

MPHTI: 06.61.23

JEL Classification: R1; R5; R58

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52821/2789-4401-2024-4-6-19>

EVALUATION OF PARAMETERS OF KAZAKHSTAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

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ABSTRACT

In the practice of regional typology in Kazakhstan, it is customary to distinguish "resource regions." For conducting a comprehensive analysis of the socio-economic development, development of mechanisms for managing the innovative development of resource regions of Kazakhstan, a key criterion is the share of gross value added from the extraction of minerals in the structure of the gross regional product. Based on this indicator, four resource-rich regions of Kazakhstan (West Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda, Atyrau, and Mangystau regions) can be identified, where socio-economic development is predominantly driven by the extraction, export of oil and gas, overshadowing other forms of natural resource extraction.

The aim of the research is to examine the assumption that a significant portion of the attributes associated with the "smart specialization" model are formally integrated into traditional development approaches used by various regions of Kazakhstan.

Methodology. The article provides an assessment of the innovative development strategies of specific regions of Kazakhstan using criteria outlined in the "smart specialization" model. The study relies on publicly available sources, including specialized databases of regulatory acts and official websites of regions.

Originality/value of the research. The value of the hypothesis in the study and evaluation of the parameters of the development programs of the regions of Kazakhstan lies in the use of the adapted method of the RIS3 self-assessment wheel, which evaluates the strategies of regional innovations in the field of intellectual specialization.

Research results. The results of the study and evaluation of regional strategies and programs allowed us to construct a «web diagram» as a result, which highlights the strengths and weaknesses of innovative development, and states the existence of problems of consistency between the elements of the strategy that stimulate innovative development of regions.

Keywords: progressive development, administration, managerial mechanisms, model of intelligent specialization, region.

Acknowledgement: This research has been funded by the Science Committee of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Grant «Modernization of monocals in the context of the creation of a new Kazakhstan on the basis of regional marketing» BR18574200).

INTRODUCTION

So far, the issue of industrial and innovative modernization of the Kazakh economy and diversification of production, cyclical development has become a topical object of research for scientists. The promising development of economic activity centers focuses on areas of economic growth and areas with favorable conditions. The objectives outlined in the following documents shed light on these tasks: the Territorial Development Strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2015 [1], the projected scheme of territorial and spatial development for the country until 2020 and 2030 [2, 3], the «Kazakhstan – 2050» Strategy, which delineates the tasks of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan in a new political direction for the established state [4], the state program for regional development spanning from 2020 to 2025 [5], and the address to the people of

Kazakhstan by the Head of State on October 5, 2018, titled «Increasing the well-being of Kazakhs: increasing income and quality of life» [6]. It is noteworthy that the Ministry of Regional Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan was established on January 16, 2013, by Decree No. 466 of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, «On Further Improvement of the Public Administration System of the Republic of Kazakhstan» [7]. In 2014, it underwent reorganization by the Ministry of National Economy of Kazakhstan, becoming the Committee for Resource Management [8].

Transitioning to the stage of innovative development in regions stimulates the qualitative accumulation of human capital, necessitating the engagement of incomplete factors of competitiveness. The conditions of the economic landscape predetermine the importance of strategic innovation management and actualize the growth of scientific and technological progress in the evolution of regional ecosystems. Currently, the regional development of Kazakhstan is based on the formation of rapidly developing sectors of the national economy, which include both the education system and digitalization processes.

Note that the basic tool for identifying cluster isolation is the “intelligent specialization” model, which is a pyramid of an innovative scientific method in setting up regional clusters. Consequently, a pivotal prerequisite for fostering regional economic advancement within the “intelligent specialization” framework involves the identification of potential hubs for innovative regional development through an analysis of the region's potential and global best practices. In this context, addressing the imperative of regional formation and the geographic distribution of material production and labor resources, there exists a pressing need to investigate the points of growth of Kazakhstan. The allocation of productive forces is contingent upon regional interests, the presence of human potential, and opportunities for strategic development.

