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**Constitutional-legal mechanisms of protection
of citizens rights in economy and enterprise**

***Annotation.** The article analyzes not only the critical foundations of economic interests of the state, but also authorizes the economic security of the state and examines the most important areas of practical activity of the law enforcement agencies of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which provide legal protection of economic interests. The article deals with the issues related to the establishment of the status of law enforcement agencies that carry out the legal protection of the economic interests of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Some existing scientific research does not cover all issues related to the economic security of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The topic that is being explored here is often characterized by novelty, which is definitely actual.*

***Key words:** dialectical, historical-legal, logical-legal, system-structured, comparative-legal and statistical.*

Introduction. Entrepreneurs of each state determine its development depending on the success of its activity. That is, any state and every individual representative of that country will determine its legal status as it participates in the implementation of a particular entrepreneurial idea. Entrepreneurship is a real manifestation of public relations, helping to raise the material and spirituality of the society, not only to create a favorable environment for everyone's talent, but also to unite nations of the nation, to preserve their national spirit and national culture, traditions, language and religion.

There is a real strategic way of business development in Kazakhstan. Therefore, it is important to examine the legal status of an entrepreneur in order to avoid the risks that have already taken place. Further, we describe materials about entrepreneurship, its types, subjects, development, state support and legal regulation. Transition to the market economy gave entrepreneurs a great opportunity. Everyone has the right to freedom of entrepreneurial activity, as enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan to support the individual in a market economy [1, p. 143].

Although entrepreneurship is facing some of the challenges facing today's Kazakhstan, it is also being considered and implemented. In addition to legal protection of entrepreneurs, they create favorable conditions for their development. The relevance of the topic is clear because the development of the economy without entrepreneurs can not improve the welfare of the citizens. Although we have been developing this sphere, there is no question that business is a leading industry of public production. Therefore, it is very important to study the theory and practice of modern business, its legal protection and implementation.

Striving for business is natural and motivated. In our eyes, a new economic foundation for the society is being created, and there is a growing number of entrepreneurs who are trying to do their job, not adapt to the new situation, where they can express themselves in free labor. This will help the development of entrepreneurship, the legal regulation of society and the activities of the public.

The basis of economic development is business, and the experience of industrially developed countries, which is a mechanism of production development at the present stage, differs by its simplicity.

None of the individuals or organizations in the economic mechanism are dealing with these issues.

The economic basis of business is private. It is known that property is a legal relationship formed between them by the means of production and the labor productivity.

On the basis of the economic structure of the Republic of Kazakhstan, there is a large variety of ownership, and the market relations are constitutional. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan recognizes and protects the state and private (Article 6, section 1). The transition to legal relations related to economic development has been thoroughly implemented in the years to come, and its entry into force on the legal basis is the establishment of private property [2, p.120]

Ownership legal relationships are the "load-bearing structure of the economy, which covers all economic processes. These economic periods are separated by type of ownership "[3, p.28].

In the business system, certain individuals or companies own the property. If the right of private ownership allows for the distribution of ownership of a large number of people, power is widely distributed among members of society. This limits the risk of concentration among few minorities. If property is owned by a society or a government, the power to which this property belongs is concentrated on relatively few people. History shows that the concentration of power leads to abuse of power.

Helps to save private resources. How we treat our property is directly related to the rights of the person who owns that property. In the ownership right, we understand that: the owner has the right to use his property; to sell, to sell it to any other person; property and other property. Anyone who has private property can use this right. That is, we will protect ourselves and we will care for it.

At present, the Republic of Kazakhstan independently exercises legal regulation of all property relations in its territory. Therefore, the protection of property rights, not only in economic relations, but also in criminal law, takes a special place in the main right of the law.

However, the need for a new consideration of the problem of crime against property and the classification of property was first of all triggered by changes in the economic environment, and the erroneous solution of the widespread practice of investigations and trials [4, p. 64].

In Kazakhstan, the property operates in a variety of ways. The state creates the same conditions for the development and protection of all forms of ownership, and thus creates an environment for business.

Economic freedom is one of the most important factors of business development. It provides economic services, trade, land use, free cooperation with each other, and so on. shows. Economic freedom is equally important to entrepreneurs, businessmen, and consumers, as it creates an average individual's creative activity.

Economic freedom shows practically everyone's right to: Start and stop their business; purchase any available resources; use of any technology; to produce any product and offer it for sale at any price; build your own money at your own discretion. It should be noted that this freedom does not guarantee success for every businessman. Every consumer has the following rights: to freely purchase any commercially available goods or services; to provide its services for the execution of any work; to abstain from any employment; voluntary use of their resources and so on. This right does not guarantee any right, ie it has the right to provide its services, but nobody can be forced to accept it. Business is voluntary.

