

**7.3 Секция аталуы: ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ ИННОВАЦИЯЛЫҚ
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РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПРЕДПОСЫЛКИ**

**7.3 Economic science: MANAGEMENT OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN: PROBLEMS AND BACKGROUND**

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**THEORETICAL CONCEPTS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC SPHERE OF THE REGION**

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Today, the sustainable development of Kazakhstan's regions is one of the priorities, since dynamically developing and competitive regions represent a source of growth for the entire country, a support for the implementation of national policies to reduce regional imbalances, and promote a more balanced and sustainable development of the country.

According to scientists, the concepts of "sustainability" and "sustainable development" are used to characterize various aspects of society: economic sustainable development, the sustainability of the development of the agro-industrial complex, the sustainability of the functioning of the enterprise, etc. [1]. In addition, an important component of the sustainable development of the region is the socio-demographic movement of the population.

At present, the problem of sustainable demographic development has a significant territorial differentiation and is a global problem of all humanity. This problem has pronounced regional aspects.

An important component of sustainable development is the socio-demographic movement of the population. This means the importance of a balanced solution to the problems of the population, including demographic problems, problems of employment, level and quality of life, increasing access to knowledge, cultural values, ensuring civil rights and personal security of people.

The main issue in the study of the population was and remains the process of population movement. There are two approaches to the concept of the term "population movement". The first direction under the concept of "population movement" understands the natural movement of the population, i.e. the ratio of birth and death rates, according to the second, the process of population movement includes migration. Proponents of this approach are E. Vasilyeva, A. Baranov, O. Larmin [2].

An important factor in the development of the economy of a particular region is the quality of the population of this region. To determine the total human potential of the region, it is necessary to consider in detail each of the spheres of manifestation of its development. First of all, this is the age structure of the population, which determines the current and future size of the labor force. Secondly, the birth rate, which determines the future demographic potential. Third, the health of the population, on which the quality of labor resources depends. Fourth, the formation of human potential is influenced by migration flows: intraregional, interregional and international.

The study of the dependence of the economy on demography has attracted the attention of researchers since the late 18th century. Currently, among the foreign studies devoted to the problems of demoeconomical modeling, one can distinguish the works of Frank Denton, Byron Spencer, JakusLedent, Theodor Schultz, and others [3].

One of the most striking foreign works conducted in the field of economic demography is the report of J. B. Showen "Demography and Economics", where he quite succinctly reflected the world's leading trends in the field of economic demography. According to him, demography covers not only

birth, death and immigration, but also the composition of the population - racial and gender; housing conditions, marriages, divorces, working age, as well as health and disability, taking into account age, gender and nationality.

The population size in the Republic of Kazakhstan depends on the birth rate, life expectancy of the population and migration trends, which, in turn, are determined by the economic, environmental, and social conditions of the population in the republic.

The influence of these conditions on migration and reproductive behavior, the formation of a lifestyle, allows us to identify the following factors of population change in the republic:

1. Population structure. This factor affects the migration mobility of the population (older people are less likely to change their place of residence), the future population size, and reproductive behavior. In the structure of the population, the number and age structure of women of reproductive age plays a special role – the birth rate in the region depends on these indicators;

2. Reproductive behavior. The state of this factor can be estimated using the total fertility rate, which shows the estimated number of children born to a woman over a lifetime;

3. Migration mobility of the population. Reflects the predisposition of the population to change their place of residence under certain living conditions.

4. The level of morbidity. The high mortality rate of the working-age population is directly related to the low level of health of the population.

5. Quality of the healthcare system. One of the levers of reducing mortality from various diseases is the level of medical care provided to sick and injured residents of the republic. The state of this area is estimated by the number of medical personnel and hospital beds per 1000 residents;

6. Lifestyle. The level of mortality, life expectancy and birth rate are formed under the influence of a certain lifestyle.

7. Standard of living. This is an integral factor, including both material living conditions and infrastructure. In combination with the lifestyle, it creates conditions for reducing mortality and increasing the birth rate in the republic. It is easier to attract immigrants to a region with a high standard of living.

Traditionally, the socio-demographic problems of small and medium-sized cities due to the concentration of economic activity in the regions include environmental pollution and deterioration of public health, insufficient development of social infrastructure, including educational institutions, health care and urban environment, undeveloped engineering infrastructure of water, gas, electricity, migration problems and reduced access to social services, the inability to support and develop spatial infrastructure by regions whose budgets do not provide tax revenues, the lack of opportunities for self-realization and income generation by the population; The level of development of the region directly depends on the level of development of small towns that are part of it. Since these cities are the "reference points" of their territories, the location of industrial enterprises, scientific centers, centers of culture and education [4].

The conceptual basis of the dynamic cross-section can be the transfer of the so-called. the forks of a citizen's life path that underlie his potential migration choice. The negative migration choice associated with a citizen's refusal to leave their place of residence is determined by the relatively high cost of changing their place of residence in the case of a corresponding choice of the fork vector and the degree of accessibility to meet their daily needs.

In our opinion, the most significant forks underlying demographic changes are the following [5]:

The educational fork is connected with the possibility of obtaining a full-fledged and popular education, coupled with the intentions of a citizen to express himself in career aspirations. Occurs during the period of admission of a high school graduate to a university and the choice of places for studying in the master's program. The presence of a full range of educational institutions equipped with the national average of the number of budget places is a condition that keeps the active part of the region's population from leaving.

The housing fork is associated with the ability of a person to solve a housing problem. It occurs in the period of 18-28 years and is supported by state social support measures and market institutions.

Affordable housing acquisition tools, the availability of a high-quality rental housing market, or profitable lending methods can contribute to the satisfaction of young people with the conditions of their stay in the region, as well as attract nonresident skilled labor.

The labor fork is associated with employment prospects and satisfaction with the content of their work functions. It occurs during the completion of the main educational cycles and is determined by the level of remuneration at local enterprises and the volume of job vacancies. Lower wages than in other regions will serve as a powerful deterrent, hindering the efforts of local companies to attract skilled labor.

The passage of each such fork can be expressed in the value of the corresponding coefficient, the product of which can reflect in quantitative terms the dynamic status of the demographic stability of a given territory.

In this regard, an urgent problem is to determine the socio-demographic stability of the regions that are directly a key link in the socio-economic space on the territory of Kazakhstan. The solution of this issue will allow to identify and evaluate the directions of regional policy, taking into account modern socio-demographic processes.

In general, the transition to sustainable development of the country will be possible only when the sustainable development of all regions is ensured.

It is well known that the success of the state in almost all areas is closely linked to sustainable socio-demographic development. This result can be achieved by optimizing and rationalizing the natural reproduction of the population, which consists in population growth.

An important feature of the development of the modern demographic situation is the influence of modern socio-economic factors with mandatory consideration of their regional specifics.

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FEATURES OF THE STATE INVESTMENT POLICY IN THE MODERN CONDITIONS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

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The current stage of the world economy is characterized by crisis phenomena in the spheres of public administration, financial, banking, investment, social, political and environmental spheres of public life of countries. The state economic policy of Kazakhstan solves the priority tasks of the national development strategy and is aimed at the effective activity of the subjects of state administration in the implementation of the directions of the state investment policy. Investment policy is a part of the state economic policy of Kazakhstan, which is aimed at ensuring a positive investment image of the country, a favorable investment climate and overall economic growth of the