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STATE INDUSTRIAL AND INNOVATIVE POLITICS IN THE CONTEXT OF PROVISION OF COMPETITIVENESS IN KAZAKHSTAN

In the long term Kazakh strategy of development “Kazakhstan - 2030” Prosperity, security and the improvement of the wealth of Kazakh people” one of the main and most important priority is the economic growth, based on the open market economy with a high level of foreign investment and inner savings, which can give an opportunity to reach real, stable and increasing pace of economic growth of Kazakh society.

For the further strength of the government, its safety, stable development of economy and the growth of the wealth of our citizens Kazakhstan need a long term, stability, peace, agreement and unity. The national idea is the ground for such unity which can unite the whole nation to reach scheduled goals. The success of the reforms will depend much on how the priorities of the long term strategy will be realized in the real economic sector; how the economy recovery will be held and a strong social politics.

The important role in these conditions acquires industrial and innovational politics of our government.

The task of forming of government politics, which could provide innovative development of Kazakh national economy, comes from economic issue to political. The subjects of this politics are the government, enterprises, business, science, their interaction and interconnection presents a great scientific and practical interest. This requires the development of the new legal bases of these relations, clear definition of functions and responsibility of each of them and also the transparency of their activity for the civil society. The last one is especially needed to control the effectiveness of the usage of the allocated state funds.

While following these terms scientific proved, industrial and innovative state politics should be created.

Key words: industrial policy, innovative development, innovative state policy, strategy of development, “Kazakhstan - 2030”.

State industrial and innovative politics is a component of social-economic politics, which expresses the attitude of the state towards innovative activity, defines goals, directions, forms of activity of Kazakh bodies of state power in the sphere of science and equipment.

For the political analysis of the role of the government in the formation of industrial and innovative politics the main factors, functions and mechanism of the relation between politics and economy should be reviewed. Kazakhstan enters a new phase of its development, when the society is faced difficult strategic task in the sphere of state building; when people have the right to create political mechanism which is need for realization of these tasks. It is needed to perform a big breakthrough in the political reforms, economy, and the creation of the stable base for the further development of the individual, society and government¹.

The global crisis which the world faced, affected not only economy, but it has a potential threat for the main institute of social organization- the government. It became obvious that the existing conception which presents the market as self-regulated system needs big changes. One of the first men who justified the interference of the government into economy was J. Keynes, and the area of those who followed it was later named the area of “Keynesianism”².

1 Ведуга, Е.Н. (2004). *Стратегия и экономическая политика*. Москва: Академичсекия проект, 24.

2 Кейнс, Д. (1997). *Общая теория*. Москва.

The consequences of the world crisis affected Kazakhstan where the government comes to help the economy. In the world crisis conditions our government created the following directions for economic stability: security of macroeconomic stability, social well-being, and economy modernization.

It was required to provide the stability of financial sector of the country by the adoption of financial stability law, reestablish the trust to the bank sector; it had to think about the measures for the income rising and the society employment by the realization of additional investment and regional programs; support small and medium business providing state order.

As a result of a set of anti-crisis measures adoption, which was created by the authority of Kazakhstan, young republic managed to provide food safety of the country, reestablish liquidity if the bank sector, solve the problem of shared construction.

The most important point of further development of the society together with political and economical and scientific and equipment factors is a spiritual and moral progress which is strongly connected with the revival of national consciousness¹.

Analyzing the steps of political development of Kazakhstan, it should be highlighted that the position of the authority of our state in relation to the society democratization is that the process should develop gradually, better against the background of growing prosperity of the society and appearance of institutes of the civil society. That is why in our government the most important elements of democratic development are economic reforms; wherein we should pay attention to the fact that while building a new state, the authority of our country tried to go ahead paying attention to the national interests and peculiarities.

Such attitude to the state's building was justified and gave positive results. Kazakhstan achieved certain results in the liberalization of political life. At the present time there is gradual development of political pluralism and democratic institutes.

The base of the successful functioning of any government is the security of the national interests of the country. The more relevant problem in the system of the national interests is the relations with the foreign investors on the exploitation of the mineral resources of Kazakhstan where national interests are not always respected. So, for example, the republic managed to reestablish the initial balance of economic interests of Kashagan project, Kazakhstan increased its share of participation to the level of the participant.

