



**RELEVANT ISSUES OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STABILITY OF RURAL AREAS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

**ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ АУЫЛДЫҚ АУМАҚТАРЫНЫҢ
ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ТҰРАҚТЫЛЫҒЫНЫҢ ӨЗЕКТІ МӘСЕЛЕСЕРІ**

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ СТАБИЛЬНОСТИ
СЕЛЬСКИХ ТЕРРИТОРИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН**

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Abstract. The article reveals theoretical and methodological aspects of assessing the sustainable development of rural areas in Kazakhstan. In the course of the analysis, the authors revealed that economically stable and socially developed rural areas will become the basis of stability, independence and food security of the country. Changes in the number of rural population, natural growth and migration growth in recent years have been analyzed. The main socio-economic indicators of development of the Kazakh countryside are presented. The authors state that the losses are mainly observed in the spheres of professional, scientific and technical activities. It is concluded that the problems of improving the level and quality of life in the countryside should not be solved by the old costly methods. The conditions and opportunities for the development of rural areas are diverse in the republic. In this regard, studies aimed at assessing the potential of rural settlements, as well as the effectiveness of the activities of State and local authorities in ensuring sustainable development of rural areas, become relevant. The generalization of literary sources and foreign experience showed the importance of the main directions of public support for rural residents, the implementation of which contributes to the efficient use of agricultural resources, modernization of production and development of innovative technologies, formation of conditions for the intensive development of small business and entrepreneurship in rural areas, the increase in the employment level of rural residents due to expanding the scope of non-agricultural activities and more fully involving rural labor resources in economic turnover, increasing their level of income.

Аңдатпа. Мақалада Қазақстанның ауылдық аумақтарының тұрақты дамуын бағалаудың теориялық-әдіснамалық аспектілері ашылған. Авторлар жүргізген талдау барысында экономикалық тұрғыдан орнықты және әлеуметтік дамыған ауылдық аудандар елдің тұрақтылығының, тәуелсіздігінің және азық-түлік қауіпсіздігінің негізіне айналатыны анықталған. Соңғы жылдары ауыл халқы санының өзгеруі, табиғи өсім және көші-қон өсімі талданған. Қазақстандық ауыл дамуының негізгі әлеуметтік-экономикалық көрсеткіштері

ұсынылды. Авторлар шығындар негізінен кәсіби, ғылыми және техникалық қызмет салаларына байланысты екенін айтады. Ауылдағы өмір сүру деңгейі мен сапасын арттыру проблемалары ескі қымбат әдістермен шешілмеуі керек деген қорытынды жасалған. Республикада ауылдық жерлерді дамытудың жағдайлары мен мүмкіндіктері әртүрлі. Бұл тұрғыда ауылдық елді мекендердің әлеуетін, сондай-ақ ауылдық аумақтардың орнықты дамуын қамтамасыз ету бойынша мемлекеттік және жергілікті басқару органдары қызметінің нәтижелілігін бағалауға бағытталған зерттеулер өзекті бола түседі. Әдеби көздер мен шетелдік тәжірибені жинақтау ауыл тұрғындарын мемлекеттік қолдаудың негізгі бағыттарының маңыздылығы көрсетілген, оларды іске асыру ауыл шаруашылығы ресурстарын тиімді пайдалануға, өндірісті жаңғыртуға және инновациялық технологияларды игеруге, ауылда шағын бизнес пен кәсіпкерлікті қарқынды дамыту үшін жағдай жасауға, ауыл шаруашылығы емес қызмет саласын кеңейту есебінен ауыл тұрғындарының жұмыспен қамтылу деңгейінің өсуіне және ауылдық еңбек ресурстарын шаруашылық айналымға неғұрлым толық тартуға, олардың табыс деңгейінің артуына ықпал етеді.

Аннотация. В статье раскрыты теоретико-методологические аспекты оценки устойчивого развития сельских территорий Казахстана. В ходе проведенного анализа авторами выявлено, что экономически устойчивые и социально развитые сельские районы станут основой стабильности, независимости и продовольственной безопасности страны. Проанализированы изменение численности сельского населения, естественный прирост и миграционный прирост за последние годы. Представлены основные социально-экономические показатели развития казахстанского села. Авторы констатируют, что убытки в основном несут сферы профессиональной, научной и технической деятельности. Сделан вывод, что проблемы повышения уровня и качества жизни на селе не должны решаться старыми затратными методами. В республике разнообразны условия и возможности развития сельской местности. В этом плане становятся актуальными исследования, направленные на оценку потенциала сельских населенных пунктов, а также результативности деятельности органов государственного и местного управления по обеспечению устойчивого развития сельских территорий. Обобщение литературных источников и зарубежного опыта показало значимость основных направлений государственной поддержки сельских жителей, реализация которых способствует эффективному использованию ресурсов сельского хозяйства, модернизации производства и освоению инновационных технологий, формированию условий для интенсивного развития на селе малого бизнеса и предпринимательства, росту уровня занятости жителей села за счет расширения сферы несельскохозяйственной деятельности и более полного вовлечения в хозяйственный оборот сельских трудовых ресурсов, увеличению уровня их доходов.

