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**The current state of public  
financing of higher education in  
Kazakhstan**

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**Қазақстанның жоғары білім  
беру саласын мемлекеттік  
қаржыландырудың қазіргі  
жағдайы**

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**Современное состояние  
государственного  
финансирования сферы  
высшего образования  
Казахстана**

Funding issues and involvement in the educational system of funds from different sources are some of the key issues in higher education, which is increasingly becoming a major sector of the economy both in terms of resource consumption, and in terms of the contribution to economic and social progress. Forming area management system of higher education at a level consistent with international standards, and in particular the development of the financing system under the requirements of the world community, of course, provides a solution to the many problems existing in this sphere. In this regard, the financing problems of the sector must be considered not only at the level of the university, improving the financing system should become an important part of organizational activities of higher education, at the level of the state. All these activities should be aimed at increasing the competitiveness of national universities, which are becoming increasingly active market participants.

**Key words:** educational system, financing, government regulation, higher education institutions.

Білім саласын әртүрлі қаржыландыру көзі мәселесі ресурстарды пайдалану жағынан ғана емес, сонымен бірге экономикалық және әлеуметтік дамуға қосатын үлесі жағынан да экономиканың ірі саласы болып отырған жоғары білім беру жүйесіндегі өзекті мәселе болып табылады. Жоғары білім беру саласын басқару жүйесінің әлемдік стандартқа сай қалыптасуы, соның ішінде әлемдік қауымдастық талаптарына сай қаржыландыру жүйесінің дамуы, сөзсіз, осы саладағы көптеген мәселелердің шешілуін қамтамасыз етеді. Осыған байланысты бұл саланы қаржыландыру мәселесін бір ғана жоғарғы оқу орнының деңгейінде емес, қаржыландыру жүйесін жетілдіру мемлекеттік тұрғыда іске асатын жоғары білім беру жүйесінің ұйымдастыру шараларының маңызды бөлігіне айналуы қажет. Осы барлық шаралар нарықтық қарым-қатынастың белсенді қатысушысы болып отырған отандық жоғары оқу орындарының бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыруға бағытталуы қажет.

**Түйін сөздер:** білім жүйесі, қаржыландыру, мемлекеттік реттеу, жоғары оқу орны.

Вопросы финансирования и привлечения в образовательную систему средств из различных источников являются одними из ключевых проблем в системе высшего образования, которая все более становится крупной отраслью экономики как с точки зрения потребления ресурсов, так и с точки зрения вклада в экономический и социальный прогресс. Формирование системы управления сферой высшего образования на уровне, соответствующем мировым стандартам, а в частности развитие системы финансирования согласно требованиям мировых сообществ, безусловно, обеспечивает решение множества проблем, имеющих в данной сфере. В этой связи проблемы финансирования отрасли нужно рассмотреть не только на уровне одного вуза, совершенствование системы финансирования должно превратиться в важную часть организационных мероприятий высшего образования, осуществляющихся на уровне государства. Все эти мероприятия должны быть направлены на повышение конкурентоспособности отечественных вузов, которые все больше становятся активными участниками рыночных отношений.

**Ключевые слова:** образовательная система, финансирование, государственное регулирование, высшие учебные заведения.

**THE CURRENT STATE OF  
PUBLIC FINANCING OF  
HIGHER EDUCATION IN  
KAZAKHSTAN**

In connection with the development of autonomy and financial independence of higher education institutions, the main sources of financing of the higher education system are the state budget, revenues from the provision of paid educational services, income from carrying out research projects and other sources of income.

A special place in the financing of educational services of higher education institutions take the state budget. The necessity of state participation in higher education is explained by the following reasons: First, like all other social needs of society, education is a public good that the market is unable to fully fund. The increasing role of the human factor makes the state's participation in solving the problems of higher education in a number of pressing social problems. In the preamble to the World Conference on Higher Education held in July 2009 in Paris within the framework of the UNESCO says that «...higher education as a public good is the responsibility of all stakeholders, especially governments. It has a social responsibility to contribute to our understanding of the variety of problems, including social, economic, scientific and cultural aspects, and improve our ability to respond to them, the face of complex global challenges of today and the future of higher education. It should become the leading force of the society in the formation of global knowledge to address global challenges such as food security, climate change, water management, intercultural dialogue, renewable energy and health» [1].

The second reason for the state's participation in the financing of higher education spheres related to its regulatory function. As world practice shows, the redistribution of income in higher education in the direction of increasing private investment was due in many cases, the government's financial crisis. The causes of these crises vary from shifting government priorities to other social needs to the problem of tax collection. Thirdly, the necessity of state participation in the funding of higher education is due to the observance of the principle of justice, ie, redistribution of funds allocated for the financing of higher education between rich and poor. State subsidies are necessary to equalize the possibility of admission to universities of potential students from all walks of life. government subsidies and grants system primarily provides access to higher education for students from poor and people with disabilities.

Thus, by financing higher education, the state usually has several goals:

1) ensure the «right» size of the higher education system (achieving macroefficiency);

2) the distribution of financial resources between institutions in accordance with the public interest, requests of students and employers (microefficiency achievement);

3) ensure the accessibility of higher education for all socio-economic groups, that is, equality of educational opportunities.

