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### Резюме

В статье представлен анализ политики национального строительства Правительства Казахстана с момента обретения независимости. Принятые Правительством политика «Казахофикации», программы для оралманов (этнических казахов-репатриантов), поддержка казахского языка и культуры не были направлены на предоставление титульной нации доминирующего положение, оказывая давление на этнические меньшинства, или на построение этнической модели государства. Скорее правительство Казахстан гарантировало право использовать и развивать свой родной язык и культуру для всех национальностей, маневрируя между возрождением и консолидацией казахской идентичности и признанием того, что Казахстан - многонациональное государство, которое привело к созданию двух народов: казахского и казахстанского. В настоящее время, можно сказать, что попытка правительства в создании гражданской модели государства терпит неудачу, потому что дилемма между казахской нацией и казахстанской нацией привело к увеличению негативного национализма. Главный вывод, который описан в этой статье, - это необходимость дополнить государственную политику национального строительства позитивным национализмом для консолидации народа под общей волей.

### Özet

Bu makalede Kazakistan hükümetinin bağımsızlık sonrası izlediği ulusal kimlik inşa etme politikasının analizi yapılmaktadır. Hükümetin kabul ettiği 'Kazaklaştırma' politikasının, 'Oralman' programının (yurt-dışında yaşayan Kazakların ata yurduna dönmesi) ve Kazak dili ile kültürünün geliştirilmesinin, Kazakları baskın konuma getirme, azınlıkları sindirme ve etnik temelli bir devlet modeli inşa etme amaçları taşımadığı ileri sürülmektedir. Aksine Kazak hükümetinin her halka kendi dil ve kültürlerini geliştirme haklarını tanıdığı ve bir yandan Kazak ulusal kimliğini ihya etme ve geliştirme amaçlarının, diğer yandan ise Kazakistan'ın çok-etnikli bir devlet olduğunu kabul etmenin hem Kazak hem Kazakistanlı milletlerin ortaya çıkışını netice verdiği iddia edilmektedir. Halihazırda hükümetin sivil milliyetçiliğine dayalı bir devlet modeli inşa etme girişiminin başarısız olduğu söylenebilir, zira Kazak milleti ile Kazakistanlı milletin bir arada olması menfi milliyetçiliğin ortaya çıkışını beraberinde getirmiştir. Her halukarda Kazakistan'daki ulusal kimlik inşa etme politikasının tüm toplumu ortak bir irade altında kapsayacak olan müsbet milliyetçiliğe dayalı olması gerektiği sonucuna ulaşılmaktadır.

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**Özet**

Bu araştırmanın temel amacı Kazakistan'daki küçük işletmelerin gerçek durumuna analiz etmektir. Bu çalışmada aşağıdaki araştırma yöntemleri kullanılmıştır: içerik analizi, çevrimiçi görüşmeler ve bilimsel literatür analizi.

**Annotation**

The main purpose of this research is to analyze the actual state of small business in Kazakhstan. In this work were used the following research methods: content analysis, online interviews and analysis of the scientific literature.

**Түйін**

Бұл зерттеудің басты мақсаты Қазақстандағы шағын кәсіпкерліктің шынайы жағдайын талдау болып табылады. Ұсынылған еңбекте келесідей зерттеу тәсілдері қолданылды: контенттік талдау, интернет-интервью және ғылыми әдебиеттерді талдау.

**Аннотация**

Главной целью данного исследования является анализ реального состояния малого бизнеса в Казахстане. В данной работе были использованы следующие исследовательские методы: контент-анализ, интернет-интервью и анализ научной литературы.

**Introduction**

With a large territory and a relatively small population, Kazakhstan is the most sparsely populated of the former Soviet republics. The country has vast reserves of oil, natural gas and other important natural resources. Kazakhstan also produces 20% of the coal of the former Soviet Union. High-potential agricultural sector (which accounts for about 40% of net material product and employs about 26% of the labor force) is centered among the grain and livestock. Kazakhstan's economy is focused on the production of raw materials, as well as agricultural and mineral. With a total population of 16.7 million people (Kazakhs - 63.1%, Russian - 23.7%, Uzbeks - 2.8%, Ukrainians – 2.1%, the Uighurs - 1.4%, Tatars - 1.3%, Germans - 1.1%, other nationalities - 4.5%), Kazakhstan has a relatively well-educated labor force. /1/