In the process of characterizing the regions of Kazakhstan, the conventional practice does not involve delineating these regions merely as “raw regions.” To conduct a thorough analysis of socio-economic development and devise effective mechanisms for managing innovative growth in Kazakhstan's raw materials regions, the primary measure utilized in this project is the proportion of total value added stemming from the production of mineral and raw materials resources within the overall regional economic structure. This metric holds particular significance, consistently surpassing 30 % between 2008 and 2021. Based on this criterion, four regions in Kazakhstan—Atyrau, Kyzylorda, West Kazakhstan, and Mangistau – emerge as key contributors to the country's socio-economic advancement, particularly in the domain of oil and gas production. These regions serve as central hubs not only for the development and export of oil and gas but also for various other natural resources.

Raw material regions have not become centers of innovative development of the country and are still committed to diversifying the economy. World and domestic experience clearly shows the complexity of economic diversification and the weakening of the country's dependence on resource rents. The role of each raw material region needs to be differentiated according to promising industrial specialization and the specifics of the proposed development programs. With the exhaustion or notable decline of natural resources, the progression of regions abundant in raw materials will require significant changes due to the transition to innovative technologies for the advancement of intricate natural resource utilization. These transformations will affect not only the production and economic blocks, but also the organization of employment and resettlement systems, transport and infrastructure networks. Despite the promising population growth planned in virtually all raw material strategies, this stage of development will be associated with a reduction in the need for labor resources with all the relevant consequences of this process and, above all, the escalation of problems in the life of raw materials.

Raw materials regions in Kazakhstan encounter obstacles such as limited innovation engagement and regional development volatility. These factors necessitate the exploration of new tools and measures to stimulate the existing potential within the context of innovative activities, requiring the development of effective management mechanisms. Drawing on the global experience of implementing innovation policies in developed countries, it becomes evident that choosing appropriate means of influence and creating a conducive environment for innovation processes in Kazakhstan's raw materials regions is crucial.

In light of these considerations, the research is specifically centered on the raw materials regions of Kazakhstan. The growing impact and effectiveness of science and technology achievements on regional ecosystems in the formation of economic landscapes actualizes the importance of strategic innovation management. The resource-rich regions of Kazakhstan in their development strategy should predict the merger and expansion of

fast-growing sectors of the economy in parallel with the economic aspects of education and the processes of digitalization of the national economy as a whole.

Previous studies conducted by Kazakh scientists emphasize that strategic management based on innovative changes is oriented towards modifying the environmental, social, and economic subsystems of the region. However, the positive experiences of innovation development in these regions also highlight significant managerial challenges in implementing mechanisms for innovation processes. Consequently, the primary objective in developing mechanisms for managing innovative development in raw materials regions is to augment the manufacturing and marketing of groundbreaking products.

Literature review. The examination of Kazakhstan's regional development programs hinges on addressing the issues concerning rationalization of spatial or territorial organization of the economy on the basis of regional infrastructure development. Kazakhstan's territorial growth is founded on the advancement of regional measures to ensure a balance in development, state support of problem areas, regulation of regional competition and coordination of socio-economic differentiation. The implementation of effective regional policies and the implementation of the objectives of regional development programs has been exacerbated for several reasons:

1. firstly, the level of socio-economic development, which depends on natural and climatic conditions, on the geographical location and state of demography, determines the territorial development of the region;

2. additionally, the shift from a centrally planned economy to a market-based economy has resulted in socio-economic disruptions, attributable to variations in the capacity of these regions to adjust to market conditions;

3. third, it is the inefficient planning and implementation of measures within the framework of the considered area of public service, defined by insufficient regulation in the deployment of production and scientific and technical potential in economic areas.

Thus, regional policy is an area of activity of the state and its bodies to ensure economic development in the spatial-territorial aspect, with the rational deployment of productive forces and equalization of living standards, the main purpose of which is to smooth out acute social and economic imbalances between individual regions of the country. The development and approval of the "Guidelines for Research and Innovation" within the framework of the «Active Specialization» Strategy [9] was presented in 2012 by the European Commission. These principles determined the directions for the development of research and innovation in the EU. The implementation of the "smart specialization" strategy is systematically updated by the research and innovation manual. Note that in 2011, the "smart specialization" platform was launched at the Institute for Advanced Technological Studies in Seville (Spain), the purpose of which was to accelerate the development, implementation and reassessment of strategic priorities [10].