One more important direction in the providing of national interests is the degree of the government participation in the strategically political branches of economy. On this basis as it is required to increase the quality of the state control in the economic sphere, Kazakhstan authority widened its presence in the funds of the active TNC. In particular, the authority gained the share of participation in the share capital Kazakhmys PLC, by exchange and giving some shares in the joint-stock company "Eurasian Natural Resources Corporation" in the exchange for the additional shares outcome of Kazakhmys PLC.

Also there was a task to transfer to the ownership Pavlodar refining oil factory. Such measures will promote social and economic development of the country; the opportunity to govern big enterprises appears on a new qualified basis.

Prior to this politics authorities' activity is aimed at the economy development, development of the regions, creation of new working places, new technologies, strengthening of the control of prices for coal, petrol and electricity.

The government affects the economy of the country very much. The degree of the influence depends on the increasing of the competitiveness of home enterprises, analysis of types of activity, variety and quality of manufactured products. The stable development of the whole society depends on this where there are different demands which form to increase the level of economy. The influence of the government on the economy covers all elements of the public overproduction process are industry structures of the national economy- scientific and technical progress and implementation of the achievements of science and technology in production².

Education is a personnel training and retraining, health care, distribution and redistribution of the national income, price level, different groups of population income, payment of the labor, benefit, bank percentage and so on.

In order to develop real relations between the government and economy we can describe economic role of the government in different aspects of its activity. As scientists note: "Economic role of the

1 Беккер, Г. (1993). Экономический анализ, человеческий анализ, человеческое поведение. *Теория и история экономики и социальных институтов и систем*. Москва: Прогресс.

2 Албегова, I.M., Емцов, P.Г., Голопов, A.B. (1998). *Государственная экономическая политика: опыт перехода к рынку*. Москва.

government presents the degree of the government participation in the economic life of the society. With the development and deepening of process of means of production socialization there is a necessity of the government interference into the economy regulation; and the government becomes the organization which governs the economy of the country”¹.

In our point of view, economic functions of the government in a market economy are very various and they are expressed as following:

1. In order for market economy to function well there is necessity to create the legal base of economic relations. On this occasion different laws are developed in the country, which should regulate business activities, the rights and responsibilities of citizens are defined, law and order is provided².

2. It is necessary to stabilize economy which is defined by budget and tax and credit and money politics in order to overcome the downturn of production, decrease inflation and unemployment, support national currency³.

3. It is necessary to share the mineral recourses so that we could provide the population with the goods and services of the public consumption develop the state production that was not passed the self-employed. The government creates conditions for agriculture development, transport, connection; costs for science and defense are counted.

4. We should take appropriate measures for social provision of population, the state should guarantee the minimum of salary, pension when people are retired, disability, that is to increase standard of living. The industrial and innovative politics should be created for this purpose and relations between the state and business should be developed.

5. It is necessary to provide the further improvement and development of the international, economical relations.

6. Today the interference of the state into the economy caused by contradictory character of the modern market that defines the following peculiarities:

- The state creates the conditions for the maximum use of the opportunities of the market economy.
- In these conditions the state’s interference should be obligatory, as market mechanisms will not be able to influence the economy development.
- State’s participation is caused by social contradicts such as unemployment, impoverishment of the significant part of the population.
- In order to provide the effective function of the economic branches, such as fundamental science, educational system, health care, the state should improve or change organizational, economical mechanisms.

In our opinion, at the modern stage of relations between the market and the state may be described in the theory and practice in two notions:

1. Industrial and innovative politics of the government
2. The state regulation of economy.

In our view, industrial and innovative state politics is performed by different methods and ways of the state economy regulation, such as:

1. The administrative method which is based on the stable legal environment creation, the defense of the competitive environment, guarantee of the right of ownership, and also the freedom to accept the economic decisions.
2. The economic method considers measures: financing of budget, tax systems, credit and money relations, whereby the state directs the market processes to the right channel.
3. The institutional method deals with the certain legal, economical, psychological, organizational systems.

