «полюс» и назвали Полярной. Из-за близости к Северному полюсу мира она является его маркером и наиболее популярным ориентиром. Особенно этот ориентир был важен для мореплавателей и кочевников, которые практически все время были в пути. Перемещение Полярной звезды относительно полюса мира вследствие прецессии на протяжении двух-трех тысяч лет относительно мало и им можно пренебречь. Кочевники - от гуннов и саков до казахов и кумыков - хорошо знали Полярную звезду и называли ее очень образно - Темир казык, в переводе - Железный кол. Как упоминалось выше, Темир казык установил Тенгри в качестве опоры - чтобы небо не упало на землю. Иногда Темир казык именуют Алтын казык (Золотой кол). В разных эпосах и поверьях Полярная воспринимается как пуп неба, «звезда-гвоздь». Так, татары эту звезду народ называл главной, старшей среди других звёзд - «Юлдуз ланы уллусу», подчёркивая этим названием её значение в повседневной жизни.

С древнейших времен (2-е тысячелетие до н.э.) люди, следившие за небом (жрецы, астрономы и астрологи) с целью облегчения ориентации на небе, разбили его на отдельные участки, которые называются созвездиями [9]. Созвездия отождествлялись по ярким звездам, находившимся на этих участках. Естественно, что наблюдатели в разных странах разбивали звездное небо по-разному. В древнем Китае созвездий было более 200, а в Вавилоне - около полусотни [10,11]. Как известно, в астрономии используются древнегреческие наименования. Большинство созвездий названо именами разных животных или птиц. Также многие герои греческих мифов запечатлены на небе. Как и в случае звезд, несколько созвездий и астронимов имеют

казахские имена. Например, созвездие Кассиопеи по-казахски называется Каракурт, Лев - Арыстан (Камбар), а астроним Большой Ковш (часть созвездия Большой Медведицы) - Жеты каракшы. По-видимому, самое известное созвездие - Большая Медведица. Часто отождествляют астроним из семи ярких звезд, входящих в это созвездие и само созвездие. Астроним занимает около четверти территории созвездия и имеет множество названий. В частности, в России его называют Большой Ковш, Воз, Колесница, Лось. Большой Ковш является символом северного полушария, его изображение фигурирует на флаге штата Аляска. У тюркоязычных народов имеется несколько вариантов красивого мифа о небесном ковше из семи звезд, порой противоречащих друг другу, что для мифов не удивительно. Согласно одному из них, Большой Ковш - это конь, а Малый Ковш (созвездие Малой медведицы) - аркан, который удерживает коня около Темир казык, к которому он привязан [8] (см. рис. 1). В другом, более известном, варианте семь звезд Большого ковша - это семь разбойников-конокрадов (Жеты каракшы). Они хотят украсть две лошади: Акбозат (белая) и Кокбозат (синяя), которые привязаны к Темир казык (все три звезды находятся в созвездии Малой Медведицы).

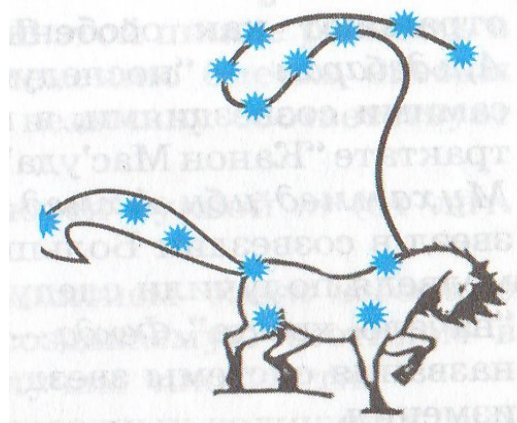


Рисунок 1. Один из вариантов мифа о небесном ковше.

Их сторожит Кузетши (звезда Тубан из созвездия Дракона). Хозяева двух коней - братья Агай (Капелла из созвездия Возничего) и Сыгай (Вега из созвездия Лиры). Всю ночь кружат вокруг пасущихся коней семь конокрадов, но бдительный сторож зорко следит за ними. С восходом Солнца разбойники прячутся и днем их не видно. Заметим, что по двум крайним звездам Ковша легко отыскивается Полярная звезда.

Не менее богаты мифы о Плеядах. В тюркском мире Плеяды имеют несколько близких по звучанию названий. Турки называют его Улькер, татары и башкиры - Элкер, казахи - Уркер. Мифы о Плеядах-Уркере, как и в случае «Жеты каракшы», очень разнообразные. Приведем три варианта сюжетов [5, 7, 8].

В давние времена жил дух Уркер (Плеяды), который управлял погодой. Люди считали, что Уркер - сын Луны. Заметили животные, что когда Уркер вечером уходит за горизонт, то наступают губительные холода и бураны. Животные умирали от голода и холода, надвигалось стихийное бедствие - джун. Решили животные поймать и заточить Уркера. Пришла очередная зима. Как обычно, напустил Уркер холод на землю, а сам залез в теплую золу и уснул. Животные нашли его и не дали уйти ему за горизонт. Вместо холода и буранов на землю пришло тепло. Чтобы лето не кончалось, животные решили стеречь Уркера по очереди. Верблюд, лошадь, корова и овца своими копытами удерживали Уркера и не давали ему бежать. А легкомысленная коза с заданием не справилась. Коварный Уркер рассек ее копытца и ускользнул. Уркер стал летать там, где хочет. Когда он близко к Земле, наступает тепло. Когда Уркер уходит за горизонт, наступают холода. Во втором варианте мифа виноватой оказывается корова. Вот его сюжет. В давние времена на Земле не было зимы. Животные не испытывали ни холодов, ни голода. В какой-то момент все изменилось, пришли зимние холода. На Земле спали двенадцать звездочек, образующих Уркер. Согласно мифу они влияли на погоду. Кто-то сказал животным, что если убить, затоптать звездочки, то зима никогда не наступит. Лошадь затоптала четыре звездочки, верблюд - две. Остальные шесть достались корове. Так как копыта у коровы раздвоенные, то звездочки просочились через них и улетели на небо. С тех пор на земле шесть месяцев холодных и шесть - теплых. Животные обиделись на корову, но в ответ она сказала: «Сколько можно изнывать от жары? Разве зимой так уж плохо?». Третий вариант мифа об Уркере носит явно «метеорологический» характер. Учёные-этимологи считают, что кучка звезд, именуемых Элкер, означает «Дыра ветра». Кочевники заметили, что чем ниже стоят Плеяды весной, впервые восходя на ночном небосклоне, тем больше богатых дождей выпадает. И если задержать Плеяды («дыру ветра»), то ветер из дыры не сможет разогнать тучи. Будут обильнее дожди - богаче будут травы в степи. Однажды Коза захотела помешать восходу Плеяд. Ей удалось прижать их копытами, но Плеяды всё-таки прорвались и засияли высоко в небе. С тех пор копытца у козы раздвоенные. Заметим, что у многих народов весеннее появление Плеяд на небе является предвестником обильных дождей. Подчеркнем, что даже внутри одного и того же племени сюжеты мифов могут значительно различаться.

Как видим, небесные мифы кочевников довольно занимательны и содержательны и не уступают мифам других стран. Столь богатая астральная мифология, несомненно, свидетельствует о наличии астрономического представлений у кочевников Великой Степи.

Курганы с усами (кромлехи)

Многим хорошо известен мегалитический памятник доисторической эпохи Стоунхендж (Южная Англия). Он был возведен на рубеже каменного и бронзового веков, почти 4000 лет назад. Дж. Хокинс [12] показал, что Стоунхендж был не только святилищем для ритуальных церемоний, но и астрономической обсерваторией. Арки Стоунхенджа оказались визирами, которые с точностью до 1 градуса указывают направления на восход и заход Солнца и Луны в дни равноденствий. Впоследствии сооружения в виде каменных колец нашли не только в Англии, но и во многих местах земного шара. В диаметре эти кольца достигают 100 м. Их назвали кромлехами - от бретонских слов «сгом» (круг) и «лех» (место). Множество кромлехов, опоясывающих курганы, было найдено в Южной Сибири и Центральной Азии. Курган - тюркское слово, в переводе - «насыпь». Высота обнаруженных здесь курганов от 20 см до 20 метров, а форма - либо коническая, либо пирамидальная с усеченной вершиной. В случае пирамиды ее стороны ориентированы по странам света, а по углам установлены массивные каменные плиты - менгиры. Если рядом не было больших камней, которые служили бы менгирами, то вместо них насыпались кучки из мелких камней. Между ними находятся выстроенные в ряд небольшие камни - оградки. Такая конфигурация кургана может говорить о космологических представлениях древних номадов, в которых большую роль играло тенгрианство. Четыре угловых менгира - это горы четырех сторон света, а ограда - горные хребты, ограничивающие мир. Курган можно рассматривать как модель Вселенной. Такие представления были присущи номадам от Забайкалья до Каспия. Курганы с «усами» - наиболее распространенные памятники эпохи раннего железа. Не исключено, что некоторые кромлехи могли быть ритуальными объектами, где совершались жертвоприношения, и лишь немногие - древними обсерваториями. Как тонко отметил И. Кызласов [13], необходимо сознавать, что кромлехи создавались «не столько для выполнения астрономических наблюдений и получения новых знаний, сколько ради подтверждения прочно установленных фактов, т.е. ради сохранения и передачи знаний».