***Description of problems***

Small business in Kazakhstan is facing a number of challenges that must be solved to achieve the economic prosperity of the country. In describing the development of small business in the last year in Kazakhstan can be noted two key points. The first - the business became popular. This is a tremendous achievement. According to statistics, the share of employment in small business of Kazakhstan has reached 12%, with the number of economically active population of 23%. A little more than ten years (since 2001), the number of small businesses increased by 3 times, and the output of the small business increased more than four times. The second positive aspect - the business has gained a high social status. According to the research program Business Advisor of the Fund "Damu" among 10,000 entrepreneurs 75% of respondents believe that the attitude to business in society has improved. Now doing business is becoming a prestigious among the younger generation. That's it - a positive change. Alongside with this, there are negative aspects. From the first years of independence, since 1992, Kazakhstan has established programs to support the development of entrepreneurship. But, unfortunately, has not yet achieved their main objective of these programs: small business did not become the basis for economically active middle class, as is the case in developed countries. We are a little behind on the number of small business in European countries, but we are far from them in terms of effectiveness. Percentage of productivity of the Kazakhstani small business ranges of 23% and the same figure in the U.S. is 103%, while in Eastern Poland - 49%. /2/

**Methodology**

The following research methods were used in this work: experiments, internet surveys, content analysis, internet interviews and literature searches. I looked for experts interviews and have found some interesting interviews of SB experts. I used the interviews of small business experts.

Analysis of interviews with experts on small business has shown that experts give unsatisfactory state support for the creation of conditions for development of small businesses. For example, an expert of the Public Council of the National Chamber "Atameken" Vasily A. Rezvan said: "We, as human rights activists, the VAT in the present form called and still call as the " corruption tax"/3/ and the Independent Association of Entrepreneurs of Kazakhstan states that "the government does not take care of the problems of the small business". /4/

However, the indicators of the Agency of Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan claim otherwise. According to the data of Agency of Statistics, a small business in the Republic of Kazakhstan - is a dynamically developing sector, the institutional dimension of which covers more than 94% of all domestic actors, and when compared to the 90 years of the last century, there had been remarkable positive results. /5/ In addition, according to the data of the World Bank on creation of conditions for the development of small business in the Republic of Kazakhstan, is also positive picture emerges. In the world ranking on availability to start a new business "The Ease of Doing Business" among 185 countries Kazakhstan occupies 58th place in 2011 and 47th in 2012. A year later, Kazakhstan rose to 11th place, and it's very impressive result. Opening a new business in Kazakhstan includes 6 treatments and 19 days, and these figures are really positive. On the other hand, Kazakhstan ranks 13th on the rank of "The ease of paying taxes" among comparable countries (Moldova, Russia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Ukraine), and it is a very good indicator. On the availability of business our country is second only to developed countries such as the USA, Australia, Central and Western Europe, Saudi Arabia, Japan, etc./6/ This is a very encouraging result for our country.

## **Results**

About 3,000 individual industrial enterprises were operating in the early 90's of the last century in Kazakhstan, with a disproportionate share of the total production accounted for a few dozen of large enterprises. The share of light industry accounted for 15.3% of production, and food industry 15.4%. The small business sector consisted of little more than 3,500 cooperatives, 15,000 small businesses, about 11,000 private companies and 15,600 farms. Among the existing small businesses the largest share in the wholesale and retail trade, and catering. Small and medium enterprises in the Republic of Kazakhstan were so weak that it often had little to do with genuine high-grade entrepreneurial activity. /7, p. 4/

At present, the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is improving. According to the World Bank and the performance of the Agency of Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, it is clear that the features of a small business in the Republic of Kazakhstan gain the dynamics for sustainable development.

According to experts of small businesses /3/, the biggest problem for entrepreneurs opening their businesses - is the high tax VAT (Value Added Tax), which is 12%. The second difficult problem that is identified by the experts is the need for scientific justification and research the specific phenomenon of entrepreneurship in Kazakhstani conditions. For example, on the interview the President of BISAM Central Asia Leonid Gurevich said, " First, is the correctly we are setting the standard for domestic small business? In Kazakhstan, before independence was virtually no production of consumer goods. In addition, we have an extremely low population density, and the greater length of the transport network. Therefore, in the Republic of Kazakhstan small business takes on more costs than in the same Slovenia, which is often taken as an example. Our export complicated because we are removed from shipping lanes. Second, is there a post-Soviet country where the business would have developed better than in Kazakhstan? It is definitely not. Obviously, any laws that are affecting the post-Soviet economy, they should be studied. Therefore, we need to clearly define the objectives and priorities of the program, based on its real possibilities. It is necessary to identify and principles of state, as well as macro-economic incentives for the development of SMEs. Then you can create a specific program. Another important point: it is impossible to introduce a new program until you completed the implementation of the old ". /2/