The state interferes into the market activity with the help of the state market regulation in order to develop the public production and decrease the sharpness of the social problems. The industrial and innovative politics of the state can be subdivided into social and economic, currency and financial, structural and investment, scientific and technical, industrial; their economic levers are different targeted programs of the resourcing, tax and customs tariffs, state orders, and credits. In order to achieve the economic growth and increase the effectiveness of the state economy it is necessary to solve a number of strategic tasks, wherein the government should play the active role in the market economy, it should limit

1 Стиглиц, Дж. (1997). *Экономика государственного сектора*. Москва: Дело.

2 Валовой, Д.В. (2000). *Рыночная экономика. Возникновение, эволюция и сущность*. Москва: Экономика.

3 Мартынов, А.В. (1999). *Структурная трансформация российской экономики*. Москва: Экономика.

the interference into economy, use the international experience in the sphere of macroeconomics¹.

It is necessary to differ the state oriented and market oriented politics:

The first variant of the market oriented politics is to ensure a wide-ranging and favorable environment for the business development almost on the whole spectrum of industries, without support or suppression of any concrete sectors of economy, regions or separate corporations or firms².

The second variant of the market oriented politics in the form of industrial policy is a little more difficult, as here economic sector supported by the government becomes too large. Besides it, it is necessary to regulate not only the very business activities, but the regulation as the mean to achieve the social effectiveness in the conditions of development priorities of those branches changes³.

The formation of industrial and innovation politics on the regional level is the most important component of the modern stage of industry reformation, where the state rules the market environment and separate branches and enterprises. The problem of regional industrial and innovative politics is connected with the defining the place and role in the economy of state authorities management of the different hierarchy levels.

A long experience of the market economy showed that although a market mechanism provides effective usage of recourses on the whole, in some situations the market discovers its insufficiency from the point of view of maximum effectiveness. In these cases there is necessity for the state interference realized in the following directions:

1. Satisfaction of the demands in public goods, involving national defense, provision of public order, control of environmental condition, education, health care and others. The state should take responsibility for the mentioned functions above.

2. Elimination of the negative or stimulation positive side results of the economic activity. The negative side result should cause additional taxation of the producer, straight administrative interference. In case of emergence of positive side effect tax exemptions and subsidies are used.

3. Elimination of the information asymmetry of market participants, causing ineffective division of resources and additional expenses.

4. Provision of free inner and inter-branch flow of capital.

In the west economic literature dedicated to the problems of state regulation, it is regarded that the list of economic functions:

1. Provision of the legal base for the market system functioning

2. Formation of the competitive environment and competition protection.

3. Redistribution of costs.

4. Stabilization of economy, that is control of the employment level and inflation, caused by fluctuations in the economic conjuncture, appropriate correcting impacts and also economic growth stimulation.

There are following factors of the economic growth: factors of offer, demand and distribution. Factors of offer make the growth potentially possible, as it involves:

- The volume and quality of mineral recourses;
- The number and quality of workforce;
- The volume and state of fixed assets;
- The level of the technologies used⁴.

In order for mechanism of industrial and innovative politics to be effective, in our view, it is necessary to:

1. To divide powers of control according to the level of industrial politics;
2. Select subjects whose functioning and developing regulated by the state and regional politicians.
3. A structural policy should be based on the following principles:
 4. 1. GDP is regulated by the state on the whole, sectorial structures, macro proportions;
 5. Stability, predictability and stimulus to growth of production creation are foreground in the budget

1 Сабден, О., Кошанов, А.К. (2002). *Конкурентоспособность экономики: критерии оценки и пути повышения*. Алматы: Аналитический центр «Стратегия».

2 Нигматулин, Н.З. (2001). *Приоритеты экономической и социальной политики государства в контексте рыночной трансформации казахстанского общества (политический анализ)*. Алматы.

3 Мамыров, Н., Саханова, А., Ахметова, Ш., и др. (1999). *Государство и бизнес*. Алматы.

4 Бункина, М.К. (1997). *Национальная экономика*. Москва.

formation¹.

6. At the present time for a successful development of the market economy it is necessary a great number of independent sellers and buyers to participate; there is a need in uniformity of production, free entrance to the market of any producer and buyer, market transparency.

7. The economic growth of our country is influenced by two vital moments:

8. 1. Favorable environment in the world commodity market- Kazakh hydrocarbon feedstock, black and nonferrous metals have high world prices, as a result their export has increased.