The functional purpose of the platform is to disseminate fundamental, basic information that provides consultations and recommendations on competitive programs, projects, and expert assessments, and highlights the availability of educational and partnership initiatives [11, 12, 13]. The "smart specialization" platform, represented as a valuable tool of European countries, identifies specialization, in other words, allowing focusing attention through comparative analysis on the existing potential and growth opportunities of EU regions. It determines the presence of target markets, assesses their competitiveness, and establishes development priorities [14, 15, 16].

Experts of this platform develop individual assessment methodologies, analyze the "smart specialization" model, and organize two types of events:

- Seminars aimed at addressing specific issues of registered participants [17];
- Seminars organized for the development and promotion of the principles of "smart specialization" to all interested legal entities [18].

Key instruments used by the European Smart Specialization Platform include:

- Familiarization with ESIF serves as a tool that allows users to view planned investments in the European Union's Structural Funds [19];
- Familiarization with the Eye@RIS3 program provides an understanding of the existence of an electronic repository of specialization priorities and allows the application of these priorities as online databases.

The targeted direction of the «smart specialization» platform is based on disseminating information about the existence of priorities, its implementation both among colleagues and in relevant areas. This targeted direction is formed based on the use of the following tools [20]:

- Identification of regions with similar structures, i.e., comparative analysis;
- Within the framework of investment and structural funds of the European Union, supervising planned investments in information and communication technologies (ICT);
- Accumulation within the R&I Regional Viewer of visualization and comparison tools for research and innovation in European Union programs and funding sources;
- The Trade Analyser tool, which allows visualizing and evaluating the competitiveness in interregional trade flows with European regions, the aim of which is to audit the strengths of regions and study their positions, which is a crucial step in forming the «smart specialization» strategy.

The successful advancement of regions is closely tied to initiatives that foster and encourage research and innovation within clusters, which form the foundational pillars of a particular field of operation. The works of B.Zh. Spanov [21], U.A. Tekenov [22], N.A. Kurmanov [23], A.T. Uskelenova [24], N.V. Nikiforova [25] are devoted to the issues of regional development, in which the problems of using the economic potential and investment potential of Kazakhstan are studied. Thus, in order to determine the effectiveness of development and ensure balanced economic growth of regions, it is necessary to justify the declared development programs with elements of innovative development.

MAIN PART

Limitations of current approaches (initiatives) in advancing resource-rich regions, aligning with the principles and criteria outlined in the "intelligent specialization" model. The study also examined the validity of the selection of regional specializations, the accuracy of the target indicators of innovative development used in strategies. Research shows that regional approaches to smart specialization in innovation in the resource regions of Kazakhstan are considered only in terms of statements rather than concrete plans, activities, and actions; development roadmaps are absent; support programs are not considered and approved. In this case, attention should be paid to monitoring and developing the research sector; innovation priorities are established without adhering to the principles of smart specialization, which consist of economic specialization and collaboration with science and technology.

It should be noted that development strategies are based on management but do not have a conceptual understanding of smart specialization, and this feature is characteristic of regions with high innovation potential. Ensuring the consideration of regional priorities and the fragmentation of support measures indicate the need for organizational decisions to be made at the top levels of management - both at the national and supranational levels of governance.

Methodology. The research employs methodological approaches derived from the analysis, it is evident that dynamic series and theoretical generalization. The method of analyzing dynamic series is utilized to examine patterns over time, while the method of theoretical generalization is employed to comprehend and study the fundamentals of regional development competitiveness. The latter is a scientific knowledge method that aids in identifying the general features and properties of the research process. The method of theoretical generalization is specifically employed to discern differences and disparities among regions, both in developed countries and in Kazakhstan. This method substantiates the conceptual characteristics of the categories, thereby facilitating the identification of key research areas in the realm of regional development. Additionally, it assists in determining the essence and content of these definitions, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of the problem at hand [26].

