

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

АУЫЛДЫҚ АУМАҚТАРДЫ ДАМУДЫҢ  
ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ АСПЕКТІЛЕРІ

СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ РАЗВИТИЯ  
СЕЛЬСКИХ ТЕРРИТОРИЙ

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**Abstract.** The authors consider the relevant issue of the development of rural territories of the republic and the factors hindering this process. It has been revealed that issues reflecting the organizational, managerial and economic bases of rural development have been insufficiently studied, insufficient attention is paid to the priorities of socio-economic progress in rural areas aimed at raising living standards of rural residents. It has been determined that many rural areas of the country are in a difficult situation. The reasons for this, above all, are the deterioration of the demographic situation, the inefficient use of natural resources. The indicators of the economic activity of the rural population, wage levels and unemployment are analyzed. The problems of the infrastructure of rural regions are shown, which include insufficient access to centralized heat and gas supply in rural areas. The authors state that in order to improve the production, market and social infrastructure of the agro-industrial complex, it is necessary to form integral systems of infrastructure services for enterprises and farms, to stimulate the development of cooperation between producers of agricultural products, equipment and devices, services and enterprises, procurement and processing productions with necessary financial support. It was concluded that, in view of the specifics of agricultural production, the policy of infrastructure development of rural areas should be more differentiated.

**Аңдатпа.** Авторлар республиканың ауылдық аумақтарын дамытудың өзекті мәселесін және осы процесті тежейтін факторларды қарастырады. Ауылды дамытудың ұйымдастырушылық, басқарушылық және экономикалық негіздерін көрсететін мәселелер аз зерттелгені, ауыл тұрғындарының өмір сүру деңгейін арттыруға бағытталған ауылдық жерлердегі әлеуметтік-экономикалық прогрестің басымдықтарына жеткіліксіз көңіл бөлінгені анықталған. Еліміздің көптеген ауылдық аудандары қиын жағдайға тап болғаны анықталған. Мұның себептері, ең алдымен, демографиялық жағдайдың нашарлауы, табиғи ресурстарды тиімсіз пайдалану болады. Ауыл халқының экономикалық белсенділігінің көрсеткіштері, еңбекақы және жұмыссыздық деңгейі талданған. Ауылдық аймақтардың инфрақұрылым

Аннотация. Авторы рассматривают актуальные проблемы развития сельских территорий республики и факторы, сдерживающие этот процесс. Выявлено, что мало изучены вопросы, отражающие организационные, управленческие и экономические основы развития села, недостаточное внимание уделяется приоритетам социально-экономического прогресса в сельской местности, направленным на повышение уровня жизни сельских жителей. Определено, что многие сельские районы страны находятся в трудной ситуации. Причины этого, прежде всего, ухудшение демографической ситуации, неэффективное использование природных ресурсов. Проанализированы показатели экономической активности сельского населения, уровни оплаты труда и безработицы. Показаны проблемы инфраструктуры сельских регионов, среди которых обозначены недостаточный доступ к централизованному тепло- и газоснабжению в сельской местности. Авторы констатируют, что в целях совершенствования производственной, рыночной и социальной инфраструктуры агропромышленного комплекса следует формировать целостные системы инфраструктурного обслуживания предприятий и хозяйств, стимулировать развитие кооперации производителей сельскохозяйственной продукции, техники и оборудования, сервисных служб и предприятий; заготовительных и перерабатывающих производств с необходимой финансовой поддержкой. Сделаны выводы о том, что с учетом специфики аграрного производства, политика развития инфраструктуры сельских территорий должна быть более дифференцированной.

**Түйінді сөздер:** агроөнеркәсіптік кешен, ауылдық аумақтар, ауыл халқы, өндіріс, тұрақты даму, әлеуметтік жағдай, инфрақұрылым, халық саны.

**Ключевые слова:** агропромышленный комплекс, сельские территории, сельское население, производство, устойчивое развитие, социальное положение, инфраструктура, численность населения.

as, lower (compared to urban) income levels largely influenced the processes of outflow and degradation of labor and the desertion of villages, and as a result of this problems the growth of socio-economic disparities in rural the emergence of depressed rural areas, where many economic, social and environmental problems are increasingly aggravated and lead to a general instability and disintegration of the country's economy [1].

