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THE HISTORY OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract. In most countries of the world, entrepreneurship is a powerful engine of economic and social development. Without entrepreneurs, people's needs cannot be fully satisfied. In addition, entrepreneurship carries out managerial, organizational, market functions; forms the elements of creativity in the social and economic life of society. Through entrepreneurship, innovations in trade, management, and information technology are being implemented. In this article the essence of entrepreneurship, its advantages and disadvantages, current status and development trends; defined the concept of entrepreneurship in the modern economy; the principal business activities; analyzes the current state of entrepreneurship; the small and medium entrepreneurship in the Republic of Kazakhstan identified the prospects of development of entrepreneurship in Kazakhstan.

Keywords: economics, entrepreneurship, economic trends, small and medium enterprises, market economy.

1. INTRODUCTION

For the first time the concept of the entrepreneur is found in the arena of the history of slavery, when the opportunity came about to use slave labor, and the war became the economic engine of enterprise: following the conquerors, the generals went the conquerors – business executives [1]. History has preserved the memory of many entrepreneurs, whose activity was closely linked to warlike raids, piracy and trade. The first entrepreneurs, Industrialists have been associated with the military [2]. The father of the famous Athenian orator Demosthenes was the owner of the factory of swords, where he worked 32 slaves. In Rome there were gladiatorial schools, organized on an entrepreneurial basis [3].

In the middle ages, there were economic conditions for the formation of a new type of entrepreneurs. Aspiring entrepreneurs of that time was presented by the merchants, traders, artisans, and missionaries [4].

A high level of trade in 9-12 centuries in Central Asia. During excavations in the treasures found imported products – art utensils, coins [5]. Major centers of business were Ispidzhab, Cedar, Otrar, Taraz, Navaket, Balasagun. It added the cities of the North – Eastern Semirechye, as Kallik, IKI - Oguz. In Ispidjab, there were regular markets and market paintings, caravanserais. Some of the caravanserais was inhabited by merchants from Samarkand and Naseba, and the merchants of Ispidzhab went with the goods in Baghdad, merchants from Isfahan had their own caravanserais in Seligi etc [6].

The formation and development of entrepreneurship in Kazakhstan was in an unfavorable socio-economic and political condition of the transition period, against the backdrop of serious macroeconomic crisis and the decline in the living standards of people [7].

Entrepreneurship as a special form of economic activity can be carried out in both public and private sector. According to this there are:

- a) The business of the state;
- b) Private enterprise [8].

Public entrepreneurship is the form of implementation of economic activity on behalf of the company established: a) public authorities, authorized to manage state property (state enterprises), or b) local authorities. An important characteristic of such enterprises is the fact that they are responsible for its obligations only with the property which is in their ownership [9].

2. METHODOLOGY

In the process of the study were used methods of research: methods of analysis of financial statements: horizontal, vertical, ratio, comparison, and other.

To explore entrepreneurship development in Kazakhstan were used General scientific and special research methods:

- review of the regulatory framework;
- analytical method;
- economic-mathematical calculations.

At the present stage of industrial-innovative development of Kazakhstan small and medium businesses will play an essential role in implementing innovative projects and creating the ultimate competitive product based on the use of domestic and foreign scientific potential.

The activity of small businesses is an important factor in improving the economy of the country. The advantages of such enterprises include the following:

Partners in small businesses invest their capital in the business with more interest than large;

- Creation of additional jobs, reduction of unemployment;
- An effective tool for continuous updating of all elements of the production process, ensure high competitiveness of its products and services.
- facilitating activities of large enterprises through manufacturing and delivery of components and equipment, creation of support and service industries;
- The liberation of the state from low-profitable and unprofitable enterprises through their rent and foreclosure;
- carry out innovations that initially did not require major investment, and attracting a significant amount of labor and material resources.

3. RESULTS

Economic development of Kazakhstan in recent years has significantly moved forward towards the formation poly - subject structure of property relations. Civil code, following the Constitution, the law captures this fact. Moreover, the peculiarities of acquisition and termination of ownership rights to property, of possession, use and disposition for each of the subjects is determined solely by the law [10]. And only the law defines the types of property that can be exclusively in state or private ownership.

The new situation demanded a radical change in the legal basis of economic activities [11]. Civil code is a milestone along the way. He identified a fundamental basis for economic relations in the transition to market relations, has formed a basic rule, the rules of their legal regulation, compiled and legislated a new form of economic organization that have arisen in recent years [12].

Today, the economic changes in Kazakhstan far ahead of conversion in the legal field. Summarizing all the above, it remains to note that the required equal Union between economic change and the legislative framework, and that this equality is committed to ensuring that Kazakhstan is economically developed country with great prospects of development [13].

The role of small and medium-sized business in the economic growth of the state

Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) – the basis of a stable civil society, and from its development depends the welfare of all Kazakhs. SMEs not only perform an important social role, supporting the economic activity of most of the population, but also provide considerable tax revenues to the budget. In the current difficult situation, the SME can act as a stabilizer, and therefore entitled to the due attention of society and the state [14].

World experience shows that if the state wants to develop dynamically and steadily, its socio-economic programs should always include measures to stimulate small and medium business [15]. Today, in developed countries SMEs account for between 40% to 90% of gross domestic product (GDP). And therefore, it is quite natural that the governments of these countries place a priority on supporting the

sector. In principle, Kazakhstani SMEs moving in line with global trends, however, its share in the economy is very different from the global criteria [16].