Key words: rural areas, socio-economic development, population number, agro-industrial complex, product sales, cost, income, quality of social services.

Түйінді сөздер: ауылдық аумақтар, әлеуметтік-экономикалық даму, халық саны, агроөнеркәсіптік кешен, өнімді өткізу, өзіндік құн, табыс, әлеуметтік қызметтердің сапасы.

Ключевые слова: сельские территории, социально-экономическое развитие, численность населения, агропромышленный комплекс, реализация продукции, себестоимость, доход, качество социальных услуг.

Introduction. To date, the parameter of socio - economic improvement rural areas does not fully meet the country's requirements, as it does not provide a decent standard of living for the rural population, food security in the Republic, does not contribute to the formation of self-developing and distinctive socio - ecological and economic territorial systems, the preservation of cultural values, ensuring the reproduction and long-term use of labor and natural resources for agriculture. Therefore, changes in the improvement of rural territories' conditions of towards harmonious and balanced development - "sustainable development" are mandatory [1].

At this point in time, "sustainable development" concept is a modern trend and civilizational model, which emerged as an attempt to find a common conceptual platform for the joint survival of the world's population to get out of the global crisis and prevent a global catastrophe –gradually covers all countries and peoples, all aspects of human life. As a result, it is economically stable and socially progressive rural areas that can form and further ensure the stability and food security of the state in the long term [2].

The essence of sustainable rural development is the harmony of qualitative differences' ratio, but taken as a whole: environmen-

tally safe farming in rural areas in order to provide the country's population with organic and it is necessary to ensure the necessary access to food at the same time with a constant increase in the quality of residents' life in the village, the preservation of natural diversity, cultural identity, local traditions for the younger generation [3]. Therefore, the sustainable and stable development of rural areas will also mean constant economic growth and an increase in the human resources' quality.

Thus, to date, the prerequisites for sustainable rural development are as follows: improving the level of comfort of the living conditions of the rural population; increasing the availability of improved housing conditions; improving the prestige of rural labor and forming a positive opinion of the rural lifestyle in society; improving the demographic situation.

Material and methods of research. In the course of economic transformations in the agrarian sphere formed and planned increased production capacity, further effective development of which today, the integrated development of rural areas depends on stability, thereby improving the sustainability of rural development. So, today, foreign and domestic scientists study sustainable rural development. For example, I. Buzdalov in his research writes that the most important component of sustainable rural development is its economic component. A.N. Krylatykh justifies the new role of agriculture in the framework of the advanced multi-functional agriculture' theory. In particular, the interrelation and interaction of basic (social, economic, environmental [4] and derivative

(innovation, information [5] functions in the system of the agri-food sector is proved, i.e. there is a sectoral approach to rural territories' development. But the most complete and comprehensive definition of rural territories' sustainable development is given by I.N. Merenkova. So, from the author's point of view, sustainable development of rural territories is formed on the following principles [6].

When writing the article, authors used special methods of economic cognition, method of comparative analysis, economic and statistical groupings, economic analysis, graphical processing of results, induction and deduction, mathematical methods, etc. The following methods were also used the following methods such as: scientific generalization, grouping, classification - as well as system analysis' method.

Results and their discussion. Today, sustainable development of rural areas is a significant and important element of country's economic growth, not only the huge size of agricultural land, but the function they perform. Within their borders, the vital needs of the country's population for food are met through the agriculture's functioning as part of the country's material production.

Today, in many rural areas, there is a decrease in the rural population (table 1), but in General, Kazakhstan has an increase of 41 000 people on January 1, 2020 compared to January 1, 2019. Therefore, as a result, changes in the rural population have a direct impact on the sustainable rural development.

Table 1 - Change in the rural population, people

	Population on January 1, 2019	Population on January 1, 2021	Total increase (+), decrease (-)
Republic of Kazakhstan	7 697 359	7 738 359	41 000
Akmola region	390 318	388 573	-1 745
Aktobe region	255 145	253 661	-1 484
Almaty region	1 581 524	1 604 083	22 559
Atyrau region	303 573	311 899	8 326
West Kazakhstan region	313 066	312 477	-589
Zhambyl region	678 434	681 900	3 466
Karaganda region	281 114	278 892	-2 222
Kostanai region	397 114	389 608	-7 506
Kyzylorda region	442 315	445 414	3 099
Mangistau region	407 145	422 214	15 069
Pavlodar region	221 824	221 272	-552
North Kazakhstan region	301 844	295 930	-5 914
Turkistan region	1 594 568	1 612 564	17 996
East Kazakhstan region	529 375	519 872	-9 503
Note-based on data from [7]			

However, it is known that the level of sustainable development is influenced by the following factors: economic, environmental,

institutional, and social. Consider the main economic indicators of rural areas (table 2).