The economic freedom of entrepreneurs and the economic freedom of consumers are interconnected and can not exist without one another. When an enterprise is in private ownership, the businessman's infringement on business freedom is virtually invulnerable to the individual's freedom. There can be no freedom of economic freedom [5, p. 415].

Main part. In the research, we use the concept of economics as a sphere of commodity relations, which includes the concept of "economic relations" as a set of social and economic relations in the field of commodity exchanges and the final recognition of the public nature of the labor spent on it.

Article 1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan states that "the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be a democratic, secular, legal and social state, the most valuable treasure of which is the human and his life, rights and freedoms" [6, p. 224.] The Constitution of our state is based on the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and socially oriented, private and public ownership as well as free competition.

In this regard, the state should provide: regulation of economic activities and property management in accordance with law; freedom of trade and entrepreneurial activity, good faith competition, creation of favorable conditions for the use of all production factors, protection of national interests in the field of economic, financial and monetary activities; promotion of scientific research; rational use of land and other natural resources in accordance with national interests; restoration and protection of the environment as well as support for the ecological balance; increasing the number of jobs, creating the necessary conditions for the improvement of living standards; guaranteeing the inviolability of individuals and legal entities, including foreign ones.

The business practice (business) practice of using economic freedom as a prerequisite for development creates a system of relationships that is a prerequisite for business involvement. It includes the preservation of social and economic freedom of business relations and the consensus of interests. The sovereignty of business relations is an element of economic freedom and can not be equated with freedom. Freedom presents complete independence from interests, decisions and actions of other actors. However, business relationships between entities can not develop unless entities are considered to be their counterparties. In today's economic crisis, the choice of freedom is possible only if the information about the interests, intentions and actions of the counterparties is mastered.

The need for each of the business partners to demonstrate their own socio-economic independence is achieved through the making of mutually beneficial decisions by all these entities, in other words through the compromise of socio-economic interests.

The engagement's mandate reflects the obligation of all business partners to ensure that their counterparties are not in breach of their independence. These commitments are not perceived by the developers directly as they relate to the creation of mutually beneficial relationships and the development of business relations and the sustainability of the business, forming a compulsory condition for a business system.

The business system is the result of long-term economic development. In the past, the so-called free competition, crisis, confrontation, social and economic upheavals, wars became an integral part of the business. The situation changed radically in the mid-20th century. It was in this historic period that business was systematic. Everyone deals with his own business, but has developed social mechanisms that do not harm this business to others in his community [7, p. 28].

Conclusion. The concept of "national security", which has been previously considered, is broader than the concept of "economic security", which includes various components. All forms of national security are

closely linked and complementary: each type of national security can be evident in the context of others' actions, which may add or weaken its effect. For example, a weak and inefficient economy can not be a military security, nor can it be a military or economic security in a societal conflict. However, the basis of national security remains economic security.

Transition to the market economy, which is being implemented in our country, is primarily reflected in the diversity of ownership relations. This diversity is based on private property, which is the main form. Ownership relationships, on the one hand, embody the economic interests of the subjects of the entity, and on the other hand they become a social basis.

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Экономика мен кәсіпкерлік саласында азаматтардың құқықтарын қорғаудың конституциялық-құқықтық механизмдері

Мақалада мемлекеттегі экономикалық мүдделерінің теориялық негіздері ғана талданып қоймай, мемлекеттің экономикалық қауіпсіздігі туралы авторлық пікірлер айтылып, экономикалық мүдделерді құқықтық қорғауды қамтамасыз етумен айналысатын Қазақстан Республикасының құқық қорғау органдарының практикалық қызметінің аса маңызды бағыттары зерттеледі. Мақалада Қазақстан Республикасының экономикалық мүдделерін құқықтық қорғауды жүзеге асыратын құқық қорғау органдары мәртебесін белгілеуге байланысты мәселелер егжей-тегжей қаралады. Кейбір қолданыстағы ғылыми зерттеулер Қазақстан Республикасының экономикалық қауіпсіздігіне қатысты барлық мәселелерді қамтымайды. Мұнда зерттелетін тақырып көбінесе өзекті болып табылатын жаңашылдықпен сипатталады.

Түйін сөздер: диалектикалық, тарихи-құқықтық, логикалық-заңдық, жүйелік-құрылымдық, салыстырмалық-құқықтық және статистикалық.

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Конституционно-правовые механизмы защиты прав граждан в сфере экономики и предпринимательства

В статье анализируются теоретические основы экономических интересов государства, экономическая безопасность государства, важнейшие направления практической деятельности правоохранительных органов Республики Казахстан, которые обеспечивают правовую защиту экономических интересов. Автор рассматривает вопросы, связанные с установлением статуса правоохранительных органов, осуществляющих правовую защиту экономических интересов Республики Казахстан.

Ключевые слова: диалектический, историко-правовой, логико-правовой, системно-структурный, сравнительно-правовой и статистический.