The SME sector is characterized by high dynamism, flexibility, innovative activity, ability to quickly create new industries and generate new jobs. For example, in the United States over the past decade, approximately 55% of all innovations and account for about 75% of new jobs were created in the SME sector [17]. The capital efficiency is about 9 times higher than in the large business sector.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Despite the high rates of development of business in recent years, there are several problems that hinder a qualitative growth of this sector. These problems include:

- Imperfection of the legislative base – the law on private entrepreneurship contains outdated regulations. For a number of SME development there are no clear rules that leads to an increase of administrative barriers and the dual interpretation of the current legislation;

- The problem of the criteria definition of business entities – criteria of business entities to the category of small and medium business do not correspond to world practice. Low cost criteria are below the current level of economic development and business. They stimulate artificial "splitting" of the business, reducing the effectiveness of the support measures and the competitiveness of domestic businesses;

- Lack of constructive tax system – the tax system of Kazakhstan does not provide economic incentives to increase small business and its gradual transformation into a medium;

- Administrative barriers – the existence of administrative barriers is a major obstacle to the development of small and medium-sized businesses. However, their comprehensive analysis diets the keys to the most effective solution to this problem;

- weak development and the fragmented infrastructure of support of business existing in Kazakhstan infrastructure to support SME provides integrated support of development of small and medium-sized businesses and leads to increased transaction costs [10];

- low competitiveness of products of small and medium – sized businesses- lack of capital-high level of wear updatability and low fixed assets and low-tech SME sector in General, reduce productivity, economic efficiency and competitiveness of small and medium business;

- Lack of access to financial resources – the global financial crisis has compounded the problem of lack of financing of SMEs. Timely implementation of the government Stabilization programme allowed us to partially neutralize the negative impact of the crisis on the SME sector.

The most important task of the state at this stage is the creation of an integral system of economic methods of regulation. To this end, all countries in transition to a market economy carry out a radical reform credit and the tax system.

Program of support and development of entrepreneurship in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Since the beginning of formation of independent Kazakhstan history of state measures for support of entrepreneurship can be divided into the following periods:

The first period, from 1992 to 1994;

The second period from 1994 to 1996;

The third period is from 1997 to 2000;

Fourth period, from 2001 to 2003;

The fifth period, from 2004 to 2007;

Sixth period, from 2008 to the present.

Apparently, it would be wrong to agree with the common thesis that the future of Kazakhstan is in entrepreneurship. The future of Kazakhstan - for all of us and will depend largely on our ability to develop an effective concept of the household code. But the future of Kazakhstan — and for entrepreneurs. Therefore, requires a professional approach of everyone who decided to engage in this form of economic activity and to the performance of their business functions.

**Ш.К. Нурбекова, С.Т. Жакипбеков,
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ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДА КӘСІПКЕРЛІК ҚҰРЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ ДАМУ ТАРИХЫ

Аннотация. Әлемнің көптеген елдерінде кәсіпкерлік экономикалық және әлеуметтік дамудың қуатты қозғалтқышы болып табылады. Кәсіпкерлерсіз адамдардың қажеттіліктері толық қанағаттандырыла алмайды. Сонымен қатар, кәсіпкерлік басқарушылық, ұйымдастырушылық, нарықтық функцияларды орындайды; қоғамның әлеуметтік-экономикалық өміріндегі шығармашылық элементтерін қалыптастырады. Кәсіпкерлік арқылы сауда, менеджмент және ақпараттық технологиялар саласындағы инновациялар жүзеге асырылуда. Бұл мақалада кәсіпкерліктің мәні, оның артықшылықтары мен кемшіліктері, қазіргі жағдайы мен даму тенденциялары қарастырылады; қазіргі экономикадағы кәсіпкерлік түсінігі айқындалды; негізгі қызмет түрлері; кәсіпкерліктің қазіргі жағдайын талдайды; Қазақстан Республикасындағы шағын және орта кәсіпкерлік Қазақстандағы кәсіпкерліктің даму перспективаларын анықтады.

Түйін сөздер: экономика, кәсіпкерлік, экономикалық үрдістер, шағын және орта бизнес, нарықтық экономика.

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ИСТОРИЯ СТАНОВЛЕНИЯ И РАЗВИТИЯ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН

Аннотация. В большинстве стран мира предпринимательство служит мощным двигателем экономического и социального развития. Без предпринимателей потребности людей не могут быть удовлетворены в полной мере. Кроме того, предпринимательство выполняет управленческую, организационную, рыночную функции; формирует элементы творчества в социально – экономической жизни общества. Посредством предпринимательства реализуются нововведения в торговле, управлении, информационных технологиях. В данной статье рассматриваются сущность предпринимательства, его достоинства и недостатки, современное состояние и тенденции развития; определена концепция предпринимательства в современной экономике; основные виды деятельности; анализируется современное состояние предпринимательства; малое и среднее предпринимательство в Республике Казахстан определило перспективы развития предпринимательства в Казахстане.

Ключевые слова: экономика, предпринимательство, экономические тенденции, малый и средний бизнес, рыночная экономика.

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