Археологические исследования степных курганов в Казахстане оживились в 70-х годах прошлого века. На астрономическую составляющую курганов с каменными выкладками впервые обратил внимание видный казахстанский ученый, биолог по специальности П. И. Мариковский [14,15]. Им было обнаружено несколько древних могильников-курганов с астрономической ориентацией по странам света. В 80-е годы на территории Казахстана было известно уже около 300 так называемых

«курганов с усами». Эти курганы - самые древние материальные доказательства астрономических знаний номадов. Однако, следует иметь в виду, что конструкция и назначение курганов с «усами» и на сегодня не совсем понятны. В работах Н. Бекбасарова [16,17] представлены результаты исследований 20 курганов с усами, расположенных в Центральном и Северном Казахстане. Восемь из них - вдоль 48 параллели возле поселка Атасу (Карагандинская область).

Что же представляют собой курганы с «усами»? Типичный курган обычно круглой формы высотой всего около полуметра и диаметром от 3 до 10 м. Иногда вместо одного бывает нескольких курганов, основной - крупнее, остальные - поменьше. Обычно в большом кургане хоронили человека, а в малом - его коня. От земляного кургана отходят две ветви изогнутой формы из набора камней - собственно «усы» - две каменных гряды подковообразной формы. Длина «усов» составляет несколько десятков метров, иногда - больше ста. «Усы» направлены в основном на восток - от северо-востока до юго-востока. Именно ориентация дуг-«усов» и их длина представляют научный интерес. В археологических экспедициях определяются географическая широта местности, устанавливается плоскость меридиана, измеряются углы - азимуты из центра кургана (или курганов, если их несколько) на концы «усов», а также высота местности в направлении восхода и захода Солнца и Луны в дни солнцестояний и равноденствий. Измерения осуществляются с помощью теодолита. Также привлекаются астрономические расчеты. В результате совместных измерений и расчетов археологи и астрономы выяснили следующее.

Некоторые курганы с усами указывают на горизонте направления на точки восхода и захода Солнца в моменты солнцестояний и равноденствий. Знание плоскости меридиана и указанных точек позволяет разбить год на восемь частей - месяцев. Таким образом, курган становится своеобразным календарем для данной местности.

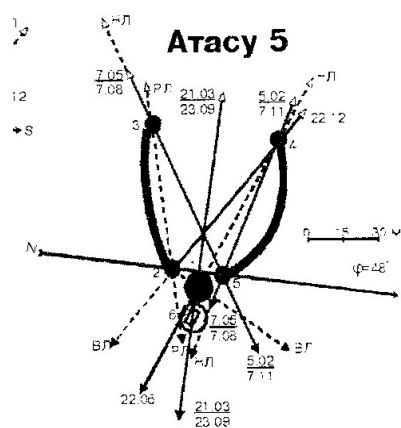


Рисунок 2. Расположение курганов и усов возле Атасу (из работы [14])

Согласно работе [14], с помощью курганов с «усами» фиксируются самые крайние северные и южные положения восходов и заходов полной Луны в моменты солнцестояний и равноденствий, причем для двух ее состояний: «высокого» и «низкого» положения на небе. Знания их для кочевников важны, так как при полной Луне можно было кочевать в летние ночи вместо знойных дней. При откочевке можно заранее рассчитать нужные даты. Узоры неолитических памятников (курганы с «усами») можно рассматривать как своеобразный угломерный инструмент. Очевидно, что их создание требует и астрономических знаний, и соответствующих наблюдений за небесными телами.

3. Монеты улуса Джучи

Жизнь Великой Степи не прекращалась на протяжении тысячелетий. Периоды расцвета сменялись периодами упадка, возникали и исчезали селения и целые государства, менялись их границы, приходили и уходили разные племена. Потомки гуннов стали называться тюрками. После смерти Чингисхана на территории современного Казахстана образовалось несколько государств (улусов): Хорезм, улусы старшего сына Чингисхана Джучи и его брата Джагатая [2]. На первый взгляд кажется немного удивительным, но при кочевом образе жизни в ареале их кочевков возникали и процветали города, к тому же, очень крупные. Города - это центры торговли, ремесел, науки и культуры. Через южные области Казахстана и Среднюю Азию проходил Великий Шелковый путь. Но торговые караваны бороздили не только южную часть Великой Степи, но и северную, включая Сибирь. Торговля требовала развитого денежного обращения и, следовательно, чеканки монет. Первые монеты были без надписей и появились на Великом Шелковом пути (в Отраре и Таразе) еще в VII веке [2]. Там же были найдены медные заготовки для монет, что свидетельствует об изготовлении их в этих городах. Монеты, как и мифы, в известной мере отражают свое время, мировоззрение их создателей. Однако специальных исследований монет с «астральной тематикой» в Казахстане не проводилось. Для обоснования предположения о наличии астрономических знаниях у кочевников мы привлекли работы по нумизматике, выполненные в Российской Академии наук, которые посвящены монетам улуса Джучи [14]. К сожалению, письменных памятников улуса Джучи (позже названного Золотой Ордой) практически не сохранилось, а все крупные города улуса: Сарай Бату, Сарай Барке, Сарайчик и др. лежат в развалинах. Длительные раскопки в них не принесли заметных результатов в поисках письменных источников. Вместе с тем, при раскопках в одной из столиц - Сарай Берке были найдены фрагменты двух астрономических инструментов: квадранта и

астролябии. В настоящее время они хранятся в Эрмитаже. Вышеупомянутые инструменты, по-видимому, были завезены из соседних стран. Логично заключить, что ими пользовались. Ведь астрономические знания были востребованы. В частности, в связи с принятием ислама надо было знать направление на Мекку и время молитв. В главной мечети существовала даже специальная должность для этих целей. Кроме того, астрономические знания особенно нужны были астрономам. Астрология - ложное учение, но в те времена она была одним из основных стимулов развития астрономии. Астрологи по положению небесных светил и дате рождения предсказывали и предсказывают судьбу отдельных людей и даже целых государств. Естественно, что будущее особенно волновало разного рода «властелинов мира». Поэтому они финансово поддерживали строительство обсерваторий и изготовление угломерных инструментов и, тем самым, способствовали развитию астрономии. Веским подтверждением предположения о наличии астрономических знаний у кочевников XIV-XV веков являются обнаруженные археологами монеты, отчеканенные в те времена. На некоторых из них имеются астральные символы - знаки зодиакальных созвездий. Символику зодиакальных созвездий кочевники заимствовали у греков и персов, которые, в свою очередь, переняли ее у халдеев (Вавилон). Разбиение неба на созвездия было сделано с целью облегчения ориентации на небе. Естественно, что у разных народов число созвездий и их конфигурации были разными. Еще три тысячи лет тому назад среди известных в то время созвездий было выделено двенадцать, которые называли зодиакальными. В астрономии и особенно в астрологии зодиакальные созвездия играют особую роль. Каждое зодиакальное созвездие получило свое обозначение, свой знак. Именно знаки зодиакальных созвездий, а не сами созвездия, запечатлены на монетах Золотой Орды.

Согласно [13], найденные на территории улуса Джучи монеты с зодиакальными символами разделили на три серии. Первая серия представлена тремя монетами (рис. 3-1). Первая монета - из серебра. На лицевой стороне монеты выбита тамга (печать) дома Бату, а на обратной стороне - лук с наложенной стрелой - символ знака Зодиака Стрелец. У второй монеты на лицевой стороне изображена тамга Бату, а на обратной - две рыбы - символ созвездия Рыб. На обратной стороне третьей монеты запечатлено изображение бородатого животного - знак зодиакального созвездия Козерог.

Вторая серия состоит из двух бронзовых монет. Первая отчеканена в Хорезме. На ней изображено Солнце в клешнях Рака - это символ (знак) созвездия Рака. Вторая монета отчеканена в Сарае - столице улуса Джучи. На ней изображен Лев - символ созвездия Льва (рисунок 3-II).

Третья серия - из медных монет. Они отчеканены в конце 14 века в Сарае и Новом Сарае. На рисунке 3-III представлена коллекция из 7 монет с изображением знаков зодиакальных созвездий: Рыб, Весов, Водолея (два варианта), Овна, Тельца и Девы.

Еще раз подчеркнем, что найденные монеты не завезены откуда-то, а отчеканены в Великой Степи. Изображения на них символов зодиакальных созвездий говорит об астрономических представлениях, знаниях кочевников. Вполне возможно, что в крупных городах Улуса Джучи существовали сооружения для наблюдений небесных тел. Также могли использоваться для этой цели мечети. Изображения знаков зодиакальных созвездий очень похожи на аналогичные знаки соседних стран. Заметим, однако, что джучидские мастера не слепо копировали символику, а изменяли ее, учитывая местные особенности. Так, изображения рыб стали похожи на осетров, обитавших в водах Волги и Урала, а знак Овна из «классического» барана превратился в барана курдючной породы.

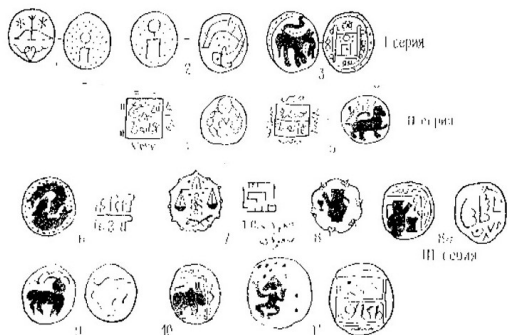


Рисунок 3. Три серии монет улуса Джучи (заимствован из [18]).