Occurred over the past decade the rise of private higher education in the world is a significant event, and funding models in this sector important to all stakeholders, including students and society in general. However, it should be noted that the public funding of higher education still plays an important role in both developed and developing countries. For example, in the UK operates the State Council on the financing of higher education institutions, of which the budget funded all universities of the

country. In the UK, about 50-60% of the university budget amount to the funds allocated by the state. The remaining 40-50% of the university budget are formed by carrying out applied research contracts with companies fulfill orders of municipal authorities, training fees from foreign students, sponsorship contributions [2].

Also, students of accredited private colleges and universities in the US can receive state support in the form of federal student grants and loans. State support is provided by private higher education in India, and in countries such as the Philippines and Japan.

In Kazakhstan, the state budget is one of the main sources of funding for higher education. According to the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan in general education for 2008-2012. 3345.53 billion tenge was allocated from the state budget. The dynamics of growth of public funding for the education sector 2008-2012. can be seen in the following figure

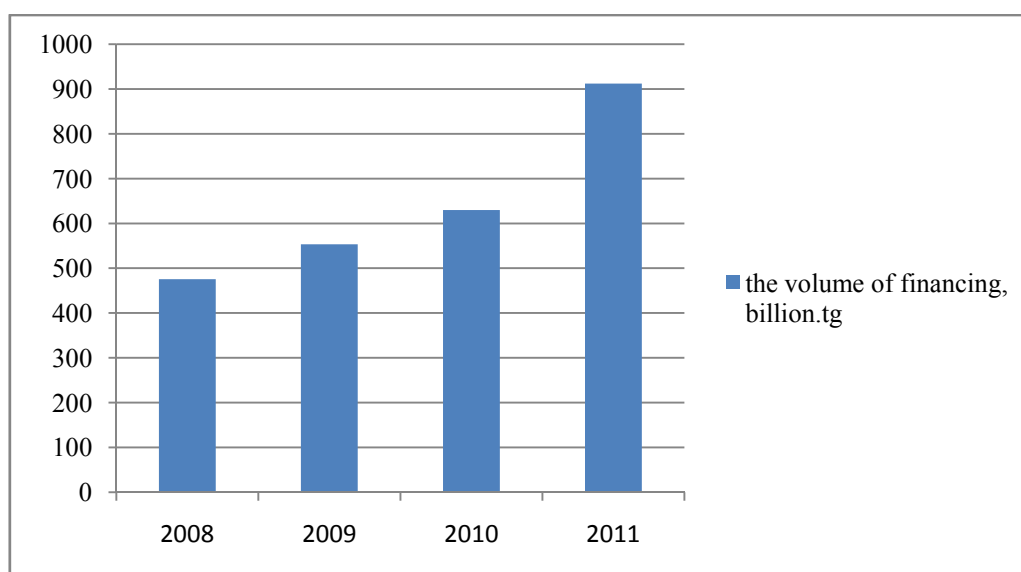


Figure 1 – Volume education funding from the state budget for 2008-2012 years

From Figure 1, we can observe the tendency of growth of government financial resources allocated to education. If in 2009 the volume of financing from the state budget in comparison grew by 16.4% to 2008, then in 2012 this indicator reached 91.7%, ie, State funding of the education system in 2012 has grown almost in 2 times in comparison with 2008.

From the expenditure on higher education funded by the state the most significant include such items as «training of specialists with higher

and postgraduate education and social support to students», «training in universities abroad under the program» Bolashak «,» services the training of specialists with higher and postgraduate education in the AEO «Nazarbayev University». For these purposes from 2010 to 2013 it has been allocated from the republican budget of 327.96 billion. Tenge. Of these, the predominant part of the cost falls on the training of specialists with higher and postgraduate education. From Figure 2 we can see that the state

in 2013, the training of specialists with higher and postgraduate education has allocated 89.44 billion. Tenge. This is 11.8% higher than in 2012, 30.9% higher than in 2011 and 65% more than the amount of financial resources devoted to the training of specialists with higher and postgraduate education in 2010 [3].

Higher education institutions, being the subjects of the economic system of the state and consumers of resources of the state, acting as producers of educational services. One of the key indicators that directly affect the state of the system of providing educational services, is funding. Availability of the necessary funding makes it possible to ensure that the scope of higher education quality labor, material, information and other types of resources that meet international standards.

According to UNESCO guidelines, the financial resources allocated to the financing of higher education of the country should be at least 6-7% of

GDP. To achieve this figure in the national system of higher education, the level of public funding which in the last 10 years did not exceed 1-1.5% of GDP, it is necessary to take the following measures: gradually increase the amount of state funding in proportion to the country's GDP; to conduct state policy, which implies involvement in the sphere of higher education of the state extra-budgetary funds; to develop additional sources of funding for the industry, as the private finance, corporate financing (sponsorships from large manufacturing companies) and others.

Thus, the implementation of activities such as attracting additional sources of financing, the introduction of rational methods and forms of financing in the field of higher education, will enhance the competitive advantages of a higher education institution, strengthening its position in the market of educational services, and, respectively, and raise its competitiveness .

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