

жүгінген халықтың жалпы санының 41,2% құрайды. Бұл біздің жұмыссыздық деңгейінде бос жұмыс орындары негізінен белгілі бір жұмыс өтілі бар мамандармен толтырылуымен түсіндіріледі. Ал жұмыс тәжірибесі жоқ жастар оны алуға мүмкіндік бермейді. Бұл тұрғыда жастар арасында жұмыссыздық деңгейі өте төмен (5,75%) Германия тәжірибесін қолдану қажет. Онда Кәсіптік оқытудың, кәсіптік бағдарланған мектептер мен тікелей жұмыс орындарында даярлаудың жоғары дамыған жүйесі бар, ол адамның еңбек өмірінің басында жұмыссыздық кезеңін барынша қысқартады.

Дағдарыс жағдайынан шығу және өндірісті көтеру үшін мемлекеттің белсенді қатысуы қажет. Бірақ мемлекет өзінің өлшемге әсерін шектеуі тиіс. Тек отандық өндірушіні көтермелеу. Біздің ұйымдар мен кәсіпорындар қазір үлкен салықпен жанасады, соның салдарынан өндіріс шығындары ұлғаюда-бұл кәсіпорындардың өз қызметкерлерінің санын қысқартуға мәжбүр етеді. Ғылыми-техникалық жетістіктердің болмауы проблемасын ғылыми әзірлемелер саласында белсенді қаржыландыру жолымен шешуге болады. Мемлекет тарапынан жұмыссыздық мәселесін шешудің екінші кілті жұмыспен қамту орталықтарының жұмысын жақсарту болып табылады. Дағдарыстан шығу кезіндегі негізгі проблемалардың бірі өндірістің құлдырауы және қауіп төндіретін мөлшерді қабылдайтын жұмыссыздық болып табылады. Жұмыссыздардың үлесі ресми емес деректер бойынша 12,8% құрады. Бұл дамыған елдердегі орташа деңгейден екі-үш есе артық. Қазіргі уақытта бос орындарға үміткерлерге қойылатын талаптар мынадай түрде бөлінеді: 40% кәсіби-техникалық білім; 30% жоғары экономикалық білім және бухгалтерлік іс; 3% күзетшілер және автокөлік жүргізушілері; 2% заңгерлік білім; қалған кәсіптер мен мамандықтар. Мемлекет тарапынан қажет мүмкіндіктер қайта халықтың барынша талап етілетін кәсіптер мен мамандықтар. Жастар арасында жұмыссыздыққа қатысты Германияның тәжірибесі қолданылуы мүмкін. Ауыл тұрғындары арасында жұмыссыздардың өте үлкен пайызы. Ауыл шаруашылығы саласының құлдырауына байланысты жұмыссыздар қалалар ұсынатын мүмкіндіктерге үмітпен неғұрлым ірі елді мекендерге қоныс аударады. Бірақ олар әрдайым ақталмайды, бұл қылмыстың өсуі және т. б. сияқты драмалық салдарға әкеп соқтырады. Ауыл шаруашылығы әрқашан республиканың халық шаруашылығының негізгі салаларының бірі болды. Бұған дейінгі кезеңде біздің ата-бабаларымыз да қатысты.

Қазіргі таңда елімізде жұмыссыздық саны 4,8% құрайды. Қазақстандағы еңбекпен қамтамасыз ету мекемелеріндегі тіркелген жұмыссыздар саны бір қалыпты деңгейде деп айтуға болады.

"Қазақстан-2030" дағдарыс жағдайынан елді шығару жөніндегі Үкімет бағдарламасында таяу арада біз әлемнің экономикалық дамыған жиырма елінің қатарына шығамыз деп айтылған. Бұған Үкімет пен халықтың күш-жігерін біріктірген кезде ғана, олардың толық өзара түсіністігімен қол жеткізуге болады. Біз, халық ретінде, біздің билігімізді қолдап, мемлекетімізді жоғары дамыған елдер деңгейіне көтеруге қатысуымыздың барлық қажеттілігін түсінеміз деп үміттенеміз.

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DIGITAL ECONOMY AS A MECHANISM FOR EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC POLICY

In a modern information-dependent society, any issues are resolved only through information systems, and progress requires a transition to the latest technology. Nobody argues about the need to carry out economic activities using digital technologies, but the question of how to implement this and what should be the digital economy remains open. Having a close relationship with information systems, the simple economy has already transformed into a "digital economy", but this only partially happened, since digitalization affected only the provision of services, but not the coordination of production processes.

Not a single sphere of public life can remain without involvement in global automation. This process affects not only the scientific and technological sectors, but also the socio-economic ones. In the context of the discussion of innovations and the introduction of digital technologies, the important question of the development and implementation of environmental policy often falls out of sight.

Since in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the global environmental problem of our time is included in the socio-economic doctrine and the environmental and economic safety associated with it, it is also necessary to consider the “digital ecology” in the context of the implementation of the “digital economy” project.