Учитывая обнаруженные фрагменты квадранта и астролябии, можно заключить, что в улусе Джучи в эпоху хана Узбека проводились также и угломерные наблюдения небесных светил.

Заключение

Практически невозможно предсказать, какой будет наша цивилизация через 100-150 лет. Но в любом случае мировая культура сохранится. Несомненно, что достойное место в ней должны и будут занимать древние кочевники Великой Степи. Для этого необходимы всесторонние исследования культуры кочевников. Целью нашей работы было доказать, что, несмотря на кочевой образ жизни, кочевники проводили простейшие наблюдения небесных тел, перенимали астрономические знания соседних народов и имели свое представление о небе в целом. Ранее вопрос об астрономических знаниях кочевников Великой Степи комплексно не исследовался и, по всей видимости, наша работа является первой попыткой в этом направлении. В ней мы привлекли три вида источников: мифологию, исследования курганов с усами и нумизматику. Приведенные в работе сведения, на наш взгляд, свидетельствуют, что кочевники Великой Степи обладали астрономическими знаниями на достаточно значительном уровне. Эти знания добывались с помощью простейших наблюдений за небесными телами и путем заимствования у оседлых соседей: индусов, арабов, персов и ученых Средней Азии. В те времена именно они были мировыми лидерами в области астрономии [19]. Достаточно вспомнить имена Ибн Сина (Авиценны), Аль-Бируни, Аль-Фараби, Омар Хайяма, Насреддина Туси, Улугбека. Как и во всем мире, астрономические знания и данные использовались кочевниками для ориентации, измерения времени и астрологических целей.

В заключение выражаю искреннюю благодарность Бобряшовой Т.А., Аймуратову Е.К. и Киму В.Ю. за ценные замечания к рукописи статьи.

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В. М. Терещенко

«В.Г. Фесенков атындағы Астрофизика институты» ЕЖШС, Алматы, Қазақстан
E-mail: volter2307@mail.ru

ҰЛЫ ДАЛА НОМАДТАРЫНЫҢ АСПАНЫ

Аннотация: Мақала Ұлы Даланың ежелгі көшпенділерінің жұлдызды аспан және ондағы ең жарық шырақтар туралы көзқарастарына арналған. Ұлы Дала көшпенділерінің аспан денелерін бақылағаны туралы жазбаша дереккөздердің болмауына қарамастан, олардың аспан денелеріне ең қарапайым бақылаулар жүргізгенін және олардың астрономиялық ойлары болғандығын растайтын фактілер бар. Алайда, осы уақытқа дейін бұл фактілерге жан-жақты талдау жүргізілген жоқ. Бұл жағдай осы жұмысты жүзеге асырудың негізгі себебі болды. Көшпенділер арасында астрономиялық идеялардың болуы туралы тезисті растауға біз олардың бай аңыздарына, діни көзқарастарына, Жошы ұлысының археоастрономиясы мен нумизматикасына негізделген мәліметтерге сүйендік. Өздеріңіз білетіндей, аңыздар «дала өркениетінің күші мен эстетикасын», біздің ата-бабаларымыздың қоршаған әлемге деген көзқарастарының жүйесін бейнелейді. Бұл жұмыста біз тек «астральды» аңыздарды қарастырдық. Ислам дінін қабылдағанға дейін көшпенділер тәңірге құлшылықты ұстанған. Бұл дінде басты құдай - аспан құдайы – Тәңір. Кейбір «мұрты бар қорғандардың» белгілі бір бағыты идеологиялық тұрғыдан

эйгілі тарихи ескерткіш-обсерватория Стоунхенджке жақын, бұл сонымен бірге көшпенділердің астрономиялық біліміне куәлік етеді. Әр түрлі дәуірлердегі әр түрлі этностардың астрономиялық тұжырымдамалары туралы маңызды ақпараттарды тарихи көмекші пән ретінде - нумизматика ұсынады. Біз Жошы ұлысының ежелгі астаналары: Сарай мен Жаңа Сарайдан табылған мәнәттерді зерттеу нәтижелеріне сүйендік. Кейбір мәнәттерде зодиак шокжұлдыздарының белгілерінің бейнелері соғылған. Орыс археологтары табылған мәнәттерді Ұлы Дала көшпенділерінің ежелгі мемлекеттік қалыптасу аумағында жасалғанын дәлелдеді. Ақыры, Жошы ұлысының астаналарының бірінде - Сарай Беркеде екі бұрыш өлшеуші астрономиялық құралдың сынықтары табылды, бұл жанама болса да, көшпенділердің астрономиялық зерттеулерін көрсетеді.

Жинақталған мақалада келтірілген фактілер Ұлы Дала көшпенділері арасындағы астрономиялық білім мен түсініктері айтарлықтай деңгейін көрсетеді. Сонымен қатар, олар осы тезисті неғұрлым сенімді түрде растау үшін осы бағыттағы ізденістерді ынталандырады.

Түйін сөздер: көшпенділер, Ұлы Дала, аспан, астрономиялық түсініктер.

V. M. Tereshchenko

Fesenkov Astrophysical Institute, Almaty, Kazakhstan

E-mail: volter2307@mail.ru

THE SKY OF NOMADS OF THE GREAT STEPPE

Abstract: The article is devoted to the ideas of the ancient nomads of the Great Steppe about the stellar sky and the brightest luminaries on it. Despite the absence of written sources about the observations of the nomads of the Great Steppe of the celestial luminaries, there is still some evidence to prove that they conduct the simplest observations of celestial bodies and presence from their of astronomical conceptions. However, to date, no comprehensive analysis of these facts has been carried out. This circumstance was the main reason for doing this work. To confirm the thesis about the presence of astronomical conceptions in nomads, we attracted their rich mythology, religious views, data of archeoastronomy and numismatics Ulus Juchi. Myths, as it is known, reflect the "strength and aesthetics of steppe civilization", the system of views of our ancestors on the world as a whole. In this work we considered only "astral" myths. The Nomads practiced Tengrianism before converting to Islam. In this religion, the main deity is the god of heaven - Tengri. A certain orientation of some "barrows with a mustache" is in principle close to the famous historical monument- observatory Stonehenge, which also testifies to the astronomical knowledge of nomads. Important information about astronomical representations of different ethnic groups in different eras provides numismatics - auxiliary historical discipline. We have attracted the results of studies of coins found in the ancient capitals of Ulus Juchi: Sarai and New Sarai. Some coins have minted images of signs of zodiac constellations. Russian archaeologists have proved that the discovered coins are made on the territory of the ancient state formation of nomads of the Great Steppe. Finally, in one of the capitals of Ulus Juchi - Sarai Berke were found fragments of two angled astronomical instruments, which, albeit indirectly, indicates the astronomical research of nomads. Taken together, the facts presented in the article speak about a rather significant level of astronomical knowledge and representations among the nomads of the Great Steppe. At the same time, they stimulate further searches in this direction for a more powerful confirmation of this thesis.

Key words: nomads, Great Steppe, sky, astronomical conceptions

Information about author:

V.M. Tereshchenko – Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Fesenkov Astrophysical Institute; volter2307@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8021-0347>

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M.A. Altybassarova, S.K. Moldabayeva, D.A. Rakhmetova

Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraigyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan

E-mail: mika_al68@mail.ru

THE MAIN PREREQUISITES FOR THE EMERGENCE AND SPREAD OF EXTREMISM IN THE MODERN SOCIETY

Abstract: The spread of extremism in the modern society, together with the terrorism and fundamentalism, is one of the most problems. Modern extremism as the movement is an activity of the political parties, social movements and illegal organizations, which have clearly defined political goals and ideological bases and use all possible means of struggle, except violence. By the way, modern extremism is divided into political, national (ethnic), religious, environmental, economic, and other ideological trends. But in reality, all motives are either intertwined, complementing each other, or one or another ideology covers up certain political goals. All these forms of extremism may have tendencies of both radical-revolutionary and radical-conservative or fundamentalist character. Modern extremism is characterized by the simple and accessible ideology. If the ideology is particularly complex, then extremist forces use slogans that are accessible to the masses. Extremist associations are particularly characterized by the ability to offer accessible ways and means of solving the most complex problems of public life, to convince the masses of the possibility of their successful implementation in practice and, as the result, of the possibility of possessing sufficiently broad social base. Most countries are now trying to work together to counter extremist and terrorist organizations. For such multi-religious, multi-ethnic state with an unbalanced political system and an unfilled ideological vacuum as Kazakhstan, the study of this phenomenon is particularly relevant. We need the comprehensive study of the conditions for the emergence and evolution of modern extremism, its impact on the functioning of the civil society and state structures, and on the socio-political situation in the country.

Key words: extremism, terrorism, conflict, globalization, digitalization, information technology, civilization, religious beliefs, political views, tolerance.

The relevance of the topic. Extremism is divided into moderate and radical views, movements and ideologies. Radical extreme form of extremism is terrorism; it achieves its goals through the violence, terror. This partly means that extremism does not use violence, although it preaches as the condition for achieving its goals. In fact, extremism under the certain conditions can develop into terrorism [1, P.46].

Very often, terrorists also rely on the ideological basis of extremists, having in their arsenal additional ideological “justifications” that justify violence and prove its expediency and justice. It is based on the following arguments: “our terrorism is forced”, “the object of terror is irreconcilable and harmful”, “legal methods of struggle are ineffective”, “the end justifies the means”.