9. Our republic also is in leading positions among CIS countries in the number of the foreign investments attracted.

The perspective of the national economy development was set out in the letter to the population of Kazakh president N. A. Nazarbaev “Kazakhstan-2030”. The strategy of Kazakhstan’s development till 2030 is worked out in it, when the country will reach economic prosperity. Today the rates of economic development allow making some corrections to the given strategy.

As the president Nazarbaev noted: “The new aim is to enter the number of 50 competitive countries of the world, and also 20 most developed countries of the world”².

A great influence on the dynamics of the economic growth has two components- natural recourse and investments. In the near future the main task of industrial and innovative politic of our country is decreasing the dependence of exogenous factors, especially conjuncture of world prices in the commodity markets; due to it we will be able to leave export of raw materials direction. In order to achieve it Kazakhstan has to achieve a high competitiveness I the industrial production and services. For this it is necessary to create an appropriate competitive environment, and also a system of events of the state support and stimulation of the effective demand of the potential consumer, development of the national export program, increase of competitiveness of home commodity producers.

The president of Kazakhstan Nazarbaev in his letter to the population determined the realization of “breakthrough” projects of the international importance, industry development, goods and services production as the main point. The president of Kazakh Republic noted: “We should bet on the creation and development of the products which are oriented on the export of the final product; joint enterprises in the oil and gas, transport sphere and other sub branches of mechanical engineering, metallurgy, chemistry, agribusiness sphere.

The authority should accept concrete programs of competitiveness support of national goods and services. It is necessary to have specialized structures of private business support and promotion of its goods and services to the world markets; study the world experience of such organizations and adopt them to the state of our country”³.

The government adopts different laws, decrees, the implementation of which depends the further stable social and economic development of the country. In our view, a permanent control and analysis of the implementation of the accepted state decisions. Interaction of state and social and political institutes systems, regulating provision of stable economic growth inside the state can be seen in the pic. 1.

Today a very relevant problem of Kazakhstan about civilized society included into the world community of developed countries and self-regulated on the basis of political, economic and spiritual human freedom.

In order to realize all program task on the modernization of the productive force and economy for near 10-15 years, all Kazakh people will have to realize the necessity of new strategic decisions acceptance, for this there is a need in consolidation of the will of the whole society. The most important recourse of the world economic development is the economic growth on the basis of the knowledge used and innovations. As analytics noted, the national wealth of the developed countries is 5% mineral resources, 18% physical capital, and the main place occupy 77% – knowledge and the skill of their usage⁴.

National priorities of the country should be directed to the creation of balanced that is flexible economy able to compete on the world level, with the aim to provide the fast economic growth and increase of the well-being level of the country’s population. So, considering the importance and relevance of the national peculiars consideration in the political and social and economic development of any country there

1 Ашимбаев, М.С. (2004). *Современные проблемы мировой экономики*. Алматы.

2 Назарбаев, Н.А. (2007). *Новый Казахстан в новом мире*. Астана, 8.

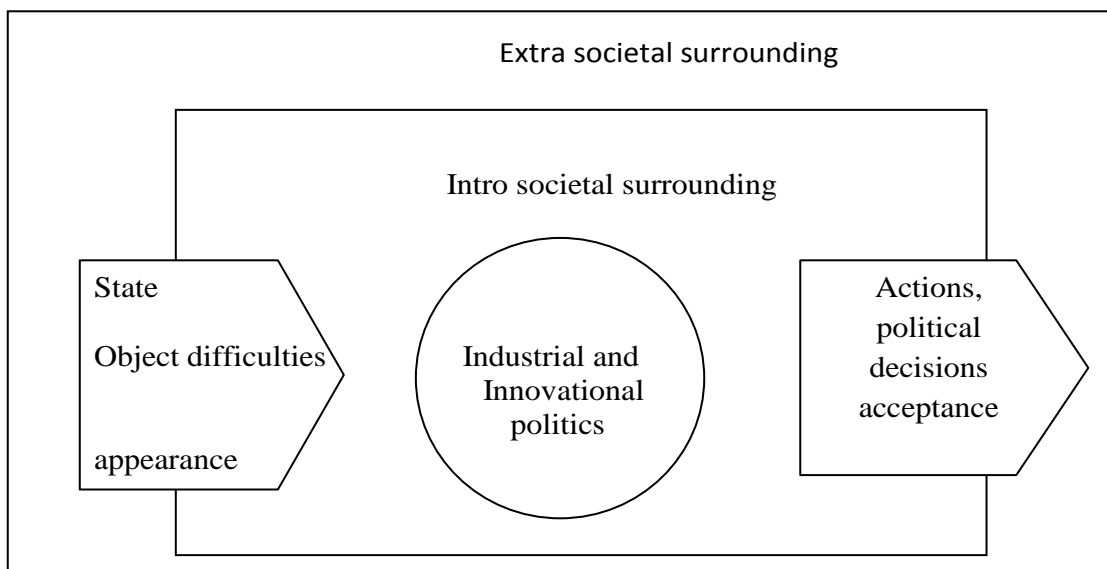
3 Алшанов, Р.А. (1999). Реформы и экономический рост: результаты и достижения. *Журнал Туранского университета*, 3-4, 5-27.

