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РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

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ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TERRITORIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract. In the article the analysis of development of rural settlements of Kazakhstan is carried out, the potential of their development and opportunity in the future to turn into agglomeration is revealed. Classification by the level of social and economic development is carried out. The factors influencing increase of economic capacity of the village and level of the income of villagers are revealed. Prospects of rural territories and a choice of strong rural settlements are designated.

The development of the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in market conditions has revealed both the competitive advantages of certain territorial and economic systems of the country, as well as their shortcomings associated with various opportunities for adaptation to the market. This led to a significant decline and curtailment of production in certain regions, the emergence of depressed areas and populated areas. As a result, regional imbalances intensified, and part of the country's population, despite natural migration flows, currently resides in economically unpromising territories.

Key words: social and economic problems, rural settlement, social effect, agro-industrial complex, regions, monitoring, modernization, potential, financial support, prospects.

Introduction. According to the State program for the development of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017-2021, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 14, 2017, No. 420, the agro-industrial complex (hereinafter - the agro-industrial complex) is one of the important sectors of the economy that forms food and economic security of the country, and also the labor and settlement potential of rural areas. The main directions of the program are: provision of the domestic market and exports of agricultural products and agricultural cooperation, crop production, livestock, aquaculture, organic agricultural production, processing of agricultural products and food industry, agrochemical production, water management, land resources, agricultural machinery, subsidies, veterinary ,phytosanitary safety [1].

Solving the problems of stable economic development and improving the welfare of the population in Kazakhstan is largely determined by the development of rural areas (rural areas). In our country, for many decades the main way of development of rural areas has been a narrow-branch agrarian approach, including in areas with limited agrarian potentials. This led to a one-sided agrarian development of rural areas, often the irrational placement of productive forces on them, the underdevelopment of the social infrastructure and other serious problems.

Methods of research. In the course of the study, we used deduction methods that theoretically substantiate conclusions obtained inductively, removes their hypothetical character and turns them into reliable knowledge, in addition, statistical methods for studying the economic conjuncture were used,

Much attention is paid in the article to the methods and forms of state regulation of the market economy as a system of legislative, executive and supervisory measures implemented by state institutions in order to stabilize and adapt the economic system to changing conditions. Achieving the global goal of state regulation - ensuring stability and adapting to changing conditions - is possible only when specific private goals are achieved.

The discussion of the results. In modern conditions, measures to develop agricultural production should be supplemented by projects for the integrated and sustainable development of rural areas, covering not only agricultural production, but also forestry, water management, local industry, tourism, social infrastructure and other activities. Without the development of these areas of activity, it is not feasible to increase the efficiency of the rural economy and improve the living conditions in rural areas.

Thus, the transition to sustainable development of rural areas allows to provide a comprehensive and integrated solution to the main problems of rural areas within a single concept, in the center of which is a rural resident. State program for the development of rural areas of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The presence of social and economic problems has a direct impact on the level and quality of life, on demography, migration, fertility, employment, availability of labor, gross output and total gross domestic product. Creation of a supporting framework will allow to solve more fully many social and economic problems and use the main features of the regions, significant time savings are achieved due to the development of close ties, the convenience of contacts, and by building rational economic ties that provide economic compression of space [2].

The diverse social effect is connected:

a) with the increase in the number of forms of resettlement, which have the most attractive environment socially;

b) with the overlapping of the economically active territory by zones of influence of the centers possessing a significant socio-cultural potential, and also by improving the conditions for their accessibility;

c) with the strengthening and expansion of the support base of the comprehensive rise of small and medium-sized settlements, the transformation of rural areas [3].

The rural economy and the rural settlement are inextricably linked: the rural settlements were historically formed on the basis of agricultural activities and ceased to exist with the termination of the latter.

Therefore, rural settlements (SORT) have a special development potential and are able in the foreseeable future to turn nearby SORTs into an agglomeration [4].

As of January 1, 2015, there were 7,093 rural settlements in the republic, which is 567 fewer than the 2011 survey. This number of SORTs was reduced due to the abolition, in accordance with the Law "On the Administrative and Territorial Structure of the Republic of Kazakhstan".

The classification was carried out for all rural settlements of the republic for the period from 2011 to 2016.

According to this classification in 2016, 2,470 SORTs (35%) are classified as a group with a high development potential, which is 233% more than in 2011 (1062 or 14%); 4493 SPS (63.3%) - with an average development potential, in 2011 SOR with an average potential of 21% was larger (5664) and their share was 73.9% of the total number of SORs; To the SORT with a weak development potential in 2016, 103 (1.5%) are classified, which is less by 673 SSP compared to 2011 or 13% of the 2011 SPS; in 27 SPS (0.4%) there is no population; in 2011, there were 158 such SORTs (table 1).