Modern extremism, unlike terrorism, does not make sense to hide its authorship, meaning and purpose of its political actions, since their main task is to be heard through the media, draw the attention of the society and the government to the problem they are concerned about and influence the government’s decision-making by manipulating public opinion.

out in order to support the population, the political actions by extremists [2, P.10].

The forms of activity of extremist groups are quite diverse. These include: putting forward populist programmes and demands, campaigning and propaganda, organizing rallies and demonstrations, mass riots and civil disobedience actions. Public actions of extremist organizations often lead to the temporary destabilization of entire districts of the city. By opposing existing social structures, institutions and trying to undermine their stability in order to achieve their own goals, extremists deny the possibility of compromise, negotiations, agreements, guided by the slogans “all or nothing”. In general, extremist organizations are characterized by the denial of any dissent, imposing their own system of views on opponents and waverers. They appeal not to reason, but to the feelings of people. Novikova G.V. wrote: “Extremism is the original negation of any sense of proportion. It operates with distorted representations of the reality and the world around, which in general is expressed in extreme judgments, unappellationality, and categoricity” [3, P.45].

Nevertheless, despite the fact that extremist

movements are quite aggressive, act contrary to public order and try to achieve their goals by all possible means, they still exclude destructive violence in their activities. They refuse to use the means, which leads to numerous victims. The danger is the starting the conflict, extremists can let the situation slip out of their control, which can lead to violence and bloodshed.

Most extremist organizations try to operate legally, which helps attract as many people as possible, who are not involved in active political life of the society, and even succeed in this field, winning votes in the elections to representative bodies of central and local government.

If the hotbeds of extremism ideology are ruling or elite circles, institutions of political, state or religious power that have influence on the whole society, the tactic of pitting various segments of the population, representatives of the confessional or ethnic groups against each other is widely used. Feelings of hatred, suspicion and xenophobia towards foreigners, representatives of certain professions, members of opposition political and public organizations, supporters of officially rejected ideological and religious trends, political, public and religious figures, who are not acceptable to the authorities, foreigners and non-believers are incited in the society. With the help of controlled mass media, provocative rumors and tall tales are spread about political opponents and ostracized parties, teachings and organizations, which can lead to an explosion of unprovoked, spontaneous, or organized, controlled, and officially encouraged social violence.

State extremism is an operation, carried out on the territory of one state, financed, organized, encouraged, managed or supported individually or collectively, with the help of logistical support to the state in order to intimidate another person, group, organization or other state. State extremism turns from "intra-state" to international extremism, including international elements in one form or another. The form of "purely internal state extremism" is conditional and relative, because at present the policy of internal state extremism is no longer carried out solely and not so much of the interests of national state: monopoly capital, as it reflects the interests of international capital, in particular, in the face of transnational monopolies.

International extremism in General is carried out against the representatives of foreign states and international organizations, the citizens of foreign states. Modern extremist movements have structured and hierarchically ordered associations of the citizens, expressed in the presence of localized ideological center and an extensive network of the local representation. They operate on the territory of many states, have an extensive banking infrastructure, with which they control financial flows, legalize funds, monitor the activities of the regional divisions, etc., use the media, communication technologies, Internet,

satellite TV, and others. All this is facilitated by the globalization of the world economy, the improvement of information technologies, the facilitation of the movement of people, resources and information across borders, etc.

Extremism is the little-studied problem that now has more questions than answers. Thus, many researchers note the great difficulties, associated with the development of the definition of "extremism". They explain this by the following points. Firstly, the complexity of the phenomenon: "the historical variability and multiplicity of combinations along the subject - object line". Secondly, the ideological saturation and, as a result, the possible bias of the researcher. Since analyzing any significant political phenomenon, "the researcher's approach is largely determined by ideological, political, and socio-philosophical attitudes and preferences". Thirdly, the presence of the "moral criterion", moral component. The concept of extremism: "not only reflects the certain type of activity of the subjects, but also purely negative assessment, emphasizes the destructiveness and is often identified with evil. Naturally, each researcher reserves the right to his own ethical interpretation of the facts of the political life.

The entire world community gives diametrically opposite assessments of the same events. The criteria of extremism can be generally distinguished from the activities of the national liberation movements, from the activities of the opposition political parties and social movements, and from the activities of representatives of traditional and non-traditional religions. According to this criteria, we need to decide, whether the nation has the right to autonomy and the creation of its own state, or not. Are the "greens", "anti-globalists" and "pacifists" representatives of the extremist movements? Can we say that the extremists are evil to the world around them and they do not bring anything but destabilization to the society? Indeed, they often interfere with the government policies by using extreme measures and drawing public attention to the particular problem. But is it necessary to interpret extremist actions as negative so unambiguously?

The subjects of extremism are social forces that do not have legitimate ways to influence the events in which they are involved: in socio-political, economic-financial or international conflict. If this contradiction is not resolved legitimately, it "breaks out into extremism" sooner or later. The alienation of the broad masses of the population from the real management of the global processes that determine the course of the world history leads to the emergence of ideas, and then the practice of extremism [4, P.58].

Extremism is the concentrated expression of the right of any person (or the society) to actively change the position of the society in all possible ways within the limits of justice. The only difference is in the understanding that there is justice to which both legitimate society and extremism appeal [5, P.25]. Extremism claims to be an active subject of the history.

The reason for the appearance of this phenomenon and the mechanism of its development have not yet been studied. Most researchers agree that extremism is caused not by the single cause, but by a whole complex of unsolvable problems. It stems from the society and is the nature of the protest: dissatisfaction with the political regime, the deteriorating socio-political situation, the aggravation of interethnic relations, environmental conditions, lack of opportunities of real and effective participation in the political life, the ideological vacuum, corruption in the government, globalization, etc. This is the kind of defensive response to the threats of the modern world. Some researchers focus not only on the internal socio-economic problems of the country, but also on external factors such as the geopolitical situation, the neighborhood with unstable states that export radical ideas and extremist organizations, etc.

The author of the article "Religious factor in modern terrorism" A.G. Kosichenko believes, that "the true cause of terrorism is the practice of solving problems by force, the practice so common in the modern world" [6, P.6]. He believes, that it was "aggressive world politics that gave rise to terrorism as the phenomenon". This reason can also be attributed to the cause of extremism. It is milder, nonviolent, but no less dangerous phenomenon that seeks to reshape the world in its own way. World politics ignores the interests of many countries, social groups, and huge segments of the population, any action, as we know, generates opposition. If an advanced state uses force to solve its issues (political, military, economic pressure), and another state or organization cannot defend its interests either by force or by legal means, all that remains to learn circumvent the law and fight with less force than the above.

Some authors believe that extremism is beginning to be applied as the form of the foreign policy. Thus, from the point of view of Gafiatulina N.Kh., Brusentseva D.M., "extremist organizations are often the tool for implementing geopolitical interests through the use of internal factors", "Islam is used as the technology; technology for inciting anti-system moods. At the same time, the main goal of this multi way combination is to facilitate the coming to power of other political forces by aggravating the current political situation inside, which, seeing the fate of their predecessors, will be loyal to external players" [7]. Before engaging in the fight against such phenomenon as extremism, it is necessary to study it carefully. Extremism is much less dangerous for the stability of the state in comparison with terrorism. In this regard, the entire world community is fighting mainly against the terrorist forces. However, we should not underestimate extremism, under certain conditions, in particular, when the struggle does not bring its results, when the economic and social political situation in the country deteriorates even more, or when the government pushes them to do so, declaring an open struggle for them, etc., turns into terrorism.

Moreover, the causes of extremism and terrorism, with few exceptions, are the same. In all likelihood, it is easier to prevent extremism in the particular region by tracking the motives and solving them, than later to deal with organized movements. Fighting extremism may be easier than fighting terrorism, which requires destroying its ideological foundation. But for the final victory over extremism, it is necessary to eliminate the causes of tension and conflicts. It is necessary to consider political, economic, environmental, socio-cultural, ethnopolitical, and military problems; to conduct an adequate policy that meets all the internal needs of the state. It is also necessary to reduce the level of violence in the world politics and go through negotiations, compromises and mutual understanding [8, P.81].

In recent years, the world has witnessed new waves of violent extremism that have taken the lives of many innocent people. Whether based on religious, ethnic or political grounds, extremist ideologies glorify the supremacy of the particular group, and oppose more tolerant and inclusive society. This poses two distinct but related challenges for contemporary societies: the rise of violent extremism and its spread across national borders and the governance of increasingly diverse and multi-cultural societies. While violent extremism requires interventions to protect the security of people and assets, prevention of violent extremism needs to look beyond strict security concerns to development related causes and solutions to the phenomenon. Experiences in both development and peace building show that an increase in the levels of inclusion and tolerance in communities can lead to both better governance of diversity and to societies better inoculated against violent extremism. Tolerance for diversity and intercultural understanding are also at the heart of the new 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, and particularly Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, on building peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

The root causes of violent extremism are complex, multifaceted, intertwined, and relate to the structural environment in which radicalization and possibly violent extremism can start to take hold. Violent extremism is the product of historical, political, economic and social circumstances, including the impact of regional and global power politics. Growing horizontal inequalities are one of the consistently cited drivers of violent extremism. Critically, unemployment or poverty alone is not the only push factor inciting violence and extremism: perceptions of injustice, human-rights violations, social-political exclusion, widespread corruption or sustained mistreatment of certain groups, are also considered important push factors. When all these horizontal inequalities come together for the particular group, radical movements and violence are more likely to erupt.