Table 2 - Financial and economic activities' results of some large and medium-sized enterprises located in rural areas in the First quarter of 2020, million tenge

	The number of reporting companies	Volume of products produced/services rendered	Cost of products sold/services rendered	Revenue from sales of products/services	Profit (loss) before tax
Total	712	711 657	550 516	924 820	183 173
Agriculture	301	80 836	84 959	113 438	20 039
Manufacturing industry	124	280 554	198 089	339 125	82 714
Wholesale and retail trade	23	11 222	32 121	38 803	1 071
Construction	43	39 332	30 461	39 767	4,3
Activities that are related to administrative and support services	11	4 204	3 257	4 211	-2 069
Activities that are related to science, innovation and technics	35	4 383	3 539	4 237	- 336
Activities related to Arts and entertainment	47	3 450	1 255	1 911	-2 765

Note-based on data from [8]

According to table 1, in the first quarter of 2020, most large and medium-sized enterprises located in rural areas have a positive financial result in the form of profit before tax, which in General in rural areas is 183 173 million tenge. It can be seen that losses of companies are mainly suffered in the activities' areas such as: activities that are related to science, innovation and technics;

activities that are related to administrative and support services; activities related to Arts and entertainment. The remaining indicators of sustainable rural development will be considered according to the final regional development Program's results until 2020, namely, the population's satisfaction with the quality of public and social services in rural areas in Kazakhstan [9] (table 3).

Table 3 - Satisfaction of the population with the quality of public and social services in rural areas in Kazakhstan, 2015-2019

	2015	2017	2018	2019
State Corporation "Government for citizens"				
cities:	58,7	59,9	36,6	39,8
rural territories:	72,3	68,9	42,9	47,1
Services in the education field, including pre-school education and training				
cities:	40,0	40,0	37,5	40,0
rural territories:	65,0	63,6	55,8	55,8
General secondary (secondary)				
cities:	45,1	42,2	39,7	40,0
rural territories:	67,4	64,8	58,2	59,3
technical and professional				
cities:	39,0	36,4	33,3	35,9
rural territories:	59,1	54,4	49,2	50,9
Health services				
cities:	29,0	25,9	25,1	28,8
rural territories:	47,1	41,2	36,4	38,5
Quality of drinking water				
cities:	37,2	32,1	32,1	35,4
rural territories:	66,6	58,7	60,6	55,5
Clean air (no emissions, smoke, dust and dirt)				
cities:	30,9	27,5	29,1	39,0
rural territories:	70,3	60,6	62,4	57,4

Thus, according to the previous information, the following conclusions were made that the rural population's satisfaction with the public and social services' quality is falling from year to year. For example, the population's satisfaction with the drinking water's quality in rural territories: in 2015 it was 70.3%, and in 2019 it is already 57.4%; health services fell from 47.1% in 2015 to 38.5% in 2019. In other words, we can say that despite the growth indicators that show economic indicators (table 2), the level of the rural population satisfaction is declining and it is unlikely that we can talk about stable sustainable rural development in the country.

Also today, we can identify the following problems that affect the sustainable rural development:

- insufficient development of institutional mechanisms that generate the most effective strategies for the mobilization and further management of local resources, since today the infrastructure of the regions directly, and sometimes indirectly, affects the level of efficiency and sustainability of agricultural companies. Rural areas are interested in an increase in the share of competitive products of agricultural firms and in an increase in the share of profits of agricultural firms in the region;

- the low-rise level of agricultural machinery for processing products in agriculture, which is the reason for the low competitiveness of agricultural products of local producers in the food markets of the world and local markets, which ultimately leads to a decrease in possible incomes in agriculture;

- the problems of raising the village and rural standard of living should not be solved by old costly methods, but more attention should be paid to coordinating the efforts of local authorities, which are responsible for regulating the main issues on the part of the current status with further determination the feasibility process. Ultimately, you need to pay attention to the fact that significant state resources were allocated to solve current problems, while not fully delving into the essence of the problem itself. As a result, the current problems were not solved and the situation remained at the same stage, the available funds were used inefficiently [10].

Conclusions

1. Today, Kazakhstan has extensive and diverse rural areas, and therefore the potential for sustainable development of rural areas within the country is different. Therefore, without assessing the development potential of certain rural areas, it is impossible to ensure the sustainable development of rural regions.

2. Thus, the stability, independence and food security in agriculture (rural territories) is

the significant elements of country's sustainable development. As a result, effectively implemented state policy, which is aimed at sustainable development of agriculture, rural areas will lead to ensuring the necessary level of environmental safety of rural residents, improving infrastructure in villages, preserving local traditions and customs for the future young generation, improving the activities of local authorities, the influx of young and qualified personnel in villages and as a result, the country's economy will grow.

3. Today, in rural areas, there is insufficient development of institutional mechanisms, the formation of good mobilization strategies with further effective management of local resources, since today the infrastructure of the regions directly, and sometimes indirectly, affects the level of efficiency and sustainability of agricultural enterprises.

4. For the sustainable development of rural areas, it is necessary to increase the quality of rural life not through the use of old cost-effective methods, but through the coordination of the efforts of local authorities, who are responsible for regulating the main issues from the current state with further determination of the feasibility study of the process.

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