The accuracy and validity of the findings acquired in this investigation hinge on several factors. Firstly, the identification and assessment of disparities between regions contribute significantly to the reliability of the findings. The deterministic application of objective research methods and adherence to general methodological principles further enhance the credibility of the study. Modern software products were utilized for precise calculations, ensuring accuracy in data analysis. Theoretical and practical approaches were also employed to assess the reliability and completeness of the materials under scrutiny. To achieve the research objectives, a combination of scientific methods was applied. The analysis of scientific literature provided a foundation for understanding existing knowledge on the subject. Comparative analysis enabled the examination of variations and similarities between different regions. Monitoring and analysis of trends helped identify patterns and

changes over time, contributing to a comprehensive evaluation of the research questions. The integration of these scientific methods strengthens the robustness and comprehensiveness of the study's outcomes. Analysis of the scientific literature on research involves the use of systematization and generalization methods. The study also examined the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1. Rapidly developing new sectors of the raw materials economy are catalysts for innovative development that require the re-regulation of management formats, functions and mechanisms.

Hypothesis 2: Certain aspects of the "intelligent specialization" model, albeit in a formal context, can be identified within the conventional strategies utilized for the development of raw materials in Kazakhstan.

Hypothesis 3: Absent national-level intervention (lacking standardized regulations, coordinated priorities, incentives, and support measures), even the most innovative regions cannot independently formulate and implement a strategy.

The conditions for evaluating the two hypotheses do not include:

- In regional documents, there is an absence of references to the category of "focusing attention in a specific area";
- Unconditional directives related to the category of "smart specialization" and guidance from government bodies regarding the application of the principles of "smart specialization";
- Substitution or analog of the "smart specialization" platform in the resource regions of the country.

Our research evaluates seven approaches to stimulating innovation in resource-rich regions of the country and the principles of smart specialization. We have not conducted an exhaustive analysis of socio-economic progress in the regions, which includes multilateral segments of innovation, concepts of innovative development and their integration processes with the strategy of intellectual specialization. The basic data of our research were publicly available sources, official online platforms of regional authorities and specialized legal frameworks.

Our research analyzed the second assumption using the «Regional Innovation Strategies for Smart Specialization» (RIS3 Self-Assessment Wheel) taking into account the self-assessment tool. This method consisted of analyzing regional tactics on a scale from 0 to 5, taking into account 18 criteria in synchronized six steps, which are discussed in the guide to developing a "smart specialization" strategy. The assessment focused on the consistency of the strategy with the country's resource development context. Simplification of the assessment process was based on a step-by-step reduction mechanism: converting a six-point scale into a three-point scale. 0 indicated no observed compliance, 0.5 suggested anonymous compliance, and 1 indicated clear compliance. Table 1 displays the cumulative results of assessing innovative strategies (programs) in the raw materials regions of Kazakhstan. These results serve as sensible and effective indicators for the selection of specialized areas, as outlined in the documents, supporting the examination of the first and third hypotheses in the study.

Results and discussion. For our country, gaining independence has led to the destruction of production chains and the exodus of the population. This process led to the stratification of the populace residing in the regions of the nation. Because they divided different levels of income and different states of social infrastructure. In this case, monocals and rural districts were vulnerable, and their industrial capacity could not find its place mainly outside the industrial belt of the USSR. During the years of independence, the issue of redistribution of economic resources, which implies dependence on the center, exacerbated the problem. Dependence on the center allowed to equate the living standards in the settlements with different economic bases, and the structural and institutional reorganization of the republic allowed it. The regions lost their resources, as well as the ability to determine economic policy on their own.

Researchers Erden Turganbayev and Alexander Diner sought to smooth out the growing inequality, and in 1996 the Kazakh authorities proposed the first strategy for regional development. The strategy was to provide equal support to the regions without economic autonomy, and the redistribution mechanism over time allowed them to govern the country with the share of business. In pursuit of this objective, the government has declared its commitment to supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and fostering a conducive investment climate throughout the entirety of the nation. In addition, the authorities have begun to accumulate financial resources for institutional investors and extra-budgetary funds to ensure a smooth flow of investment and innovation in production and infrastructure.

Table 1 shows the results of the study of regional innovative development strategies using the example of evaluating all the documents presented in Table 2. The entry «Sphere in the column» «4» signifies that compliance with certain criteria for smart specialization is unilaterally established in all four documents in the raw regions of Kazakhstan; The zero value indicates its absence, 1.5) means that compliance is clearly defined in at least one strategy.

