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THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION PROCESSES ON THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF KAZAKHSTAN

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Annotation. The latest report of the World Economic Forum identifies the growing socio-economic inequality as the main challenge of 2020. The essential feature of the world, the modern complex and full of contradictions, carried out in the rank of the state, social groups and individuals is the process of globalization. Today, the process of globalization, aimed at covering all aspects of the life of the world community, is becoming a factor in world politics. Despite the different opinions of scientists and political scientists about when globalization began, what its nature is, in the modern world this process is associated with the beginning of the 1960s in connection with the sharp development of the scientific and technological revolution. The relevance lies in the fact that the process of globalization is spreading throughout the world and has an impact on all spheres of society: economic, political, cultural, social. Especially when globalization poses very complex and fundamental questions to other countries. And a lot will depend on how these issues will be resolved in the future in our young state. It is becoming increasingly obvious that globalization horizontally attracts many problems, especially for developing or, like us, Countries undergoing a transition period. At the same time, there are many positive aspects that this process brings to humanity. In this regard, given that Kazakhstan confidently follows the left path and develops independently, it is now important to master all the positive influences in the context of globalization and, entering it, act not only as a feeling party, but also as a feeling party.

Keywords: economy, development, world economy, globalization, foreign economic activity, sustainable economic growth, integration.

Main provisions of the article. The term "globalization" has become so firmly established in life that in domestic and foreign works on this subject, the authors do not offer any definition. V. L. Inozemtsev identifies four blocks of literature where this term is used in the title [1]:

- 1) historical aspects of the concept of "globalization";

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2) the impact of globalization on certain economic and social processes, countries and regions of the world;

3) the history of the globalization process;

4) "manifestos" of its supporters and opponents.

The term "globalization" was first proposed by Theodore Levitt, a professor at Harvard Business School, in an article "market globalization" published in the Harvard Business Review. Under this concept, he called the unification of markets around the world through the activities of enterprises in a new symbol called "global firms". In his opinion, globalization and technology have become the two main factors determining international relations.

The term "globalization" has been used since the mid-1980s to reflect the explosive movement of capital, as well as finance, as well as the integration of stock markets due to the rapid development of new technologies in the field of information and communications. Thus, at the end of the 1980s, the concept of "globalization" was expressed only in relation to the economic and financial sphere.

In the last decade of the twentieth century, the political processes associated with the end of the cold war, huge environmental risks, increasing economic interdependence, which led to a common sense of unified land ownership, led to the fact that the phenomenon of "globalization" acquired not only economic, but also political, historical, geographical and cultural character, giving it maximum expansion.

In the French scientific school, the concept of "globalization" is divided into two meanings: mondialization (from the French word "la mondialisation" - "world") and globalization ("la globalisation"). Meanwhile, the term "globalization" implies an even broader global process - only the economic and financial aspects of mondialization.

The French dictionary "Mondialization" edited by Pascal Lorot gives the following definition: "Mondialization is a stage of barrier-free planetary development, where everything is close, accessible, everything touches each other, and as a result, interdependence and cooperation increase." This is the state of our world that has developed since the 1970s, especially in the 1980s. Mondialization, as can be seen, is the end of internationalization (covering only a part of countries and spheres of activity) and differs from globalization (leading to the elimination of barriers and distances with the help of information technology).

The emergence of concepts of global development in the period from 1960 to the 1970s caused scientists to try to draw public attention to the aggravation of planetary problems. The concepts of global development are theoretical constructions that propose projects and strategies for their solution based on the analysis of world problems and forecasting the consequences of such changes and transformations in the world community. The creators of the theory, the first called the "state of global equilibrium", wrote in the report of the "Club of Rome" development opportunities: "the problems of armament, environmental destruction, demographic growth and economic stagnation are often identified as the long-term central problems of modern man" [2].

The reason for the development of the concept of global development was the use of mathematical modeling and system analysis methods by developers. American scientist Jay Forrester and his students, led by Denis Meadows, proposed a method for generalizing the available data using computer research of an interdisciplinary nature. The subject of their scientific research is complex multifactorial, interrelated processes of world development. Since the earliest such studies were formally mathematical in nature, only physical parameters and quantitative characteristics of world dynamics were taken into account as its basis. Therefore, it was found that such a method is insufficient and ineffective. The first globalization con-



cepts did not take into account only natural-natural and scientific-technical factors, political, social, cultural and ideological factors were not taken into account.