Many recent societal conflicts are interlinked and point to two distinct but related challenges for global,

regional, national and local governance: the rise of the violent extremism and its spread across national borders; and the governance of increasingly diverse, multi-cultural societies.

Materials and methods of research. The research methodology is based on the dialectical method, freed from materialistic or idealistic monism and based on the pluralistic, multilinear interdependence of all social phenomena. We also used the method of dialectical interdependence and interaction of methods: theoretical and empirical, historical and logical, induction and deduction in the study of the formation and development of ethnic identity in our country. The theoretical basis is based on existing theoretical and empirical publications on extremism and terrorism. In this article were used abstract-logical, analytical, monographic, economic-statistical, sociological, expert methods, as well as the methods of economic-mathematical analysis, modeling and forecasting.

Research results. The questions of phenomenology and tendencies of criminal religious extremism were considered in the study. System-structural analysis of its criminological properties and penal characteristic peculiarities of separate institutionalized and extra-institutionalized forms of religious extremism was conducted. In the study, technical and historical- juridical methods were applied. The study and generalization of theoretical materials of the study field were undertaken. Scientific novelty of the study is expressed, in particular, through such its provisions as definition of the authors' concept "religious extremism", "criminal religious extremism".

The authors analyzed foreign legal models peculiarities of counteraction against religious extremism and its separate kinds. The authors' understanding the criminological characteristic of the social consciousness and religious extremism development tendencies in Kazakhstan.

Specific personal character traits of an extremist and factorial complex of criminal religious extremism were described and limitations of modern Kazakhstan legislation, regulating the different aspects of struggle against the religious extremism. Besides, propositions on improving current legislation, regulating liability for the crimes, being the subject of this study, were formulated and substantiated, directions of improving penal and special criminological measures against the religious extremism were determined; a set of specific revisions and amendments in the Republic of Kazakhstan legislation was proposed. [10, P.5].

Conclusion. In the conclusion it should be noted, that the countering violent extremism requires interventions to protect the security of people and assets. Integrated approaches need to go beyond strict the security concerns, and also look at the conditions conducive to violent extremism. Hence, after identifying commonly accepted drivers of radicalization: structural as well as psychological that can ultimately result in violent extremist behavior; this paper suggests the package of integrated actions aimed at mitigating and preventing violent extremism through more inclusive development and promoting tolerance and respect for diversity.

М.А. Алтыбасарова, С.К. Молдабаева, Д.А. Рахметова
КЕАҚ Торайғыров университеті, Павлодар, Қазақстан
E-mail: mika_al68@mail.ru

ҚАЗІРГІ ҚОҒАМДАҒЫ ЭКСТРЕМИЗМНІҢ ПАЙДА БОЛУЫ МЕН ТАРАЛУЫНЫҢ НЕГІЗГІ АЛҒЫШАРТТАРЫ

Андатпа: Қазіргі қоғамда экстремизмнің таралуы терроризм мен фундаментализммен қатар ең өткір мәселелердің бірі болып табылады. Қазіргі экстремизм қозғалыс ретінде саяси партиялардың, қоғамдық қозғалыстардың және заңсыз ұйымдардың қызметі болып табылады. Олар нақты саяси мақсаттар мен идеологиялық негіздерге ие және зорлық-зомбылықтан басқа да, мүмкін болатын барлық құралдарды қолданады. Сондай-ақ, қазіргі экстремизм саяси, ұлттық (этникалық), діни, экологиялық, экономикалық және басқа идеологиялық ағымдарға бөлінеді. Бірақ іс жүзінде барлық мотивтер бір-бірін толықтырып, бір-бірімен байланысты және басқа да идеологиялық белгілі бір саяси мақсаттарды қамтиды. Экстремизмнің барлық осы формаларында радикалды революциялық, радикалды консервативті немесе фундаменталистік сипаттағы тенденциялар болуы мүмкін. Қазіргі экстремизм қарапайым және қол жетімді идеологиямен сипатталады. Егер идеология өте күрделі болса, онда экстремистік күштер бұқараға қол жетімді ұрандарды қолданады. Экстремистік бірлестіктер, қоғамдық өмірдің күрделі мәселелерін шешудің қол жетімді жолдары мен құралдарын ұсыну, көпшілікті оларды іс жүзінде сәтті жүзеге асыру мүмкіндігіне сендіру және нәтижесінде жеткілікті кең әлеуметтік негізге ие болу қабілетімен сипатталады. Қазіргі уақытта көптеген елдер экстремистік және террористік ұйымдармен бірлесіп күресуге тырысуда. Қазақстан сияқты көпконфессиялы, көп ұлтты саяси жүйесі теңгерімсіз және идеологиялық вакуумы толтырылмаған мемлекет үшін бұл феноменді зерделеу ерекше өзекті. Қазіргі заманғы экстремизмнің пайда болуы мен эволюциясы жағдайларын, оның азаматтық қоғам мен мемлекеттік құрылымдардың жұмыс істеуіне, елдегі қоғамдық-саяси жағдайға әсерін жан-жақты зерделеу қажет.

Түйін сөздер: экстремизм, терроризм, жанжал, жаһандану, цифрландыру, ақпараттық технологиялар, өркениет, діни көзқарастар, саяси көзқарастар, толеранттылық.

М.А. Алтыбасарова, С.К. Молдабаева, Д.А. Рахметова
НАО Торайгыров университет, Павлодар, Казахстан
E-mail: mika_al68@mail.ru

ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРЕДПОСЫЛКИ ВОЗНИКНОВЕНИЯ И РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ ЭКСТРЕМИЗМА В СОВРЕМЕННОМ ОБЩЕСТВЕ

Аннотация: Экстремизм в XXI веке, в условиях глобализации и информатизации общества, приобрел новую форму своего проявления. Тема распространения экстремизма и борьбы с ним всегда была достаточно актуальной для большинства государств, и Республика Казахстан в данном случае – не исключение. Учитывая такие современные процессы, как глобализация и переход современного общества к информационному, в котором происходят такие процессы, как активное распространение и прогрессивно увеличивающееся влияние новых информационных технологий на все сферы общественной жизни, можно определить экстремизм как приверженность к крайним взглядам и в особенности методом действий, радикально отрицающим общепризнанные в обществе нормы и правила через совокупность насильственных проявлений, совершаемых отдельными лицами и специально организованными группами и сообществами, которые создают реальную угрозу общественной безопасности и порядку, свободам граждан и жизнедеятельности государства.

В эру информационного общества пропаганда становится самым главным оружием экстремистов. Пропаганда и призывы – главные факторы, наиболее сильно влияющие на неокрепшие умы молодежи. На наш взгляд, в рамках научного знания, для рассмотрения данного явления разумно использовать цивилизационный и культурологический подходы. В современном мире принято говорить о столкновении западной и восточной культур, различных по своим ценностям (рациональным, потребительским и меркантильным – западная цивилизация, и духовных, религиозных - восточная цивилизация).

Ключевые слова: экстремизм, терроризм, конфликт, глобализация, цифровизация, информационные технологии, цивилизация, религиозные воззрения, политические взгляды, толерантность.

Information about authors:

Altybassarova M.A. – PhD in Political Sciences, Professor, Department of Management and Politology; Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraigyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan; mika_al68@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5671-9119>

Moldabayeva M.A. – Master in Political Sciences, Department of Management and Political Science; Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraigyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan; saule_85@listl.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3398-8820>

Rakhmetova D.A. – Master in Economics and Business, Senior Lecturer, Department of Management and Political Science; Non-Profitable Joint-Stock Company Toraigyrov University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan; d.life.d@mail.ru <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7925-7535>

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M.B. Assanbayev, T. Kilybayev

Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan.

E-mail: mbasanbayev@gmail.com

MOVING TO A BIG CITY: INTERNAL MIGRATION PATTERNS IN KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract. The paper examines the nature of the internal migration in Kazakhstan and the effects this movement has had on urbanization of the country. The survived industry in the big cities, as well as economic and social advantages of the cities and ongoing deepening of the territorial division of labor force are characterized by the influx of the rural population to the major cities. What motivates people to move from the rural areas to the major cities sounds quite ordinary. Search for a job, need for a qualified medical care, cultural and educational potential of a big city. The dynamics of internal moves in the direction of major cities and its impact to urban infrastructure is clearly seen on the example of Almaty, which is the largest city of the country. In this regard, the authors revealed how the growth of Almaty agglomeration went through at the expense of its suburban areas and nearby rural settlements. The study has also identified the migrants' coping and patterns of accommodation at the outskirts of Almaty.

Key words: Kazakhstan, Almaty, internal migration, migration patterns, unemployment, outskirts, conflict.

Introduction. With the collapse of Soviet-type planned economy in the 1990s, Kazakhstan experienced many of the same hardships of economic transition as other formerly communist countries. Indeed, it was during this period that the rural poverty has become scaring alternative for many villagers of the country. As agriculture decreased, people moved into urban areas in a search of a job opportunity. A large-scale internal migration, which began in the 1990s, had tremendous impact for the demographic and socio-economic situation in urban areas. In just one year, in 1991, less than half million people have participated in internal migration towards major cities [1, p. 82-83]. It was the largest displacement of population within a country in its contemporary history. And only in 2019 this figure decreased to 70 thousand people [2].