Table 1 – Indicators for assessing innovative development strategies in the raw materials regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Steps to develop a strategy	Assessment criteria	amount	Everything at every step
1. Analysis of regional context	Availability of analysis of regional resources	3	7
	Availability of external environment analysis	0	
	Availability of analysis of business activity	4	
2. Management	Introduction of multi-level management	2	5
	Attracting a wide range of stakeholders	1	
	Development of management and communication	2	
3. General view	Full use of the concept of innovation	0	1,5
	Availability of responses to global change	0,5	
	Availability of scenario analysis	1	
4. Priorities	Selection of priorities	4	7
	Priority identification	2	
	Presence of critical mass	1	
5. Complex of policy measures	Use of road maps	2	10
	Maintaining the balance of measures	4	
	Availability of framework conditions	4	
6. Monitoring and evaluation	Use of performance indicators	4	7
	Availability of monitoring of the implementation of the strategy	3	
	Availability of a mechanism for active inclusion of the strategy	0	
Note - developed by the authors			

The calculations demonstrate that around half of the criteria for smart specialization are met by the innovative strategies adopted in Kazakhstan's resource-rich regions. Mainly, this applies to practical steps like developing policy measures (step 5), setting priorities (step 4), monitoring progress (step 6), and analyzing regional value (step 1). However, when it comes to preliminary steps such as management (step 2) and overall assessment (step 3), these strategies show minimal compliance with the criteria.

The areas where these strategies are weakest include analyzing the external environment (step 1) and incorporating a thorough understanding of innovation (step 3). Often, innovation is only compared to research and development, overlooking broader global challenges (step 3).

The analysis indicates that although the resource-rich regions of Kazakhstan exhibit nearly double the level of innovation development, their strategies share similar characteristics:

Table 2 – Assessment of compliance of innovative strategies (programs) of raw materials regions of Kazakhstan with the criteria of smart specialization

№	Criteria name	Evaluation of the alignment of strategies for innovative development in Kazakhstan's resource-rich regions with the criteria of smart specialization			
		Atyrau region	West Kazakhstan region	Kyzylorda region	Mangistau region
Step 1. Analysis of regional contests					
1	Availability of resource analysis in the region	1	0,5	0,5	1
2	Availability of environmental analysis	0	0	0	0
3	Availability of business activity analysis	1	1	1	1
Step 2. Management					
4	Introduction of multi-level management	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
5	Attracting a wide range of stakeholder	0,5	0	0	0,5
6	Management and communication monitoring	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
Step 3. General view					
7	Full use of the concept of innovation	0	0	0	0
8	Availability of responses to global change	0,5	0	0	0
9	Availability of scenario analysis	0,5	0	0,5	0
Step 4. Priorities					
10	Selection of priorities	1	1	1	1
11	Priority identification	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
12	Presence of critical mass	0,5	0	0	0,5
Step 5. A set of policy measures					
13	Selection of priorities	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
14	Maintaining the balance of the meadows	1	1	1	1
15	The presence of foundational circumstances	1	1	1	1
Step 6. Monitoring and assessment					
16	Implementation of performance indicators	1	1	1	1
17	Existence of a monitoring system for strategy implementation	1	1	0,5	0,5
18	Availability of a mechanism for active inclusion of the strategy	0	0	0	0
Note - developed by the authors					

1. The weakness lies in the preparatory phase, despite the strengths in practical aspects such as high scores in priorities, policy measures, and monitoring and evaluation. However, there are low scores in the criteria related to analysis, management, and overall reasoning.

2. The norms and correlation of smart specialization criteria in a certain part of the regional development strategy characterize the content of each stage of management, but three of the criteria do not meet the described characteristics - the presence of an external environmental analysis, the detailed implementation of the idea of innovation and the presence of an integration mechanism [27].

For instance, the strategy formulated for the Atyrau region places a strong emphasis on fostering entrepreneurial activity, particularly in the analysis and justification of priorities, alongside innovating to address global challenges and capitalize on existing opportunities. In addition, a possible illustration of a comprehensive review of capabilities coordinates a number of multi-level and targeted support measures. Conversely, the development strategy of the Atyrau region consists of such elements as multi-level management, scenario assessment and a self-realization mechanism.