In this regard, growth of the village to a qualitatively new level of development is becoming one of the significant state tasks, but for this necessary to identify the factors influencing the sustainable development of rural areas. Thus, the problem of sustainable development in rural areas continues to be very significant, which confirms the scientific value and strategic direction of this research and re-

Poor living environment in conjunction with limited opportunities for labor in rural are-

quires in-depth understanding of the theoretical, methodological basis and practical support.

**Material and methods of research.** The theoretical and methodological basis of the research was scientific works, elaborations and scientific recommendations of domestic and foreign scientists, concepts, methodological and reference materials coupled with legal acts, normative-methodical, program documents of state, regional and local authorities in the field of theory and practice of socio-economic development rural areas.

The instrumental-methodical apparatus is based on the usage of a system-functional approach to the object of analysis. In substantiating theoretical propositions and arguing the conclusions, methods and models of logic were used (induction, deduction, abduction; hypothetical-deductive model), general scientific methods (generalization, abstraction, comparative comparison, analysis, synthesis).

During conducting research and analysis of the processes and phenomena under consideration, private methodological means of economic development were used. The combination and using of each of these ensured the reliability, validity and reliability of the results and conclusions.

The information base of the research consists of the data of the Committee on statistics, materials and official data on Almaty regions; data of the periodical press; monographic and other scientific literature; materials of scientific conferences, recommendations of research institutions and the results of professional research of the authors.

**Results and their discussion.** Sustainable development of rural areas in Kazakhstan is determined by the level of implementation of programs to support the agro-industrial complex coupled with social support and the goals of developing the standard of living of the population and the optimal spatial organization. The implementation of programs for the relocation of citizens from unfavorable and unpromising settlements within the framework of the strategy of territorial development shows the lack of interest of citizens in the usage of the proposed benefits. In general, the potential of rural areas in the development of sources and possibilities of economic activity of the population is not effectively used. It should be noted, that the level of existing infrastructure in rural areas does not correspond to the tasks of ensuring sustainable development, therefore, it is necessary to more purposefully coordinate the planning, development and implementation of schemes for locating production facilities at the level of macro and

microeconomics, social infrastructure, resettlement of the population in accordance with established economic traditions and perspective directions of social and economic development of regions and individual territories [2].

In order to achieve real sustainability of development, it is necessary to solve the problem of enhancing the involvement of the territory's own development resources, natural, human, intellectual and others. At the same time, ensuring the sustainable development of the territory should largely rely on the organization and increase of the effectiveness of cash flows from all sources of financing, including innovative and traditional business.

In the period from 2011-2018, the level of economic activity of the population in rural areas changed as follows: the quantity of people employed in agriculture, forestry and aquaculture decreased in the republic, while the number of employees among rural residents grew in all regions.

The level of economic activity of the rural population was above the average 75% of the level in most of the regions, with the exception of Almaty, Atyrau, Kyzylorda. Mangystau, East Kazakhstan regions. At the same time, the highest economic activity was typical for Zhambyl, Karaganda, Kostanay and Pavlodar regions.

The level of labor remuneration in the regions was also quite different: on average, in the period under review, less than 70% of the average republican level was wages in Zhambyl and North Kazakhstan regions; less than 75% in Akmola, Kostanay, South Kazakhstan regions; from 75-85% in Almaty, East Kazakhstan, Pavlodar; 85-90% of Aktobe, Karaganda, Kyzylorda; above the average republican level in Atyrau, Mangystau and West Kazakhstan regions.

Regarding unemployment rate, it should be noted that although rural unemployment is on average lower than in urban areas, the rate of decline is slower, at the same time unemployment among women in rural areas decreases even more slowly due to insufficient opportunities for creating new jobs, retraining and purchasing new skills by villagers. These factors, as well as the pace of development of social and consumer infrastructure in existing and prospective areas of labor attraction, are not sufficient to enhance the labor mobility of the rural population [3].

Notably, that the unemployment rate among men and women, on average decreased at the same rate across regions that may be indicative of a sufficiently effective implementation of the employment strategy.

Based on the criteria for assessing the potential of rural settlements used in the strategy of territorial development, we can generally assess the progress achieved. The greatest progress was made in social welfare, due to the implementation of school and hospital construction programs, and there are positive changes in the engineering infrastructure. According to the indicators of the economic potential, changes in absolute terms are occurring small, but the tendency of development of economic activity of the population, including mobility in the search for employment and housing, is becoming more and more apparent, although intraregional labor migration still prevails [4].