Meanwhile, the outbreak of the COVID-19 has worsened the economic situation in urban areas. The contraction of economic activities in major cities has led to rising unemployment, which could in turn cause social and political tension in the near future. Growing pressure on urban infrastructure can be easily found on the example of Almaty city, a country's largest mega polis. The case of internal migration's impact at the outskirts of Almaty city is rather unique. The city's geographical proximity to surrounding agrarian and densely populated regions, the existing transportation, communication and infrastructure potential and comfortable climatic and educational-cultural environments are what the poverty-stricken rural families often take into consideration if they had decided to migrate in the direction of Almaty. Not accidentally, "its population

grew by 63.5% since 1992. Almaty remains the country's most populated city, with 1,854,800 residents in 2019. Its share of the country's total population increased from 6.9% in 1992 to 10.1% in 2019" [3, p.10]. At the same time, short distance moves between small towns and rural settlements within Almaty region has reduced conflict potential in the areas of origin and worsened situation at the outskirts of Almaty. For the most part, these conflicts basically linked to the issues of housing.

Literature review. There are a few empirical works dedicated to the study of internal migration in Kazakhstan. "Routes and roots" of Kazakh identity: urban migration in post-socialist Kazakhstan" focused on urban migration in post-socialist Kazakhstan [4, pp. 661-679], while "Analiz vnutrennih migratsionnih protsessov v kazakstane i gorode almaty. Vivodi, meri i rekomendatsii" [5, 234 p.] is dedicated to the overview of rural-urban migration in Kazakhstan between 1990 and 2010. "Etnicheskie, migrantskie konflikti i preventivnaya etnopolitika" [6, 89 p.] and "Faktori vozniknoveniya kofliktov na mejetnicheskoi osnove v kazakstane" [7, 83 p.] can be read in reference to the intersection of conflict and migration in Kazakhstan. These publications were pioneering ones in contributing to the study of internal migration as key to understanding conflict in Kazakhstan at a time when research in this field was almost unheard of.

There are several other works in the scholarly oeuvre of Kazakhstan dedicated to the study of migration, however in these works internal migration was not a focal point for scholars, as attention was directed toward studying the emigration flows to and out of the country.

Theories. An analysis of a large-scale internal migration in Kazakhstan during the last three decades reveals the applicability of certain models within the framework of the macro-level theories. In particular, Ravenstein's laws of migration, the Todaro-Harris theory and relating to this the approach of Connell J., Dasgupta, B., Laishley, R. and Lipton, M. that this study uses can be applicable to analyze the causes of rural-urban migration in Kazakhstan. I argue that of all the migration theories, the above-mentioned theories appears to be the most appropriate for describing the factors that influence rural-urban migration in Kazakhstan, since not everything from these theoretical suppositions can be applied to this case.

For instance, the Ravenstein's laws of migration is an old macro-level theory [8, pp. 41-54], claiming that population move from rural settlements to the outskirts of the large cities because people always are trying to escape the areas of low opportunity and find more attractive areas of high opportunity. According to this theory the choice of destination is often regulated by distance. All of these can be found on the suburbs of the former capital city of Almaty. Located in south-eastern part of the country, Almaty has become the basic place of destination for many internal migrants from the rural south, south-east and east Kazakhstan. For the most part, all of these regions regarded agrarian, but not all of them regarded as the area of low opportunity. Almaty is also in relative proximity to the southern region of Turkestan oblast, which has the highest agrarian opportunity and is the most densely populated region in the country.

Todaro and Harris put forward the negative impact of migration in terms of increasing unemployment, underemployment and urban poverty in the destination in their "Migration, Unemployment and Development: A Two-Sector Analysis" [9, pp. 126-142]. This is applicable approach in analyzing rural-urban migration and urban unemployment in the suburbs of Almaty. Over the last years Almaty repeatedly has demonstrated the highest level of unemployment throughout the country. In 2015, the highest unemployment rate has been fixed here again. Then the Mayor of Almaty, Ahmetzhan Esimov had to state that one of the reasons for the high level of unemployment was the incessant growth of internal migration [10]. On May 2020, Almaty, as one of the main destinations for internal migration, faced the high rate of unemployment again. The Kursiv, business weekly, having cited the official statistics, awarded the current leadership in unemployment to Almaty. It also claimed about a large number of unemployed in the densely populated Almaty oblast [11].

The main attention in the Todaro-Harris theory is made on migrants rather than on productivity. It also gives a better understanding of relationship between education and wages. For instance, more highly educated migrants have higher expected urban

incomes owing both to higher wages and to greater chances of obtaining employment [9, pp. 126-142]. This trend can be easily found at the outskirts of Almaty.

Connell J., Dasgupta, B., Laishley, R., Lipton, M. add further perspective in understanding the rural-urban migration in Kazakhstan in their collective work "Migration from Rural Areas: The Evidence from Village Studies". They state that rural poverty is a cause of migration and even migration remittances are unlikely to increase rural areas' prosperity unless significant investment opportunities exist there [12, p. 228]. This is what exactly taking place in Kazakhstan, where the countryside remains deprived area, with high rate of unemployment, lowest per capita income and with the unsolved issues of urgent medical care, social insurance and welfare programs. That's probably why during the first two decades the driving force of internal migration in Kazakhstan was a highly mobile population of a labor age. Highest level of internal migration in Kazakhstan was fixed between 1991-2007 years. Then, due to statistics about 300 thousand citizens were annually on the move. In other words, proportion of people changing their residence within the country (people who actively migrate from one area to another area and the people who migrate within the same area) for the period from 1991 to 2007 amounted to 68.8% of the total flow of migration. Not less than 4.8 million people became displaced within the country [1, p. 82]. In the following years such activities have gradually gone down. Nevertheless, the noted migration theories are still explicitly theoretical for our case. As Russell King states, "migration theories often bring about a huge amount of new information to our store of knowledge about migration in the form of fresh statistics, as well as interesting arguments and disputes" [13, p. 43], but they do not provide a proper understanding and interpretation of the nature of internal movement. Even a preliminary glance at those migration theories that can be applied in terms of concepts and structures required to encapsulate a thorough study of rural-urban migration in Kazakhstan, nevertheless still require further development.

Methodology. The last 2009 population census in Kazakhstan is used to identify and analyze the data applied to internal migration for the period of first two decades after Kazakhstan's independence in 1991, while the recent data related to similar processes for the period of the 2012 and 2020, have been collected from the website of the Agency for strategic planning and reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Bureau of National statistics [14]. Through some interviews and observations amongst internal migrants in 2009, conducted by the authors in the western and north-western outskirts of the city of Almaty, previously known as Shanyrak-1, Shanyrak-2, Aigerim, Bakay, Darkhan, Ojet, Ulzhan, this paper explores the migrants' strategies of coping and patterns of accommodation at the outskirts of Almaty. Now these suburbs are included into unified Alatau

district of Almaty by local authorities to manage a wide range of issues among internal migrants. This determining location has been chosen for interviews not accidentally. Taking into consideration that the logic of settlements development throughout the city is quite similar, it is expected that city's authorities will undertake the same package of measures previously undertaken in Alatau district in regard to other parts of the city. The emergence of Naurzbybay district of Almaty in the western side of the city in 2014 and intense development of road and construction facilities in the eastern suburbs are clear evidence of it.

1. The Dynamics of internal migration in Kazakhstan. The unregulated internal migration has become reality for Kazakhstan since the late 1980s, when the situation in rural areas started to decline. The most challenging situation with massive migration processes in the country occurred in 1991, when more than 400 thousand people participated in internal migration. The relatively high levels of Kazakhstan's internal migration at a range of around more than 300 thousand people in a year had repeatedly occurred between 1992 and 1995. Between 1996 and 2003 the share of the internal migration does not exceed 300,000 people annually, as it seen in table 1.

Table 1 – Dynamics of internal migration between 1991 and 2003 (in thousand)

Year	Internal Migration	Including	
		Interregional migration	Intraregional migration
1991	431 262	155 766	275 496
1992	361 356	136 094	225 262
1993	347 652	134 445	213 207
1994	327 323	131 002	196 321
1995	304 959	123 383	181 576
1996	236 957	97 524	139 433
1997	204 569	81 060	123 509
1998	228 610	96 973	131 637
1999	232 427	131 815	100 612
2000	276 699	145 903	130 796
2001	271 728	136 390	135 338
2002	269 092	103 868	165 224
2003	291 758	107 646	184 112

Source: 1) Agentstvo Respubliki Kazakstan po statistike (2008) "Kazakstan: reformi i razvitiye, 1991-2007" [Kazakhstan: the reforms and development by 1991-2007]. Astana, 2008. P. 112; 2) Statistical Yearbook (2009) "Kazakstan v tsifrah. 1991-2008" [Kazakhstan in figures. 1991-2008]. Astana, 2009. P. 16; 3) Demographic statistics. Population migration of the Republic of Kazakhstan between 1991-2003. Internal migration. The Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Published online <<https://stat.gov.kz/official/industry/61/statistic/5>> accessed November 11, 2020.

However, new legislative reforms, such as the adoption of a "Land Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan" in 2003, aimed at legalizing private ownership on agriculture lands in Kazakhstan, led to the next phase of intensification of internal migration. This trend at a range of more than 300 thousand people in a year started in 2004 and continued until 2013, as seen in table 2.