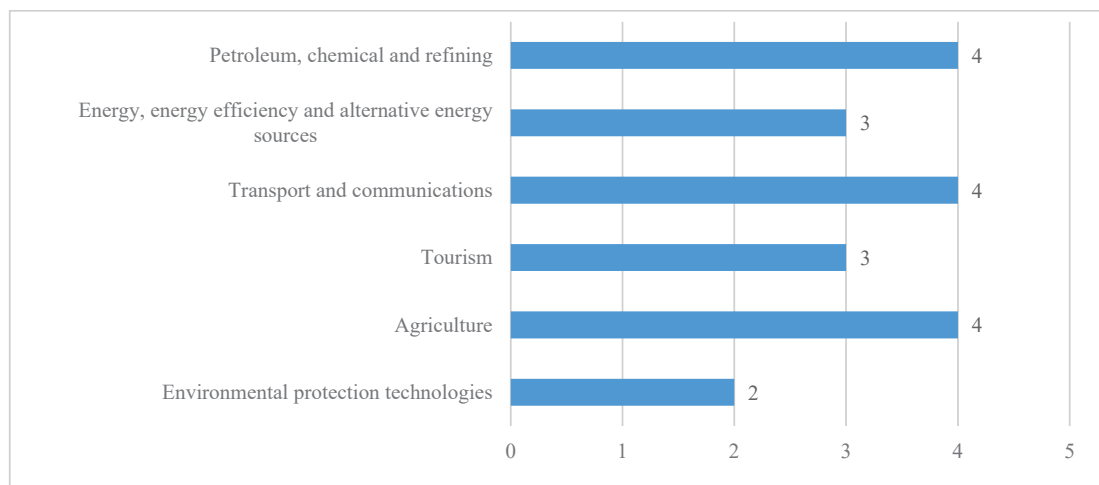


Figure 1 - Figure 1. Level of attention to sectors

Note - developed by the authors

The assessed criterion differences when assessing the «smart specialization» strategy, which can be considered as subjective, partially coincide with objective indicators of the innovative status of the regions. Analysis of the strategies considered in the sample demonstrates documented compliance with the criteria of «priority choice» and the criteria of performance indicators. The subsequent key goal of the study was to confirm the validity of regional specializations and assess the feasibility of using indicators.

To verify the suitability of the chosen priorities, we calculated the importance of the relevant sectors within the economies of Kazakhstan's raw materials-rich regions. Our study objectives don't extend to conducting an exhaustive analysis or offering tailored recommendations for particular regions. Consequently, we rely exclusively on widely accepted indicators and evaluation methodologies.

In many instances, priorities are stated as industry or technology names without thorough explanation. Often they do not have an appropriate level of justification and are not supported by specific projects, and there is often a discrepancy in performance indicators. At the same time, the targets are focused on monitoring the process of “smart specialization” in the education and healthcare systems. However, there are notable exceptions. For instance, in the strategic plans of the Mangystau region, the prioritization of tourism and agriculture is analytically substantiated and supported by specific projects.

The results of the assessment of compliance with the smart specialization criteria were partial and confirmed the hypothesis that regional innovation strategies are being developed without taking the concept into account. The strategy includes an assessment of local significance, the formation and implementation of programs, a vision of the prospects for innovative growth of the region and a set of policy measures and performance indicators.

The goal of the state regional development program covers the period from 2020 to 2025 and is to strengthen the economic competitiveness of the regions and increase the living standards of the population through the implementation of carefully managed urbanization strategies. One of the program's key goals is the development of monocentric urban areas with a population exceeding 50 thousand, which are not integrated into functional urban areas.

Regarding the six stages of the management approach, high prices on one of the criteria alternate with low or zero, among others. Among the objectives of this program are the The establishment of Monocals, which are areas distinct from functional urban regions with a population of more than 50 thousand. Also, the development of small towns with border mono- and adjacent areas. The list of monocals includes 27 units.

