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DEVELOPMENT OF MARKET ECONOMY IN KAZAKHSTAN

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Kazakhstan, like a number of other Asian countries, after the collapse of the USSR was at the beginning of the path of reforming economic structures. However, he did not have sufficient personal experience in shaping and using his market system. Therefore, Kazakhstan needed a good study of the practice of state regulation in developed countries. This, of course, will allow us to avoid the mistakes they made and take other measures.

Here it is necessary to distinguish 7 characteristic models of the market economy used in modern conditions.

1. American model;

2. Japanese model;
3. The German model;
4. Swedish model;
5. French model;
6. South Korean model;
7. The Chinese model.

It should be noted that the existing market systems and their development directions depend on the geographical location, availability of natural resources, historical conditions of development, traditions of the population and its customs, the level of development of productive forces and the social orientation of society.[1]

All countries have their own approaches and distinctive features of market economic conditions, but at the same time all market models have common features, which include: the presence of various forms of ownership, the prevalence of free prices for goods and services, a developed system of free competition, as well as the distribution of business activities, a certain system of state regulation of the economy. To understand the state of the economy at the beginning of independent development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, it is necessary to analyze the type of economic and social model of the state, which was chosen as the most acceptable for socio-political transformations in the transition period. The best option for Kazakhstan at that time was the option of a mixed economic model of the state, where it is gradually moving to a market system.[2]

Now let's focus more on the concept of "mixed economy".

A mixed economy is a system based on market relations and private enterprise with the simultaneous functioning of many other institutions, the main of which is the state. The experience of countries with mixed economies shows that the economic role of the state is not limited to ensuring the functioning of the public sector of the economy. This role presupposes the state's activity to regulate the economy as a whole and all its branches as a single system. Moreover, the role of the state in the functioning of the economic systems of these countries is not the same. It differs in the scale, forms and methods of state influence on the economy. This depends on the readiness of society to accept and support such intervention, and on the economic and political mentality of the population [3].

Kazakhstan's development model, defined by the movement from economy to politics, has proved that it contains the potential for future sustainable development of the market economy. It should be noted here that a stable economic basis is necessary for the formation of a strong state. And for the implementation of the economic strategy – stability of political priorities. As noted by President KTokayev in his Message to the people of Kazakhstan "the strategic task is to strengthen the authority of our country in Central Asia as a regional leader." [4]. Also, to give a new impetus to the economy, the Presidential Administration and the Government were instructed to study in detail all the proposals of domestic and foreign experts. And most importantly, the goal is to ensure the full development of market institutions and mechanisms with a stabilizing role of the state in the market economy.

The state faces a number of tasks that are performed by the state using its economic functions in a market economy. The goal is not to regulate the market mechanism, but to create conditions for its free functioning.

The main goals include:

- creation and regulation of the legal framework for the functioning of the economy;;
- antimonopoly regulation;
- implementation of a policy of macroeconomic stabilization;
- impact on resource allocation;
- activities in the field of income distribution.

It is also Necessary to strengthen the problems and difficulties that state regulation of the economy of our country is designed to cope with.[5]

As in any model of a market economy, there are positive and negative sides. For Kazakhstan, among the positive aspects are: effective allocation of resources; freedom of choice and actions of

consumers and entrepreneurs; ability to meet various needs, improve the quality of goods and services; initiation and optimal use of the results of scientific and technological progress. And the negative sides are:

- The extinction of competition;
- * Unequal income distribution;
- * Wasteful and inefficient production;
- * Instability: inflation and unemployment;
- Pricing and tariff issues by monopolists;
- * Inefficient small and medium-sized businesses;
- * Negative influence of monopolists;

So, we need to understand that in modern conditions, state regulation of the economy is an integral part of production. It solves a variety of tasks: for example, stimulating economic growth, regulating employment, and supporting exports. Specific directions, forms and scales of state regulation of the economy are determined by the nature and relevance of economic and social problems in the country in a given period. The most important goal of state regulation of the economy is to ensure economic and social stability and strengthen the existing system at home and abroad: increase the impact of the quasi-public sector, improve the efficiency of small and medium-sized businesses, introduce new projects to support the economy, support national businesses in international markets. Elbasy N. Nazarbayev also noted that two things are important for the growth of Kazakhstan's welfare: improving business conditions and developing the country's agro-industrial sector.[6]

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