Table 2 – Dynamics of internal migration in 2003-2013 (in thousand)

Period	Internal Migration	Including	
		Interregional migration	Intraregional migration
2003	291 758	107 646	184 112
2004	317 928	127 474	190 454
2005	298 627	131 012	167 615
2006	295 057	131 303	163 754
2007	311 740	139 542	172 198
2008	344 373	157 974	186 399
2009	364 655	171871	192784
2010	366 037	173266	192771
2011	364 638	175057	189581
2012	337 841	146419	191422
2013	337267	146157	191110

Source: Demographic statistics. Population migration of the Republic of Kazakhstan between 1991-2003. Internal migration. The Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Published online <<https://stat.gov.kz/official/industry/61/statistic/5>> accessed November 11, 2020.

The very recent statistics, however, shows a rapid decrease in activity of internal migration. In 2014 [15] and 2015 [16] the share of internal migration has been halved. But in 2019, as it was mentioned above, the number of people participated in internal migration decreased to 70 thousands per year [2]. Meanwhile, the outbreak of covid-19 pandemic has significantly complicated the situation in Kazakhstan, as elsewhere in the world. In the near future, the country will face a massive downsizing and closure of small and medium-sized enterprises, wage cuts and deterioration in living standards against the backdrop of galloping inflation. This problem is likely to decrease "out of villages" migration, although the proportion of rural population has remained virtually unchanged for the last three decades. According to the Statistical agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the share of rural population in 1991 was 42% against 57.3% of urban population. Three decades later, by October 2020, the share of rural and urban population was fixed at 41% for rural and 59% for urban population, as it seen in table 3. This suggests that the country's rural population grew mostly due to natural increase.

Table 3 – The population of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 1991, 2008, 2020 (in thousand)

Years	Total population, In thousand	Including:		As a percentage of total population	
		urban	rural	urban	rural
October, 1991	16 451.7	9 366,9	6 991,3	57.3	42.7
October, 2002	14 823	8365	6458	56.4	43.6
October, 2010	16 210 144	8726907	7483237	58.8	41.2
October, 2020	18 809210	11 087 503	7 721 707	59	41

Source: 1) Statistical Yearbook (2009) “Kazakhstan in figures. 1991 – 2008”. Astana, 2009. P. 13.
2) Demographic statistics. The Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2020. The Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Published online <<https://stat.gov.kz/official/industry/61/statistic/5>> accessed November 11, 2020.

Meanwhile, of all the cities of the country, the former capital city of Almaty remains the most preferred place of destination in terms of short distance move. What we today witness is the change of demographic structure of Almaty and its surrounding area due to its geographical proximity to the country’s most densely populated regions. The city has the economic-social potential, where most of business activities, universities and cultural heritage and entertainment still concentrated. Sustainable infrastructure of this city, as well as comfortable climate and educational-cultural environments are what the poverty-stricken families from rural settlements and nearby small towns often take into consideration if they had decided to short distance move within the country.

2. What lies behind internal migrants’ logic to move to the outskirts of Almaty? To address this question, it is important to investigate what the reasons are that motivate the internal migrants to settle in the outskirts of Almaty city. Our understanding of it is based on sociological surveys commissioned by the Department of Internal Policy of Almaty Municipality in 2006 [17] and 2009 [18]. Even though sociological surveys a bit outdated, the reasons that motivate the internal migrants to settle in the outskirts of Almaty city are still very much up to date. According to the results of the first survey, less than half of the internal migrants in Almaty were from different regions of Kazakhstan (40.6%), whereas less than a quarter of internal migrants were from nearby rural districts of Almaty region (21.7%), such as Enbekshikazakh rural district, Uyghur rural district, Raiymbek rural district, Panfilov rural district, Karasai rural district

and Balkhash rural district. The rest of the migrants were from rural districts of the nearby Zhambyl region – 22.8%, Turkestan region– 22.3% and 17.4% from East Kazakhstan. Among the most prevalent causes of migration from rural areas to a city were social and economic motives. For instance, 35.8% of internal migrants responded that their main reason for moving to Almaty was a search of a job. 7.5% of the respondents pointed out on a business as a reason for move. 19.3% of the respondents stated that reason of movement was a family. For 14.2% of the respondents the reason is access to education in the city. 8.9% of the respondents pointed the marriage as a reason for movement, and interestingly 8.3% of respondents seen repatriation as the main reason of move back to home [19].

Similar research carried out in 2009 also revealed that majority of the internal migrants sought to come to Almaty because of a greater employment opportunity and access to education there. Quite significant factors that affected the choosing of this destination were the intention to get more qualified profession and the desire to buy housing. Every fourth respondent sought to obtain qualified health care [18].

In general, the results of sociological surveys carried out in 2006 and 2009 are periodically confirmed in all the latest statistics on internal migration. Analyzing these data and taking into account the nature of country's urbanization, we should recognize that Almaty, apparently, turned into the city recipient of internal migrants. One cannot help agreeing with Kazinform's 2016 publication when it claims “that stable population growth in Almaty is due to continuous migration from three nearby regions - Almaty, Zhambyl and Turkestan regions” [20] However, it’s still impossible to talk about the exact number of the internal migrants in Almaty as many thousand people remain non-registered and out of the official statistics.

What’s more, Almaty keeps priority as a nationwide center of higher education. A quarter of all the higher education institutions are located in this city. In 2010/2011 academic year of the 149 higher education institutions of Kazakhstan 52 were located in Almaty. In the next year, following the nationwide reduction of the higher education institutions to 146, the 47 were still located in Almaty. And that doesn’t even count the estimates of institutions of technical and vocational education, according to which 69 out of 804 were also located in Almaty. It was not surprising, therefore, that in 2011, 72.3% of all arrivals amongst the internal migrants in Almaty were from the youth aged between 14 to 29 years old [21, p. 26]. As of the beginning of the 2019/2020 academic year, of the 125 higher education institutions 41 were still located in Almaty [22]. All this points how Almaty has been traditionally an attractive place not only for the youth, but for their parents and relatives. Choosing this particular city as a place of permanent

or temporary residence is happening for a couple of reasons, at least. People tend to come to this city to meet their 2 basic needs: access to employment and education. After all, the majority of educational institutions, as well as production facilities and small and medium businesses situated in Almaty. To say nothing about entertainment and cultural life that is so necessary for the growing generation.

3. Migrants' Strategies of Coping and Patterns of Accommodation in the outskirts of Almaty: a case of conflict potential. Of particular note are the migrants' strategies of coping and patterns of their accommodation in the outskirts of Almaty. According to our investigation, internal migrants' house building strategy is based on kinship or friendship ties amongst themselves. The standard process of house building is as follows: newly arrived internal migrants form community with their relatives who arrived before. Together, they all are involved in the construction of housing. Correspondingly, the migrant's house is built by a group of interconnected people in the short time. Such a house construction tradition among the Kazakhs has been known as "Asar". For internal migrants the meaning of the tradition is that, through the joint efforts of relatives and fellow villagers you can quickly build housing for those who are in urgent need of it. As a rule, the construction speed of a new house depends on how motivated are the people who participate in the construction process. Since those who have arrived first usually seek to help to the newly arrived ones, the latter manages to build housing in the short run. For this reason, those who arrived later quite often live in nearby distance from older settlers. It might be the same street or the places in the immediate vicinity from each other. Those who arrived later may manage to build houses on their own, but it takes more time and financial resources. The last example is often applicable to the rich families, which try to achieve their goals on their own.

The process of chaotic house building, however, is not without challenge. Its impact sometimes tended to be one of the sources of radicalization of relationship between the state and internal migrants. The first evidence of hostility started at the beginning of 2014 on the outskirts of Almaty, in the districts of "Bakay", "Shanyrak-1", "Shanyrak-2" when Almaty Municipality began to demolish homes that led to an open confrontation between the police and internal migrants. The culmination of these hostilities took place on July 14, 2006 in the districts of "Shanyrak-1" and "Shanyrak-2". Uprising broke out suddenly and led to devastating results. According to official information, one police officer killed, dozens injured, hundreds of participants have been arrested. One of the participants, the famous Kazakh poet and well-known dissident of the Soviet period, Aron Atabek, has been sentenced to 18 years, with the wording "for the organization of mass disorder" [23].

According to our interview with lawyer

Denis Alimbekov, "around 250-300 houses were demolished in the district of Bakay by decree of the court in 7th July 2006. However, on 14th July 2014 the same plans for the demolition of houses in the neighborhood Shanyrak-1 and Shanyrak-2 districts led to a great bloodshed" [24]. It should be mentioned that Denis Alimbekov has been a trial procedure after the events of 14th July 2014 between police and residents of the districts Bakay, Shanyrak-1 and Shanyrak-2. As far as we understood Denis Alimbekov, it became clear the following. The inspectors of Almaty city Municipality had not had accurate information on questions of landowning. But this kind of information was necessary to initiate the process of the demolition of houses of internal migrants. Therefore, the inspectors initially have misled internal migrants, having violated the rights of the latter. Unofficially they have announced about the beginning of legalization of lands and houses that obliged internal migrants to pay an administrative penalty. Those who really needed it immediately produced an administrative penalty payment and gave the copies of identity cards, as well as other personal data. However, the inspectors of Almaty city have used these personal data for the submission of claims against internal migrants. Instead of legalization of lands and houses, the migrants received writ of summons for trial and decision about the demolition of their homes, which finally led to bloodshed on 14 July, 2014.

