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Summary

Economic Development of Kazakhstan since 1991

Ekonomický rozvoj Kazachstánu od roku 1991

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1. INTRODUCTION

I was born in 1993, I can say that, I am approximately, at the same age with Kazakhstan, as an independent country . The first steps we did together with the country , but the government of Kazakhstan takes steps to the market economy. We grew up, developed, became stronger together. And now I am 23. I decided explore the entire history of the development of Kazakhstan's economy in detail, to analyze the long-term and short-term strategies, and compare them with the world economy in other countries. So that is why I chose this topic.

After declaration in 1991 of independence and adoptions of the Declaration on the state sovereignty by the President of Kazakhstan Strategy of formation and development of Kazakhstan, as sovereign independent state is accepted. Adoption of this document defined the main characteristics of society under construction as democratic, secular, constitutional and social state which supreme values are the person, his life, the rights and freedoms. These principles were the basis for the Constitution of the country.

Relevance of the thesis is caused by that Kazakhstan has to be among effectively developing countries of the world, creating high standards of life for the citizens, and it is possible only when the nation and economy become competitive. A long-term problem of Kazakhstan - creation of the hi-tech economy capable to make modern products with a high value added.

2.Key words

Strategic planning, economic of Kazakhstan, analyses, economic development, economic relationship, strategy, socio-economic system, “Kazakhstan 2030”, world analogs, international experience, national model, transformation period.

3.Objectives of Thesis

The objectives of thesis is to analyze Kazakhstan’s post-Soviet economic situation. On the basis of analyze to point out steps of transition of the economy. Also objectives of thesis is to develop descriptions of transition to market economy through passing mixed economy and to survey of different aspects for Kazakhstan’s potential economic growth

4. Methodology

The paper deals with the strategic planning of the economic development of Kazakhstan. The aim of the work is to provide analysis of both present and future economies of Kazakhstan. It is spoken in detail about the main characteristics of the economic development of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The text presents valuable information about formation and development of Kazakhstan's economic relations with other countries. The fact that there is the necessity to develop alternative forms of ownership and more rational use of resources, as well as scientific and technical potential is emphasized.

The second chapter presents a detailed analysis of the country's strategy for economic development. Long-term priorities and tasks of the strategy of economic growth and development are discussed. It is shown that strategy of development of our country "Kazakhstan 2030" is the most important reference point of the real and perspective development of the socio-economic system. The perspectives of Kazakhstan's strategy in comparison with world analogs are also analyzed in the paper.

It is reported that, in general, it is possible to tell that theoretical summarizing of both national and international experience, as well as a concrete condition of reforming of a society allows solving tasks of coordination of strategic aims and tactical actions within national model of development in a transformation period.

5. Main findings

Since independence in 1991, Kazakhstan has been in the midst of a remarkable transition from communism to free markets. When completed, this transformation could bring Kazakhstan into the global marketplace in a way not seen since Central Asia dominated international trade routes hundreds of years ago. Kazakhstan's current leaders are laying the foundation for its integration into the global economy. At independence in 1991, Kazakhstan had a promising resource base, from its sizable hydrocarbon reserves to its well-educated workforce. More importantly, though, it had the wisdom to move quickly away from the failed policies of the past. Kazakhstan's leadership embarked on a new - transformational- course. In a little over ten years, Kazakhstan implemented a series of broad-based reforms that brought Kazakhstan from planned to market economy.

6. CONCLUSION

In summary, it would be desirable to note that the economy of Kazakhstan in a transition period to the market is characterized by the deformed structure of a national

economy, low starting level, and development of tendencies of a branches and to departmental transitions in managements economic, gigantism of production and the enterprises at the high level of centralization of management.

Conceptual provisions of transition of the republic to the market provide the solution of such tasks, as: achievement of the economic sovereignty; reforming of property, bank, financial and monetary and credit systems, pricings; liberalizations of foreign economic activity.

Strategic objective of structural and investment policy of RK is ensuring structural shifts for formation of effective national economy, modernization and technical updating of the production device on the basis of qualitatively new technicians and technologies.

To choose long-term priorities, to define tasks and to develop the plan of action the next year — a task the extremely difficult. Everything can't be provided, as well as to foresee, what thorns wait for us on this way. But development of these long-term priorities at once disciplines all will bring concentration which so doesn't get in work.

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