Table 1 – Classification of the Republic of Kazakhstan SPS by the level of socio-economic development

	2011 y.		2013 y.		2015 y.		2016 y.	
	count	%	count	%	count	%	count	%
High potential	1062	13,9	1582	21,5	1841	25,7	2470	34,8
Average potential	5664	73,9	5514	74,9	5159	71,9	4493	63,3
Low potential	776	10,1	209	2,8	135	1,9	103	1,5
Without population	158	2,1	61	0,8	37	0,5	27	0,4
Total	7660	100,0	7366	100,0	7172	100,0	7093	100,0
Note. Compiled from the source [5].								

In general, the number of SORTs in 2016 compared to 2011 decreased by 567 units. The category of high development potential includes SORT with a total score for all evaluation criteria from 70 and higher [5].

The largest number of SORs with high development potential in 2016 is located in South Kazakhstan (21.8%), North Kazakhstan (16.2%), Almaa (12.1), and in Akmola and Kostanay (10.3%) areas. In the Mangistau region with a high potential of 1 SNP, in Atyrau oblast - 9 SNP. In 2016, the category of SORT with an average potential of development includes 4493 SORT with a total score for all evaluation criteria from 35 to 69 inclusive (table 2).

Table 2 – Structure of the SORT with an average development potential in the context of the areas, %

Oblast	Years			
	2011	2013	2015	2016
Akmola	7,7	8,0	8,3	8,8
Aktobe	6,3	6,8	7,3	7,1
Almaty	11,9	10,1	8,0	10,2
Atyrau	2,8	2,9	2,9	3,0
East Kazakhstan	10,9	12,7	13,7	13,2
Zhambyl	5,3	5,6	6,0	5,5
West Kazakhstan	7,8	7,7	8,0	8,9
Karaganda	7,0	8,1	7,0	6,8
Kostanay	9,7	9,7	8,8	8,9
Kyzylorda	2,7	3,6	3,9	4,5
Mangistau	0,7	0,7	0,9	1,1
Pavlodar	6,8	6,6	5,9	7,6
North Kazakhstan	7,2	6,6	6,5	6,7
South Kazakhstan	13,3	11,0	13,1	7,5
The Republic of Kazakhstan	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

The largest number of SORTs with low potential for development is in Atyrau oblast - 29.1%, Kyzylorda oblast - 11.7%, North Kazakhstan - 9.7%, Kostanayand Almaty - 8.7%. In Zhambyl oblast, there are no such SNPs. The share of other areas with low-potential development potential is at least 22%.

If we consider the specific weight of the SORT with a low development potential in each of the oblasts, in the Atyrau oblast this group of SPS takes 17%, 5.6%, Kyzylorda - 4.6%; in the Zhambyl region, there are no such SNPs, while in the rest the share of this group of SORT does not exceed 1.5%.

In 2016 there were 27 SPS in the republic, where the population does not live. Such SORTs are the most in Aktyubinsk Oblast - 13 (48% of the total number of SPS of this group in the republic), in Kostanay oblast - 4 (15% of the total number of SPS in this group in the republic). In Akmola, East Kazakhstan, Zhambyl and West Kazakhstan oblasts - 2 SNPs. In other areas, there are no such SNPs.

As a result of the monitoring, the main factors that contributed to the increase in the economic potential of the village and the level of incomes of rural residents were: the direction of targeted investments for the development of social and engineering infrastructures, the development of processing shops and points for harvesting agricultural products, the dynamic development of economic entities, small and medium-sized businesses, restoration and use of irrigation systems in the southern regions of the country, as well as the development of public-private partnerships [6].

It should be noted that one of the main factors affecting the level of socio-economic development of the SORT is the financial support provided by the state. Therefore, it is of interest to study the state of such financial support, presented in table 3.

The data in table 3 show that the funds channeled from various sources to the SOR each year are increasing. Moreover, growth is observed in 2015 compared with 2014 for all types of sources. So, if in 2014 the total amount of financing was 121.2 billion tenge, in 2015 it increased 1.8 times.

Table 3 – Sizes and sources of financing of rural areas

Sources of financing (billion tenge):	Years			Chain rate of change,%	
	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016
Means of the republican budget	59,6	106,9	96,4	179,4	90,2
Meansoflocalbudget	52,0	98,7	93,5	189,8	94,7
Othersources	9,6	13,1	40,4	136,5	3,1 times
Total	121,2	218,7	230,3	180,4	105,3

The largest share in the structure of such sources is annually occupied by the means of the republican budget - this is 50% of their total amount, in the second place by the amount of funding the local budget funds take 42-45% and the remaining 5-8% fall on other sources of financing. In 2016, on the contrary, the first two sources reduce by almost 5-10% and a sharp increase in other sources - 3.1 times compared with 2015. In general, we can note the slowdown in the growth of the volume of financing of the NSC in 2016 compared to 2015.