4 Баймуратов, И. (2005). *Инвестиции и инновации: нелинейный синтез*. Алматы: БИС.

is a need to find out if there any national peculiars in the Kazakh economy?

In the conditions of globalization of the world crisis phenomena affect, downturn on national economy increased a lot and this affected economy of our country.

As analytics note there are several ways to solve the system of sharp conflicts and overcome difficult conflicts- civilized and formative. The first is long, but modernized, the second revolutioning, by sharp break, cardinal change of social and political sharps. Two tendencies of social and economic and political-capitalization and socialization are two mutually conditioned sides of the one dialectical process. Absolutisation of each of two sides leads to the unstable economy and creates the basis of system crisis. The main task of the state in this period – solving relevant problems caused by crisis is to safe and multiply its reserves.



Picture 1. Interaction of the state and social and political institutes systems regulating provision of the stable economic growth.

Taking responsibility for inner market regulation the state cannot take on the maintenance of economy. That is why today in the world crisis conditions is important to safe the investments climate which has been forming in the republic for two decades. Kazakhstan has a great potential which allows not only overcoming the consequences of global crisis, but solving problems foreseen in Strategy- 2030.

So, studying the role of the government in the formation of industrial and innovative politics allowed making the following conclusions:

1. Global crisis which the world faced with touches not only economy- it has potential threat for the basic instate of social organization-the state.
2. In the conditions of global world crisis and the condition of leaving it the pledge of the further effective society development together with political and economic and scientific and technical factors, is spiritual and moral progress, which are tightly connected with the revival of national conscience.
3. The state affects much the economy of the country. The degree of impact depends on competition increase of home enterprises, on analysis of kind of activity, a variety and quality of goods. From this depends stable development of the whole society where exist and develop different demands for provision of increase of the economy level.
4. The state creates the environment for maximum usage of opportunities of the market economy.
5. The state interferes with market activity with the help of state market regulation in order to develop social production and to decrease the sharpness of social problems.

Conducted analysis of scientific and technological development of the country, regions and enterprises showed that Strategy of industrial and innovative development realization supposes mainly aims, tasks, defines priorities of technological development, but doesn't give concrete mechanism for realization of these aims. Basis on this the most important task is the development of the political mechanism of regulation of economy realization.

In our view, functioning of the political mechanism of economy regulation realization is done on the conceptual, political and legal, institutional level.

1. The most important level of mechanism functioning of the economy regulation realization is conceptual level which is based on the acceptance of concrete and comprehensively justified decisions; first of all on the state level of management, strategy of national economy development. Such legislative and executive bodies of countries and regions rule are tools of the president of Kazakhstan, his administration, parliament and Kazakhstan's authority. In president's performance on the problems of establishment and development of Kazakhstan basis principles and strategic directions of economic growth, social development of national economy reveals.

Strategy of the development of Kazakhstan till 2030 is dedicated to the formation and achievement of stable macroeconomic benchmark performance, creation of condition for economic growth, increase of social consumption level¹.

The state program of oilfield and gas discovery in the Kazakh area of Caspian Sea for the period till 2015 also acts in Kazakhstan; it defined the strategy of work in the sphere of formation of the stable development model.