The aim of this work is to identify criteria for the implementation of the digital economy and specify the principles of state intervention in environmental and economic policy. The work proves the minimization of harm to the environment and the simplification of the system of state regulation in this area through the introduction of digital technologies. Scientific novelty consists in summarizing the accumulated experience, concretizing measures and the algorithm for introducing an automated system for managing the economy and subsequently the environment. Also, the scientific novelty of this work should include the use of a criteria-based approach to the consideration of digital ecosystems, as well as the use of the amalgamation mechanism in economic science and the creation of space analysis to visualize the strategic position and further evaluate actions from the relationship between the digital economy and ecology.

The digital economy is an automated farm management based on advanced information technologies; structure based on effective information management of the production system. The digital economy allows you to specify the principles of state intervention, including in the development of environmental policy. The automated mechanism will allow not only scientific and technological progress, but also control investments, including scientific and technological progress and the creation of an environmentally friendly product, financing environmental monitoring.

The main problem is that while the state sees the digital economy only as a virtual environment for storing and exchanging data, while using information technology it is possible to manage real economic processes.

The digital economy in the technical sense is the matrix that allows you to coordinate the interests of all business entities, balance production relations and correctly distribute investments by industry. Automated economic management can significantly increase labor productivity by distributing investments in the right direction, coordinate production relations and maintain a balance between sectors, as a healthy economy will create an adequate basis for the formation and implementation of environmental policies. Environmental protection requires the production of the final product, without centralized production management and coordination of actions by the state and enterprises, the environmental safety issue cannot be resolved (this is due to the chaotic functioning of the market and the opposition of the owners).

Planning economic activities based on an automated system will help to reduce transport, transaction and transaction costs, the redistribution of labor resources, which ultimately will affect the reduction of environmental pollution. In planning, the state and enterprises will be able to influence all processes of pollution and its prevention in real time.

The state can manage processes in the direction of improving the environment in the country, monitoring the activities of key actors and developing an effective economic and environmental policy. The priority for the transition to digital environmental management is the creation of a system for monitoring the environmental situation and a common automated system for managing economic processes.

Creating systems is impossible without highlighting the criteria on which they should be based. The general criteria include: compliance with the goals and strategies of the state, ease of use, security, dynamism and balance.

As for security, this is a very important point for the development and implementation of economic and environmental policies, as some data can change and disappear, and external interference and cyber attacks by hackers put the whole system at risk. For example, Blockchain technology, which allows you to make sequential recordings without the possibility of deletion, is now of significant interest. This technology can significantly reduce costs and time during transactions, and most importantly - to ensure the safety of storage and use of information. It is on the basis of Blockchain that it is possible to store information about the implementation of the activities of entities that affect the environment.

The creation of a unified automated system for managing the economy is possible on the basis of a dynamic model of interindustry balance (MOSB), which is an algorithm with direct and feedback. Of course, in the environmental sphere, the management and control system requires a serious regulatory framework and its own additional criteria.

Starting consideration of the ecological and economic consolidated system (a system having, like economic, qualitative and quantitative characteristics, but also ecological ones that combine without loss of individualization of each sphere individually, but can no longer function without each other), it should be clarified that this the totality of the processes and entities involved in the security framework draws very clearly the boundary of the joint interaction of the national economy and its surrounding ecology. These postulates create a buffer zone in the part that does not contradict legislative and social norms and principles.

For the informatization of society, the Government creates Automated Information Systems (AIS) that regulate the relations of objects of informatization, as well as controlling the actions of management entities. There are many points of view on this score. So one of them says that today they are not able to effectively carry out economic management activities, since they do not correspond to the concept of the digital economy and are “dead” information databases. This idea effectively characterizes the general potential and modernity, but the following should also be added to the full disclosure of the working picture of reality: if the AIS can exist as a separate structure, then the ACS is part of the AIS without a common AIS, it makes no sense in the ACS, and being an independent ACS does not maybe because it is an application service in the system.

For research and development work regarding the creation of an environmental and economic safety information system, the main role should be played by the idea of deliberate and developed limits of violations on the part of economic entities (and their economic interests) and society (and their social interests). A barrier reef between these parties should be the State.

So a government decree Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 12, 2017 No. 827, the State Digital Kazakhstan Program (hereinafter referred to as the Program) was approved.

The objectives of the state program "Digital Kazakhstan" (hereinafter referred to as the Program) are to accelerate the pace of development of the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and improve the quality of life of the population through the use of digital technologies in the medium term, as well as to create conditions for the transition of the economy of Kazakhstan to a fundamentally new development path that ensures the creation of a digital future economies.

Achieving this goal involves moving along two development vectors:

"Digitalization of the existing economy" - ensuring a pragmatic start, consisting of specific projects in the real sector, launching projects on digitalization and technological re-equipment of existing sectors of the economy, government agencies and the development of digital infrastructure.