Zaure Nurmuhambetova resides in the district of Shanyrak-1. After the clashes with security forces in 2014, local residents elected her chairman of the "People's Committee for the protection of constitutional rights to land and housing". On July 2009, in an interview with us, Zaure Nurmukhanbetova said that the parts of the population had acquired the rights for plots of land and housing, others having rented land took residence for legal employment and social benefits in a city. There were those who managed to legalize the private property. There were also some plots of land and buildings which remained problematic, as they located in the prohibited area within the Red Line, like the water and pipelines protection zones [25]. It's completely in the logic of radical development of conflict due to the special significance of any part of land as a strategic resource for life and housing, as in case with the internal migrants. According to the last population census in Kazakhstan, in 1999, the internal migrants have already achieved one third of population of the big cities. Therefore such kind of conflicts can be classified often as intractable problems.

The ethnic structure of internal migrants also has its logical explanation. Typically, internal migrants are mainly Kazakhs, which could be easily explained. The ethnic Kazakh population has been always dominant in rural areas of the country. The logic behind this was the policy to control internal migration within the framework of a centralized

system of governance during the Soviet period. This was an ideological commitment to the idea of keeping indigenous population in rural areas where they were employed in cattle breeding and agricultural sector. This policy led to the emergence of the ethnic Kazakh dominance in the makeup of the rural population.

However, the crash of Soviet planned economy led to the decline of agriculture and production activity of the rural settlements, where the majority of local people used to work. A host of problems in the rural settlements led to deterioration of the social services and quality of life at large. And all these have occurred rather quickly and in nearly every area of agriculture. As a result, rising socio-economic gap between a city and a village had undermined the value of rural life. As of today, only few rural areas could have brought agricultural production back on a comparable scale.

This situation has tremendously stimulated internal migration aspiration within Kazakhstan. Especially since the start of the post-Soviet period nothing would have stopped the ethnic Kazakhs' migration towards big cities and their countryside. The ethnic Kazakhs who have returned to Kazakhstan from China, Uzbekistan and Mongolia aren't making up a considerable part of newcomers in the cities. There is also few groups of settlers from the zones of ecological disasters (the Aral Sea region, the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site), but their share is quite minimal. This contingent of migrants as an independent factor is not able to have significant influence in shaping the face of modern cities.

However, the dynamics of internal migration did not change the percentage of rural population, which remains relatively stable. The rural settlements are still home to more than one third of Kazakhstan's population. There is also need to state that increasing number of the youth implies a host of difficulties that would be faced by the country in the future. Statistics depicted such dynamics three decades ago. In the case of Kazakhstan, one should take into consideration the following.

Since the demographic structure of internal migration, as it was mentioned above, basically consists of the ethnic Kazakhs, a sense of belongingness to indigenous population results in their active movement within the country giving migration ethnic overtones.

Conclusion. What should be done to stop a large-scale internal migration in Kazakhstan? And should it be done? That's a tricky question. For the most part, internal migration patterns in Kazakhstan remain largely unknown. From one hand, the point here is that internal migration patterns in Kazakhstan mostly refer to inevitable urbanization process of the country. In this regard, a specific package of measures either special programs aimed at stepping down this process, as such do not exist. From the other hand, the causes of that situation originated from decline of agriculture and rural settlements. The traditional rural landscape and way of life came to nearly complete halt at a time when the limited industrial jobs and enterprises preserved in urban areas. Many internal migrants from rural areas in Kazakhstan had no other choice rather than to move towards the big cities, at best. How to revitalize and make rural areas more attractive for a life, that's another matter.

The government should adopt a set of measures for agricultural development and create new industries and job opportunities in agrarian areas. Special efforts should be made to boost peasant agriculture and rural communities, not saying about raising income and commercializing agriculture. Otherwise, until rural areas throughout Kazakhstan are far from improving people will continue to leave rural settlements as unattractive places being in favor of a big city. In this respect, the issue of internal migration must be settled on a nation-wide level. At the same time, the dynamics of internal migration illustrates how the demographic of the outskirts of towns significantly changes and increases some conflict when internal migration rate within a country reaches a very high level.

М. Б. Асанбаев, Т. Қилыбаев

Абай атындағы ҚазҰПУ, Алматы, Қазақстан

E-mail: mbasanbayev@gmail.com

ҮЛКЕН ҚАЛАҒА КӨШУ: ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ ІШКІ МИГРАЦИЯ

Аннотация. Мақалада Қазақстандағы ішкі көші-қон сипаты және бұл қозғалыстың елдің урбанизациясына әсері қарастырылады. Ірі қалаларда сақталып қалған өнеркәсіп, экономикалық және әлеуметтік артықшылықтар және жұмыс күшінің аумақтық бөлінісінің үздіксіз тереңдеуі ауыл тұрғындарының ірі қалаларға ағылуын туындатады. Ауыл тұрғындарын үлкен қалаларға көшуге итермелейтін себептер: жұмыс табу, білікті медициналық көмекке деген қажеттілік, үлкен қаланың мәдени-білімдік әлеуеті. Ірі қалалар бағытындағы ішкі қозғалыстардың динамикасы және олардың қалалық инфрақұрылымға әсері елдің ең ірі қаласы саналатын Алматы мысалында айқын көрінеді. Осыған байланысты авторлар Алматы агломерациясының өсуі оның қала маңындағы аудандар мен жақын маңдағы ауылдық елді мекендерге байланысты болғанын көрсетеді. Зерттеу барысында мигранттардың өмір сүру әдістері мен Алматы қаласының шетінде орналасу әдістері анықталды.

COVID-19 эпидемиясы ірі қалалардың экономикалық жағдайын нашарлатты. Ірі қалалардағы

экономикалық белсенділіктің төмендеуі жұмыссыздықтың көбеюіне әкелді, бұл өз кезегінде жақын арада әлеуметтік және саяси шиеленісті тудыруы мүмкін. Қалалық инфрақұрылымға қысымның артуын ішкі көші-қонның қала шетіне әсері Алматы қаласының мысалынан оңай байқауға болады. Қаланың географиялық жағынан ауылшаруашылық және халық көп шоғырланған аудандармен, инфрақұрылымдық әлеуетімен, сондай-ақ жайлы климаттық, білім және мәдени орта болуы ауыл тұрғындарының Алматыға жаппай қоныс аударуына себеп болатындығы көрсетілген. 1992 жылдан бастап қала халқының саны 63,5% өсті. 2019 жылы тұрғындар саны 1 854 800 адам дықұрады. Елдің жалпы халық санында қаланың үлесі 1992 жылғы 6,9% -дан 2019 жылы 10,1% -ға дейін өсті. Бұл үрдіс Алматы облысындағы шағын қалалар мен ауылдық елді мекендердегі қақтығыстардың потенциалын төмендетіп, Алматы қаласының маңындағы жағдайды күрт нашарлатты. Негізінен бұл қақтығыстардың көпшілігі шешілмеген тұрғын үй мәселелерімен байланысты.

Түйін сөздер: Қазақстан, Алматы, ішкі миграция, көші-қон заңдылықтары, жұмыссыздық, қаланың шеті, конфликт

М.Б. Асанбаев, Т. Килыбаев
КазНПУ имени Абая, Алматы, Қазақстан
E-mail: mbasanbayev@gmail.com

ПЕРЕЕЗД В БОЛЬШОЙ ГОРОД: ВНУТРЕННЯЯ МИГРАЦИЯ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается природа внутренней миграции в Казахстане и влияние этого движения на урбанизацию страны. Сохранившаяся промышленность в крупных городах, а также экономические и социальные преимущества городов и продолжающееся углубление территориального разделения рабочей силы характеризуются притоком сельского населения в крупные города. То, что побуждает людей переезжать из сельской местности в крупные города, звучит вполне обыденно. Это поиск работы, потребность в квалифицированной медицинской помощи, культурный и образовательный потенциал большого города. Динамика внутренних перемещений в направлении крупных городов и их влияние на городскую инфраструктуру хорошо видно на примере Алматы, который является крупнейшим городом страны. В связи с этим авторы отмечают, что рост Алматинской агломерации происходил за счет ее пригородных территорий и близлежащих сельских поселений. В ходе исследования были выявлены способы выживания мигрантов и способы размещения на окраинах Алматы.

Вспышка COVID-19 ухудшила экономическую ситуацию в больших городах. Снижение экономической активности в крупных городах привело к росту безработицы, что, в свою очередь, может вызвать социальную и политическую напряженность в ближайшем будущем. Растущее давление на городскую инфраструктуру можно легко увидеть на примере города Алматы, где влияние внутренней миграции на окраины города является уникальным кейсом. Географическая близость города к аграрным и густонаселенным районам, инфраструктурный потенциал и комфортная климатическая и образовательно-культурная среда - вот что часто принимают во внимание сельские семьи, если они решили мигрировать в Алматы. С 1992 года население города выросло на 63,5%. В 2019 году население составляло 1 854 800 человек. Доля города в общей численности населения страны увеличилась с 6,9% в 1992 году до 10,1% в 2019 году. В то же время перемещение на небольшие расстояния между малыми городами и сельскими поселениями в Алматинской области снизило конфликтный потенциал в местах исхода населения и ухудшило ситуацию на окраинах Алматы. Большинство конфликтов так или иначе связаны с нерешенными жилищными вопросами.

Ключевые слова: Казахстан, Алматы, внутренняя миграция, модели миграции, безработица, окраины городов, конфликт.

Information about the authors:

M.B. Assanbayev – Candidate of Science in Political Science, Professor-Researcher, Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan; mbasanbayev@gmail.com; <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1130-0845>

Kilybayev Talgat – PhD doctor of philosophy, post-doctoral student of the Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan; talgat_kilybayev@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7235>

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