In addition, experts point out that at the present time in creating their own business entrepreneurs still have problems with inhibition of administrative procedures, bureaucratic pressure, lack of understanding,

etc. In particular, the chief lawyer and an expert of the Public Council of the National Chamber "Atameken" Vasily A. Rezvan said: "In our country, there are more than 100 regulatory bodies for one small businessman, and the independent committees and departments - hundreds! This implies that the states and their officials are expanding bureaucratic control in the progression. Regulatory authorities come with check to the owner by 80-90 times a year, and we are 4 times a day, getting up to its defense. Government regulation and bureaucracy is perceived as the fourth most difficult task for a small business venture start-ups. In addition to the complexity of these issues, as such, very often the information about the regulations, rules and procedures for small business is not as easily available, it often changes without consistency. In addition, the interpretation of what is right or wrong is a privilege to the official, and he or she will take an arbitrary decision, putting a businessman in the position dependent and uncertain ". /3/

### **Conclusions**

The results of this study suggest the following conclusions:

1. Small business and entrepreneurial development has a tremendous potential in resolving Kazakhstan's problems on its way toward the free market. Currently, Kazakh economic and social development under transition largely depends on big, mostly state regulated enterprises. The scope of small business and the role this sector plays in this real estate development are relatively modest. They definitely should receive State attention, participation, and support from the government, academia, and various international sources.

2. The advantages of small business in the Republic of Kazakhstan are: political and economic stability of the country, the high level of education those who are involved and is about to open a new company and develop it internationally. To the disadvantage of small businesses in Kazakhstan may include insufficient statistical data and applied research in this area, the limited role of women entrepreneurs, the limited number of sources of start-up capital, poor development of wholesale and retail operations.

3. The main obstacles and challenges of SB in Kazakhstan is due to the lack of dialogue between the representatives of business law of SB and government and high taxes, problems in the banking and financial system, government regulation, bureaucracy, corruption, etc.

4. The following areas are found to be most important to Kazakh entrepreneurs' in training and consulting: taxation; finances; business law, contracts, and negotiations; import-export, international business; and marketing, sales, and advertising. Related to their training and consulting needs, entrepreneurs give their highest priority to sources of knowledge/skills and methods associated with business practice and practical implications, rather than those of academic nature.

5. There are three important aspects for business development in any country. First of all - a relationship with the authorities, and secondly - the competition, third - find internal resources development. Before the authorities and society in Kazakhstan is the most important task - to solve business relationships with authorities, when this problem will fade into the latest plan, small businesses will be able to focus on competition issues and finding reserves is not only local, but also at the international level. Only then can we talk about the occurrence of small and mid-sized business in the mainstream of civilized and competitive development.

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## **ҚАЗАҚСТАН ЭКОНОМИКАСЫННЫҢ ШАҒЫН ЖӘНЕ ОРТА БИЗНЕСТЕГІ ЖАСТАР КӘСІПкерлігін дамыту**

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### **Özet**

Günümüzün küresel ekonomisinde, küçük ve özellikle dünyada gençlik girişimciliğini geliştirilmesi vurgulanmaktadır. Uluslararası deneyim Analizi gençlerin yenilikçi dahil olmak üzere küçük ve orta ölçekli işletmeler için temel itici güç olduğunu gösterir, ve sosyo-ekonomik sorunların önemli bir rol oynar. Ayrı bir tam teşekküllü bir devlet politikası olarak gençlerin girişimciliği geliştirme vurgulamak için emin olun. Devlet desteği küçük ölçekli işletme büyüme ve orta içine tedrici dönüşümü için ekonomik teşvikler içermelidir. Diğer bir deyişle, kamu politikası ayrı bir alanda gençlerin girişimcilik politikası seçmelisiniz.

### **Annotation**

In today's global economy, the development of small, and especially of youth entrepreneurship in the world is emphasized. Analysis of international experience shows that the youth is the main driving force for small and medium businesses, including innovative, and plays a major role in the socio-economic problems. Be sure to highlight the development of youth entrepreneurship as a separate full-fledged state policy. State support should include economic incentives for the growth of small scale business and its gradual transformation into the middle. In other words, you must select a policy of youth entrepreneurship in a separate area of public policy.

### **Түйін**

Аңдатпа Шағын және орта бизнес ел экономикасының күре тамыры және осы шағын және орта бизнестің дамуы елімізге үлкен үлес қосатыны анық. Себебі дамыған мемлекеттерде тәжірибесіне сүйенсек осы бизнестің түрі 70 пайыз үлес алатынын көруге болады. Сондықтан шағын және орта бизнесті дамытуда, инновациялық және әлеуметтік-экономикалық жобалар мен бағдарламаларды жүзеге асыруда жас кәсіпкерлердің мүмкіндігі мол десек, қателеспейміз.

### **Аннотация**

В современных условиях глобальной экономики развитию малого, и, в особенности молодежного предпринимательства в мире придается особое значение. Анализ мирового опыта показывает, что именно молодежь является основной движущей силой малого и среднего бизнеса,