The authors of "development opportunities" in their forecasts, in the 1970s and 1980s, could not fully take into account the life of mankind, as well as the social possibilities of new phased achievements of scientific and technological progress, which were fundamentally influenced by the nature of global development. But in the course of the study, a connection was revealed between the aggravation and crisis of contradictions on a global scale of the world community. As a result of the scientific research that followed the first researchers of the problems of global development, the concepts of global development turned to socio-political and humanistic-anthropological problems. Such a turn means recognition of the role and significance of global problems, the social factor of humanity, the use of social ideas and theories of that time and the promotion of new concepts. Therefore, the political science topics of global development issues have also expanded. Due to the specifics of political science, the ideas of rethinking the world order, creating a world government and parliament, and transforming the political systems of individual societies have emerged. In such representations, the real problems of the field of politics were often revealed. To date, the most important direction of the evolution of globalization concepts has been formed — the direction of the problem of man and his future. Some call globalization a new type of social transformation of the twentieth century, others interpret it as all the steps humanity has taken on the path of world unity, others argue that it is a process that forms a joint holistic world [3].

Centers and groups of globalization studies have played a special role in shaping the concepts of world development. Various socio-political movements and individuals affecting world problems make a special contribution to the development of modern concepts. Among them, a special place is occupied by the "Roman Club", named in 1968 in connection with the place of its origin. The fact is that the appearance of the first model of world dynamics is connected precisely with the active initiative of the club.

The authors state that the impact of globalization on the Kazakh economy occurs primarily through the processes of economic integration. The development of modern economic relations is characterized by the strengthening of integration processes, the reduction of trade barriers, the active inclusion of countries and regions in the system of international division of labor. Having reached a certain stage of their development, integration associations influence the structure and dynamics of world trade, investment and migration flows [4].

Introduction. The practice of developing integration regional cooperation has shown that the participation of countries in the economic grouping contributes to the expansion of its capabilities, allows it to function more successfully in the global system.

In the context of globalization, economic and financial problems in individual countries are not only projected onto neighboring regions, but also increasingly shake the relevant international institutions. The current global financial crisis has highlighted at least two points: the importance of close international cooperation in overcoming its consequences and the need to reform the current global financial system.

According to the authors, this concept is most successfully revealed through the identification of two processes: regionalism and regionalization.

International integration is the subject of interdisciplinary research by philosophers, political scientists, public policy analysts, international relations specialists, scientists, economists, sociologists, geographers and historians. Let's consider the definitions of the economic category "integration", highlighting the main features of terminology [5].



First, it should be noted that the concepts of regional and international integration can be found in the economic literature. However, the analysis of these definitions showed that the meaning of the meaning does not change from such a specification, since in all cases we are talking about international economic integration or unification into regional groups. Secondly, the authors want to draw attention to the multidirectional understanding of integration: as a process, as a state and as a form (Table 1) [6].

Table 1. - Definitions of integration as a process, state and form.

Process	Condition	Form
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -association; -changes in the internal connectivity of the economic space; -gradual reduction of discrimination; -reduction or elimination of trade barriers between regions or countries; -elimination of economic borders between two or more countries; -gradual elimination of economic barriers; -a multidimensional process; gradual merging of national markets, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the connectedness of individual differentiated parts into a whole; -as a model of conscious and active participation of a group of countries in the process of global stratification of the world; -is a fundamental part of the national development strategy; -can be defined as an organizational combination of individual national economies into larger economic blocks, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -this is a form of expanding and deepening production and technological ties, sharing resources, pooling capital, creating favorable conditions for each other to carry out economic activities, removing mutual barriers; -"full union", in which the farms of the participating countries are fully united, as a result of which they begin to act as a federation or confederation.

Note: compiled by the authors

Methodology. The theoretical and methodological basis for studying the impact of globalization on the economic development of Kazakhstan were the works of domestic and foreign research scientists, statistical data and general scientific methods of studying socio-economic problems.

Results. The authors agree with the opinion of B. Balass, who back in 1997 proposed to consider economic integration as a process and as a state of affairs. As a process, he defined integration as a set of measures aimed at eliminating any discrimination between economic units; as a state of affairs – the absence of various forms of discrimination between national economies. The importance of the correct interpretation of the category "international integration" cannot be overestimated, this is explained by the further construction of theoretical foundations on this definition that allow determining the degree of influence of integration and trade processes on indicators of socio-economic inequality in the context of globalization. The analysis of the conceptual and categorical apparatus of "integration" and the accompanying equivalent definitions (international integration, regional integration, economic integration) found in the Kazakh and foreign scientific literature, we consider it appropriate to offer our own author's definition.