At the present time a number of basic documents directed to the increase of competitiveness of the national economy were accepted. This is a strategy of Kazakhstan's entrance the number of 50 more competitive countries of the world. The strategy of industrial and innovative development of Kazakhstan till 2015 which was worked out by the Ministry of economy and budget planning of republic of Kazakhstan together with The Ministry of industry and trade, education and science, transport and communication, labor and social protection of the population, energy and mineral resources, finance of Kazakhstan Republic, the Agency of natural monopoly regulation and defense of the competition by the national bank.

The further reformation of Kazakh economy depends on the development of the regional economy, which is determined according to the strategy of territorial development of Kazakhstan Republic till 2015².

The mechanism of the development of the innovative activity should base on the following principles:

- strong system of the tax benefits and stimulus for all participants of the innovative processes.
- Complementary participation of the state and market in innovative processes.
- Separation of innovative risks between the state and the business
- Usage of decentralized channels of the state support of innovative activity.
- Provision of openness and transparency of the activity of institute development.

In the Republic should occur step by step development of the high-knowledge production with the usage of outside factors. At the first step the following foreground directions should be highlighted: the extension of traditional metal-consuming appliances outcome with the elements of high technology, usage of qualified specialists and also scientists and engineers, usage of scientific and technological and production potential.

For image increase annual "Report about competitiveness of Kazakhstan" is worked out by the national committee of competitiveness and promotion of export. This report may be presented in the largest world economic centers.

It is necessary to work out own criteria of national competitiveness evaluation which will appear while making up the mentioned report.

It is necessary to review the approach to the High scientific and technical committee formation. Now it includes 75% of foreign scientists and only 25% of the members of home science. There is no such situation in the world³.

It is necessary to form a special centralized Fund of regional innovations, Fund of regional development.

For an effective provision of management of the innovative country's development authorized state bodies of realization of state politics in the sphere of innovational activity development- Ministry of industry and trade and in the sphere of science and scientific and technological activity-Ministry of

1 Мыканов, Д. (2004). *Индустриально-инновационное развитие Казахстана: потенциал и механизмы реализации*. Алматы.

2 Strategy of territorial development of Kazakhstan.

3 Днишев, А.М. (1996). *Научно-техническое развитие в условиях становления производственных сил: стратегия и механизм*. Алматы, 52.

education and science perform within their competence the following functions:

1. Foreground orientation of science to the scientific and technical provision of innovative development of the country's economy, administration of the budget programs of finance of fundamental and applied R&D, market formation of scientific and technological production.

2. Formation of the system of personnel training and retraining for innovative activity including secondary and high schools carrying out training and retraining of professional, engineering, scientific, managing personnel.

3. Step by step formation of the innovative infrastructure including enterprises producing innovative products, organizations promoting and creating innovative enterprises and productions, technological parks, business incubators, special constructing and technological bureau.

4. Formation of the system of the access to the inner and outside markets of the high technological products of home production. Creation of the conditions, systems of benefits for home producers of export and high technological products.

5. Formation of the legislative base of the direct action for innovative development including protecting interests and intellectual property of developers, creators and initiators of projects and programs.

2. Political and legal level of functioning of the mechanism of realization the economy regulation supposes carrying out legislative activity directed to the creation and acceptance of the appropriate laws which are designed to modernize and increase the competitiveness of economy of Kazakhstan.

These are laws about bankruptcy, antimonopoly activity, budget system, National bank, oil, taxes compulsory payments, securities market, state support of innovative activity.

The strategy of industrial and innovative development of the Kazakhstan for 2003-2015 was confirmed by the President's order from May 17th 2003.

The main aim of the strategy is the achievement of stable development of the country by diversification of economy helping to leave the resource direction, preparing conditions for transition in the long perspective to the service and technological economy.

The strategy calls for intensive development of FEC, metallurgy and agrarian sector for the development and implementation of new technologies in these spheres. As foreground directions highlighted: biotechnology, space technologies, nuclear technologies, creation of new materials and chemical products.

As a whole the realization of strategy is performed in three steps:

The first (2003-2005) was connected with the realization of the preparation events.

The second (2006-2010) is the period of active realization of the strategy events in all economic branches. This will allow solving the problems of power creation on the base of scientific and technological achievements on a world standard, and preparation of the necessary qualified personnel.

The third step (2011-2015) should be the most productive in the strategy realization. This is the time of the exploration of the entered powers and development of the chain of added costs in the new spheres and market. It is supposed that the rates of growth of production and export of goods and services will overtake the growth of extraction of oil and gas. The diversification of structure will occur in the branch of economy and export.