One of the problems of mono- and small towns is the unsatisfactory state of engineering and social infrastructure. High degradation of water, sewerage, heating and electricity networks requires significant financial

investment. For example, in some mono- and small towns, the deterioration of water pipelines and sewerage networks will reach 74 % -87 % (Rudny, Talgar) in 2021. Specialization of small and Monokalas in the development of this state program, as well as groups of cities with high economic potential, medium and low, reflecting the population of these cities.

Let's note the following shortcomings of strategies:

- analytical development;
- control mechanisms;
- a complete understanding of innovation.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study suggests that the innovation strategies of Kazakhstan's raw materials regions, concerning smart specialization, appear more as declarations rather than practical implementations. Many lack clear roadmaps and fail to provide mechanisms for integrating priorities and support measures effectively.

Performance indicators are mainly aimed at monitoring the state of the research and development sector and education. The innovative priority of the raw materials regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan determines the consideration of the principles of “smart specialization”, which means that they do not consider the displacement of traditional economic directions with modernized areas of science and technology, and do not take into account changes either in the national economy or in market dynamics. Strategic development programs do not cover a comprehensive framework of smart, regional specialization with high innovation potential, consistent with multiple management standards.

The limitations of innovation strategies applied in the raw materials regions of Kazakhstan, if assessed according to the criteria of reasonable specialization, have a common feature of fragmentation. The presence of only well-prepared documentation does not guarantee the timely implementation of the regions' innovative potential. A successful strategy must not only include unique characteristics, but also ensure comprehensive visibility of them.

The effectiveness of smart specialization principles lies in their holistic nature, which allows different tools to be applied as needed. Failure to take into account the entire range of standards gives rise to the problem of achieving consistency among strategy elements that can effectively stimulate innovative development. The similarity of strengths and weaknesses of strategic planning in different regions allows for a unified strategic approach, is characterized by common factors and may have typical weaknesses. The narrative underscores a unified method in the selection, validation, and alignment of priorities.

Furthermore, it emphasizes the absence of a top-tier system providing organizational assistance for crafting and executing innovative development strategies in the regions. The hypotheses we have considered indicate the need to coordinate, make and approve organizational decisions at a high level of management to ensure consistency, take into account priorities in the regions and coordinate support measures.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ӨМІРЛІК ДАМУ БАҒДАРЛАМАЛАРЫНЫҢ ПАРАМЕТРЛЕРІН БАҒАЛАУ

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АНДАТПА

Қазақстан аймақтарының типологиясы тәжірибесінде «шикізат аймақтарын» ажырату әдетке айналған. Әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуға кешенді талдау жүргізу, Қазақстанның шикізат аймақтарының инновациялық дамуын басқару тетіктерін әзірлеу үшін жалпы көлем құрылымындағы тау-кен өндіру өнеркәсібінің жалпы қосылған құнының үлесі негізгі критерий болып табылады. аймақтық өнім. Бұл көрсеткіш бойынша Қазақстанның шикізат ресурстарына бай төрт аймағын бөліп көрсетуге болады (Батыс Қазақстан, Қызылорда, Атырау және Маңғыстау облыстары), олардың

әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуы басқа нысандарды басып озып, негізінен мұнай мен газды өндіру және экспорттау есебінен қалыптасады. табиғи ресурстарды өндіру.

Зерттеу мақсаты. Зерттеу «интеллектуалды мамандандыру» моделімен байланысты атрибуттардың едәуір бөлігі, кем дегенде, Қазақстанның әртүрлі аймақтары қолданатын дәстүрлі даму тәсілдеріне ресми түрде біріктірілген деген тұжырымды зерттеуге бағытталған.

Әдіснамасы. Мақалада Қазақстанның нақты аймақтарының инновациялық даму стратегиялары «зияткерлік мамандандыру» үлгісінде көрсетілген критерийлер арқылы бағаланады. Зерттеу жалпыға қолжетімді көздерге, соның ішінде нормативтік құқықтық актілердің мамандандырылған дерекқорларына және өңірлердің ресми сайттарына негізделген.

Зерттеудің түпнұсқалығы/құндылығы. Жетілдірілген зерттеудің гипотезасын тестілеу RIS3 өзін-өзі бағалау деңгелегі (Smart мамандандыру аймағының инновациялық стратегияларының өзін-өзі бағалау деңгелегі) смарт мамандандырудың бейімделген әдісін қолдану болып табылады.