In the field of rural infrastructure, the most problematic is access to centralized heat and gas supply in rural areas. Autonomous sources of electricity and heat supply are not actively developing, including through the use of renewable alternative energy sources. This situation is also caused by the undeveloped standards for the provision of settlements with centralized housing and utilities facilities, which in the medium term will affect the level of energy saving and energy efficiency of residential and industrial infrastructure in rural settlements.

The situation also remains problematic in the sphere of providing agricultural production with buildings and facilities. The problem of ensuring the capacity of primary processing, storage of agricultural crops, depending on the existing and promising agricultural specialization of different regions, the possibilities and the need for food supply within individual regions, the organization of periodic deliveries of agricultural products has not been solved. The available capacities become obsolete physically and morally, which actualizes the task of analysis, strategic assessment of domestic and external needs for agricultural products, assessment of directions and volumes of cargo flows, especially in the interregional sense, sources of supply and demand, transportation opportunities, planning of investment activity in this sector and attracting the necessary sources of financing and lending [5].

There is also a need to build modern specialized facilities for the maintenance of poultry, horses, and the development of traditional methods of pasture and transhumance animal husbandry. In general, as the purposeful development of beef cattle breeding, the task of enlarging households, organizing the necessary system for monitoring the quality of housing, growing and slaughtering livestock, organizing the necessary infrastructure for

veterinary supervision, implementing technological measures, expanding the area of fodder crops, and developing feed production should be addressed.

Social infrastructure in rural areas has traditionally been a bottleneck, but the experience of foreign countries shows that as economic problems of agro-industrial production are resolved and the financial position of agricultural enterprises is strengthened, investment opportunities are being formed in social and cultural facilities. For Kazakhstan, this task is relevant due to the need to implement a strategy for the country's integrated territorial development.

In order to improve the industrial, market and social infrastructure of the agro-industrial complex, it is necessary to form complete systems for infrastructure services to enterprises and farms, to stimulate the development of cooperation between producers of agricultural products, machinery and equipment, customer services and enterprises, procurement and processing industries with the appropriate organization and the allocation of financial support through existing mechanisms «Kazagro» and microfinance organizations. In general, at the regional level with the participation of state bodies, business associations and associations to create and deliver to the agro-industrial production complex technical, technological, industrial, informational and other resources for the production of competitive products and the organization of modern agro-industrial production.

Taking into account the specifics of agricultural production, the policy of developing the infrastructure of rural areas should be more differentiated, based on the principles of optimal spatial distribution of production facilities, population resettlement schemes, reasonable opportunities for the development of competitive agricultural sectors oriented to the domestic market, food security and export in the regional and international markets [6].

The solution of the problems under consideration is connected with strengthening the responsibility of local executive authorities, the authorized body, the institutes of the development of the agro-industrial complex for the development and increasing the transparency of the planning system, financing the development of the industry, evaluating the effectiveness of sub-sectors of agricultural production; development of economic balances, forecasting market needs and the accelerated creation of the necessary production and logistics infrastructure in view of the continuing

demand for food, climate fluctuations, and the level of competition.

Realization of these tasks should be accompanied by an increase in activity in the field of training personnel in relevant professions and areas, creating decent working conditions in rural areas in order to increase the economic activity of the most able-bodied population and to involve young people in work activities from the point of view of reasonable vocational guidance, coordination of the needs of agricultural enterprises, farms, agricultural cooperatives being formed in the level of training and the number of workers in industries directly agriculture, processing industry, logistics and sales [7].

## Conclusion.

1. Currently, the development of rural areas attracts the attention of a wide range of specialists who are trying to build the conceptual foundations of this process [8]. However, the practical results of the implementation of these theoretical constructions are still far away.

2. The main reason for this problem is not only financial difficulties, but primarily the lack or shortage of centers for the development of pilot projects for the development of territories, training sites in areas for the development of new production technologies, trained specialists, both in production and management areas, technologies of farming in modern market conditions, long-term planning programs [9].

3. To improve the efficiency of agricultural production and management of territories, it is necessary to introduce a number of innovations that ensure the activation and implementation of investment activities.

4. First, it is necessary to assess the resource potential of a specific territory and determine the specific risks and potentials of the territory, as well as the urgent tasks that need to be solved for its harmonious development.

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