From the general ideology and practice of liberalism, which has shown its effectiveness in Western countries, global liberalization has emerged. Economic liberalization has had the most dominant influence on globalization processes. This ideology is characterized by the restriction of the state's entry into the economy and the development of the independence of its subjects.



It is obvious that in modern globalizing conditions there is a need to master new dimensions of space and time. The growing importance of new information technologies, their coverage by new fields and world regions is a trend towards "densification" of the world. Therefore, what is the essence of this process, which belongs to the fate of universal civilization and modern civilization? Today, many researchers in science understand globalization as part of modernity. The revival of this process is associated with the influence of the West and the spread of its culture around the world. New industrial, information technologies determine that they have become a new basis for unequal fragmentation in the interaction between different regions of the world. In the modern global period, the difference between rich countries and poor living standards is growing. Since globalization today is a reference indicator for many countries of the world, in many ways it has become a kind of system of value orientations. This system is based in the vast majority of cases on the axiological systems of Western countries. For example, in the political system-democracy, civil society, horizontal communication; market economic systems are institutions of private property, competition, employment and income; the essence of the cultural system is individualism, pragmatism. Therefore, today we are talking not just about creating another system of international relations, but about forming a new common world rule.

Globalization is a word that has become the most common in recent years, in many ways far from reality, and will be used as a keyword in discussions in the coming years.

Conclusions. Today Kazakhstan is an integral element of globalization - it is integrated economically, politically, culturally and religiously. Globalization affects the development of Kazakhstan both positively and negatively. The positive consequences of globalization for Kazakhstan include the development of science and technology, as Kazakhstan participates in the exchange of experience and achievements with other countries in a variety of fields. Globalization involves Kazakhstan in close ties with other states, so a favorable political environment is formed.

Globalization also allows Kazakhstan to develop, make an economic breakthrough, find new economic partners and strengthen relations with old ones. And dependence on the world market has an ever-better effect on improving the quality of manufactured products. Kazakhstanis join the cultures of different countries and peoples, show social activity thanks to the Internet.

At the same time, globalization has negative consequences for Kazakhstan. Many industries went bankrupt because they could not compete with foreign and multinational companies. Due to globalization, national identity is being lost. The population is often used as cheap labor.

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ЖАҢАНДАНУ ПРОЦЕСТЕРІНІҢ ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ДАМУЫНА ӘСЕРІ

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Түйін. Мақалада жаһандану мен интеграциялық процестердің Қазақстан Республикасының экономикалық дамуына әсер етуінің негізгі бағыттары қарастырылады. Жаһандану процестерінің жедел ықпалына байланысты Қазақстан экономикасының бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыру жөніндегі негізгі міндеттер сипатталды. Жұмыста Еуропа мен Азия арасындағы көпір бола отырып, Қазақстан Республикасы бірқатар интеграциялық оң да, теріс те құбылыстардың қысымын сезінетіні зерттелген. Авторлар бірқатар теориялық зерттеулерге сүйене отырып, жаһанданудың анықтама-сын береді. Жұмыста Қазақстанның әлемдік қоғамдастыққа белсенді интеграциялануы аясында Қазақстан Республикасы мен Ресей мен Қытайдың тату көршілік қатынастарын біріктірудің маңыздылығы түсіндіріледі.

Түйін сөздер: экономика, даму, әлемдік экономика, жаһандану, сыртқы экономикалық қызмет, тұрақты экономикалық өсу, интеграция.

ВЛИЯНИЕ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИОННЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ НА ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ КАЗАХСТАНА

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Резюме. В статье рассматриваются основные направления влияния глобализации и интеграционных процессов на экономическое развитие Республики Казахстан. Охарактеризованы основные задачи по повышению конкурентоспособности экономики Казахстана в виду острого влияния глобализационных процессов. В работе исследовано то, что являясь мостом между Европой и Азией Республика Казахстан испытывает на себе давление ряда интеграционных как положительных, так и отрицательных явлений. Авторы дают определение глобализации, исходя из ряда теоретических исследований. В работе трактуется важность консолидации добрососедских отношений Республики Казахстан и Россией и Китаем в свете активной интеграции Казахстана в мировое сообщество.



Ключевые слова: экономика, развитие, мировая экономика, глобализация, внешне-экономическая деятельность, устойчивый экономический рост, интеграция.

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