Зерттеу нәтижелері. Аймақтық стратегиялар мен бағдарламаларды бағалау қорытындысы бойынша қорытынды нәтиже тексерілген аймақтардағы инновациялық дамудың күшті және әлсіз жақтарын көрсететін «веб» диаграммасы түрінде ұсынылады.

Түйін сөздер: прогрессивті даму, басқару, басқару тетіктері, интеллектуалды мамандандыру моделі, аймақ.

Алғыс: Мақала Қазақстан Республикасы Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігінің Ғылым комитетінің гранттық қаржыландыру жобасы аясында дайындалды («Аймақтық маркетинг негізінде жаңа Қазақстанды құру жағдайында монокалаларды модернизациялау» бағдарламасы бойынша BR18574200).

ОЦЕНКА ПАРАМЕТРОВ ПРОГРАММ РЕГИОНАЛЬНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ КАЗАХСТАНА

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В практике типологии регионов Казахстана принято выделять «сырьевые регионы». Для проведения комплексного анализа социально-экономического развития, разработки механизмов управления инновационным развитием сырьевых регионов Казахстана ключевым критерием является доля валовой добавленной стоимости от добычи полезных ископаемых в структуре валового объема региональный продукт. По этому показателю можно выделить четыре богатых ресурсами региона Казахстана (Западно-Казахстанская, Кызылординская, Атырауская и Мангистауская области), где социально-экономическое развитие преимущественно формируется за счёт добычи и экспорта нефти и газа, затмевая другие формы добычи природных ресурсов.

Целью исследования является рассмотрение предположения о том, что значительная часть атрибутов, связанных с моделью «разумной специализации», по крайней мере формально интегрирована в традиционные подходы к развитию, используемые различными регионами Казахстана.

Методология. В статье дана оценка инновационных стратегий развития конкретных регионов Казахстана с использованием критериев, изложенных в модели «умной специализации». Исследование опирается на общедоступные источники, в том числе специализированные базы нормативных актов и официальные сайты регионов.

Оригинальность / ценность исследования. Проверка гипотезы передового исследования заключается в использовании адаптированного метода колеса самооценки умной специализации RIS3 Self-Assessment Wheel (Колесо самооценки инновационных стратегий региона умной специализации).

Результаты исследования. По итогам оценки региональных стратегий и программ конечный результат представляется в виде «веб-диаграммы», подчёркивающей сильные и слабые стороны инновационного развития исследуемых регионов.

Ключевые слова: прогрессивное развитие, управление, механизмы управления, модель интеллектуальной специализации, регион.

Благодарность: Статья подготовлена в рамках проекта грантового финансирования Комитета науки Министерства науки и высшего образования («Модернизация монокалов в условиях создания нового Казахстана на основе регионального маркетинга» BR18574200).

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МРНТИ: 05.01.05

JEL Classification: J11, 13

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52821/2789-4401-2024-4-19-31>

АНАЛИЗ ПРОЦЕССОВ ВОСПРОИЗВОДСТВА НАСЕЛЕНИЯ КАЗАХСТАНА

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Цель исследования. На основании произведенного глубокого анализа показателей рождаемости, смертности, половозрастной структуры населения оценить текущее состояние и динамику воспроизводства населения Казахстана и его регионов.

Методология исследования. Методологической основой для проведения данного исследования явились статистические методы: ретроспективного, текущего и перспективного анализа, временных рядов, индексные методы, сопоставление статистических данных открытого доступа, характеризующих процессы воспроизводства населения.

В качестве источника данных использованы официальная статистическая информация Бюро национальной статистики АСПиР Республики Казахстан (БНС), представленная на официальном сайте.

Оригинальность (ценность) исследования. Основная ценность данного исследования заключается в анализе взаимовлияния изменения половозрастной структуры и процессов воспроизводства населения на основе прогнозных расчетов.

Результаты исследования. На основе проведенного анализа половозрастной структуры населения выявлены основные тенденции и взаимовлияние «демографических волн» и показателей воспроиз-