The level of social and economic development of rural settlements depends mainly on the volume of investment in construction, reconstruction, repair of social and engineering infrastructure. In 2016, 218.7 billion tenge was allocated from all sources for the development of rural areas, including 106.9 billion tenge from the republican budget, from local 98.7 billion tenge, as well as 13.1 billion tenge, tenge from other sources. On average in the republic in 2016 for one rural resident in the framework of the State Program for the Development of Rural Territories of all sources 28.9 thousand tenge was allocated, which is higher than the average republican indicator for 2015 by 14.0 thousand tenge.

Conclusion. The definition of the prospects of rural areas and the choice of basic SORTs requires studying the factors influencing the achievement of effective use of the available potential and the conduct of the SORT classification based on them.

The main goal of the formation of basic SNPs and agglomerations around them is to create conditions and develop mechanisms for thesustainable provision of employment and income for the rural population. This will help: improve the market situation by increasing the volume of production of goods and services; increase of living standards of rural population; reduction of rural unemployment; reduction of social tension in rural areas [7].

The following tasks will contribute to the achievement of this goal: the formation of effective, market-oriented agricultural organizations; diversification of economic activity; development of peasant (farmer) farms; development of new technologies, development of cooperation, improvement of relations with collective enterprises and support of rural social and engineering infrastructure

The development of rural areas in the future is conditioned by the solution of the dual task of developing agricultural production and creating favorable conditions for the rural population.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ АУЫЛ АЙМАҚТАРЫН ДАМЫТУДЫ ТАЛДАУ

Аннотация. Мақалада Қазақстандағы ауылды қелдімекендердің дамуы талданады, олардың даму әлеуетін және болашақта агломерацияны айналдыру мүмкіндігін анықтайды. Әлеуметтік-экономикалық даму деңгейіне сәйкес жіктеу жүргізілді. Ауылдың экономикалық әлеуетін арттыруға және ауылтұрғындарының кіріс деңгейіне әсер ететін факторлар анықталды. Ауылды қелдімекендердің перспективалары мен ауылды қелдімекендерді қолдауға бағытталған. Қазақстан Республикасының экономикасының нарықтық жағдайдағы дамуы еліміздің белгілі бір аумақтық және экономикалық жүйелерінің бәсекелестік артықшылықтарын, сондай-ақ нарыққа бейімделудің түрлі мүмкіндіктерімен байланысты кемшіліктерді анықтады. Бұл белгілі бір өңірлердегі өндірістің айтарлықтай төмендеуіне және қысқартылуына, депрессияланған аудандардың және елдімекендердің пайда болуына алып келді. Нәтижесінде аймақтық тепе-теңсіздік күшейе түсті және табиғи көші-қон ағындарына қарамастан ел халқының бір бөлігі қазіргі уақытта экономикалық тұрақсыз аумақтарда тұрады.

Түйін сөздер: әлеуметтік-экономикалық мәселелер, ауылдық елдімекендер, әлеуметтік тиімділік, агроөнеркәсіп кешені, өңірлер, мониторинг, жаңғырту, әлеует, қаржылық қолдау, болашағы.

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АНАЛИЗ РАЗВИТИЯ СЕЛЬСКИХ ТЕРРИТОРИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

Аннотация. В статье проведен анализ развития сельских населенных пунктов Казахстана, выявлен потенциал их развития и возможности в будущем превратить в агломерацию. Проведена классификация по уровню социально-экономического развития. Выявлены факторы, влияющие на повышение экономического потенциала села и уровень доходов сельских жителей. Обозначены перспективы сельских территорий и выбор опорных сельских населенных пунктов. Развитие экономики Республики Казахстан в рыночных условиях выявило как конкурентные преимущества отдельных территориально-хозяйственных систем страны, так и их недостатки, связанные с различными возможностями адаптации к рынку. Это привело к значительному спаду и свертыванию производства в отдельных регионах, появлению депрессивных районов и населенных пунктов. В результате усугубились региональные диспропорции, и часть населения страны, несмотря на естественные миграционные потоки, в настоящее время проживает на экономически неперспективных территориях.

Ключевые слова: социально-экономические проблемы, сельский населенный пункт, социальный эффект, агропромышленный комплекс, регионы, мониторинг, модернизация, потенциал, финансовая поддержка, перспективы.

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