Within the realization of strategy a number of specialized institutes were formed:

1. Coordination committee under the authority of Kazakhstan Republic on realization of industrial and innovative politics.

2. Center of marketing and analytical research.

3. Center of engineering and transfer of technologies.

The state program of the development of oil in the Kazakh area of Caspian Sea for the period till 2015 was worked out.

3. Institutional level of functioning of the mechanism of economy regulation realization is connected with the activity of the state and civil institutes. We refer state structures of all level to them.

The state strategy of industrial and innovative development for 2003- 2015 was worked out with the aim to promote the diversification of economy of Kazakhstan by developing and strengthening inner industrial base. Foreground branches in the strategy are building, easy and manufacturing industry, informational and biological technologies, and also petrochemical industry. A number of organizations is attracted to the realization of the Strategy including National innovative fund, Investment fund od Kazakhstan, State corporation of insurance of export credits and investments, marketing and analytical research center, center of engineering and transfer of technologies, "Kazinvest" and bank of development of

Kazakhstan. Some of these organizations were established in order to realize the strategy.

Corporation of regional development will connect functions of Investments fund and National innovative fund, but for applying to regional problems. The state having endowed such corporation with authorized capital could purposefully and effectively use budget fund for economic stimulation of regional development, creation of working places and competitive business by promoting innovative activity.

In the Ministry of education and science of Kazakhstan Committee of science has been created which will take responsibility for formation and unified administrating program implementation of fundamental and applied scientific research, a program of AMC formation till 2015 has been worked out.

Institutional provision of AMC is performed thorough existing institutes of NIF development in the country, stock society “center of engineering and transfer of technologies” with informational support of republic and state enterprise “Kazakh State scientific and research institute of scientific and technical information” and present functional system of management of innovative processes. Besides, there will be Insurance Company of ensuring investments into innovative projects created.

Realization of programs of fundamental and applied scientific researches within foreground directions is performed by scientific and scientific and producing centers and other scientific organizations of Ministry of education and science, other administrators of programs. The activity of centers as coordinators of scientific directions is oriented for preservance and further development of potential of leading scientific organizations, performing interdisciplinary interaction, concentration of material and personnel resources, integration of science with the production and education¹.

National scientific centers became head organizations of realization of some foreground programs of applied researches. In particular, National nuclear center, Ministry of energy and mineral resources of Kazakhstan, National centers of radio and electronics and connection, of complex refining of mineral resources, Ministry of industry and trade of Kazakhstan.

To achieve the target aims it is necessary to work out a thought-out and weighted industrial and innovative politics, there is a need to provide interaction of state and business, create conditions for their stable development. According to this on 19 March 2010 the following was accepted:

1. Decree of president № 958 ”About state program of forced industrial and innovative development of Kazakhstan for 2010-2014”².

2. Map of industrialization of Kazakhstan for 2010-2014³.

3. Program “Road map of business 2020”⁴.

At present time Kazakhstan has all factors for provision of normal functioning of economy, for this there is a need to choose right strategy of relationship of state to economy, considering features of republic:

State, in our view, should use the following mechanisms to provide social and economic development of the country:

- Find necessary financial resources for investment of branches producing goods with high added value.

- It is necessary to reallocate investments for the benefit of manufacturing industry and new modern productions.

- To strengthen integrative connections with former soviet republics.

- It is necessary to stimulate taxation for high technological business.

- To create the system of stimuli for private investments.

- Promote the growth of level of regional and interregional competition for goods, financial and labor markets.

- Decrease shadow economy.

- Overcome poverty of population.

- Revive entrepreneurship.

- Increase the quality of production by transition to international standards of quality.

- Prepare qualitatively new management, engineering and technical and working personnel for branches of economy.

1 Кайкен, М. (2000). *Теория устойчивости социально-экономической системы*. Алматы: Экономика, 52.

2 *State program of fast industrial and innovative development of Kazakhstan for 2010-2014* (2010). Astana, 8.

3 *Map of industrialization of Kazakhstan 2010-2014 years* (2010). Astana, 12.

4 *Программа “Дорожная карта бизнеса 2020”* (2010). Астана, 17.

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