"Creating the digital industry of the future" - ensuring long-term sustainability, launching the country's digital transformation by increasing the level of human capital development, building institutions of innovative development and, in general, the progressive development of the digital ecosystem.

The program, which will be implemented in the period 2018-2022, will provide an additional impetus for the technological modernization of the country's flagship industries and will create conditions for large-scale and long-term growth in labor productivity.

Five main areas of program implementation:

1. "Digitalization of economic sectors" - the direction of transformation of traditional sectors of the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan using breakthrough technologies and opportunities that will increase labor productivity and lead to an increase in capitalization.

2. "Transition to a digital state" - the direction of transforming the functions of the state as an infrastructure for the provision of services to the population and business, anticipating its needs.

3. "Implementation of the Digital Silk Road" - the direction of development of high-speed and secure infrastructure for the transfer, storage and processing of data.

4. "Development of human capital" - the direction of transformation, encompassing the creation of the so-called creative society to ensure the transition to new realities - the knowledge economy.

5. "Creating an innovative ecosystem" - the direction of creating conditions for the development of technological entrepreneurship and innovation with stable horizontal links between business, the scientific field and the state. The state will act as a catalyst for the ecosystem, capable of generating, adapting and introducing innovations into production.

In the framework of these five areas, 17 initiatives and more than 100 events have been formed, the return on the implementation of which can be clearly seen in the coming years, as well as events that form the basis for the formation of the digital sector as a new branch of the future economy, the main result of which will be on the following decades.

The implementation of the Program involves raising funds in the amount of 141 billion tenge from the national budget. It is also expected to attract more than 169 billion tenge from quasi-public sector entities.

The beneficiaries of the implementation of the Program will be the entire population, business and government bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as it affects all spheres of life and is aimed at improving the living standards of each resident of the state. The program will lead to significant shifts in the structure of employment - in particular, by 2022, 300 thousand jobs will be created through digitalization.

The current average level of digitalization of the economy of Kazakhstan today is not a barrier, but the opportunity to make a qualitative breakthrough in development, which will allow the country to come to the forefront in the world arena. For this, it is assumed that a set of measures and systematic work will be taken

in the five areas described in this Program and in the framework of the measures given in the annex to it. The list of events will be updated.

The implementation of the digital economy project requires an integrated approach. And ecology cannot remain on the sidelines, since the implementation of basic economic activity largely depends on the well-being of the environment. The digital economy should move to a new level by moving to the management of real economic processes, which will greatly facilitate environmental control and move from "manual control" to automated.

To create an automated control system, it is necessary to take into account the most important criteria, without which it is impossible to effectively implement and implement the system itself. The general criteria include: feasibility, simplicity and compactness, dynamism, safety, balance. And for an automated information system, the following criteria should be distinguished: multifunctionality, flexibility and high cross-country ability (permeability) in adjacent areas (dynamic fitness, integration), transparency and openness, as well as second-hand monitoring of performance and the search for self-solutions. The intersection points of the two systems should form a common integrity based on the criteria of each system individually and created new unique criteria that will help transform AIS and ACS as complementary, but not mutually exclusive systems.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ ДИВЕРСИФИКАЦИИ СТРУКТУРЫ КАЗАХСТАНСКОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ

Проблематика диверсификации экономики остается важной как для Казахстана, так и для множества его регионов. Первоначально, предназначенная для уменьшения зависимости от сырьевого сектора, в настоящее время диверсификация считается значимой составляющей стратегий модернизации также и экономического роста. Ее связывают не только с защитой от рисков от рыночных флуктуаций, но и с повышением конкурентоспособности, производительности и темпов роста экономики. Невзирая на то что дискуссии на тему воздействия диверсификации на экономические показатели не прекращаются, многочисленные экспериментальные изучения, а также отдельные кейсы доказывают значительную важность стратегии диверсификации с целью финансового преуспевания государства и его регионов.

Диверсификация-это расширение ассортимента выпускаемой продукции и переориентация рынков сбыта, освоение новых видов производств с целью повышения эффективности и производства, получения экономической выгоды, предотвращения банкротства.

Недавний спад цен на энергоносители и прочие сырьевые товары привел к тому, что многочисленные богатые ресурсами экономики снова начали ставить под сомнение то, что экспорт небольшого количества сырьевых товаров способен быть базой стабильного долговременного роста. Однако, по сведениям Всемирного банка настоящие цены на сырьевые товары на международных рынках никак не снизились до уровня начала этого столетия, и, как предполагается, этого не произойдет в среднесрочной перспективе. Тем не менее, нужно изменить меры политики, институты и инвестиции в общественные блага, чтобы гарантировать, что они предоставляют наиболее оптимальные стимулы для делового сообщества с целью обеспечения мощного экономического роста, в том числе в нетрадиционных секторах.

Данные по прямым иностранным инвестициям также предполагают значительную концентрацию в добывающих отраслях (рисунок 1.8). В 2016 году Казахстан получил около 20 млрд.