

UDC 332.12
MPHTI 06.61.33

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.37788/2023-2/60-67>

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The ways of sustainable development of supporting rural areas

Annotation

Main problem: achievement of socio-economic sustainability in each locality depends on coordinated actions of executive and representative authorities, which should be focused on creating appropriate conditions for ensuring social standards and improving quality of life of rural population, as well as the development of main economic basis – agricultural production. In this context, in today's reality, the urgent problem of sustainable development of rural settlements is provision of appropriate industrial and social infrastructure, because systemic development of rural regions depends on this rural infrastructure, which acts as an element of territorial socio-economic subsystem.

Purpose: identification and studying of key factors that determines and contributes to balanced development of industrial and social infrastructure of rural regions of country in context of sustainable development goals and objectives. According to the results of the study, the main distinctive features of sustainable development of rural areas are determined due to the provision of industrial and social infrastructure of rural regions, which has a correlation with the level and quality of life of the rural population, as well as the final results of agricultural production.

Methods: general methodological principles, systematic approach and empirical methods of economic cognition act as methodological basis for implementation of this study: economic and statistical models, forecasting and modeling, methods of induction and deduction, synthesis, and also logical methods.

Results and their significance: results of research can be used as a practical basis in activity of local executive bodies and local self-government bodies. Their use is possible for scientific substantiation of development and implementation of comprehensive plans for development of industrial and social infrastructure of rural areas of region within framework of Regional Development Plan, focused on qualitative improvement of economic basis of villages and the well-being of all segments of rural population.

Keywords: rural areas, industrial infrastructure, social infrastructure, development.

Introduction

In modern conditions, one of the restraining factors for the strategic development of rural areas of Kazakhstan is insufficient level of infrastructure development. The theoretical provisions based on ensuring the implementation of the promising goals of the region are diverse, including the concept of infrastructure development, which is relevant for our country. This is due to the fact that an efficiently functioning infrastructure system has a favorable influence on the functioning of subjects of the production and social sphere.

Sustainable development of rural areas is aimed at reducing the gap in the standard and quality of life between the rural and urban population. In this regard, the development of production and social infrastructure is of great importance.

Creating favorable conditions for the sustainable development of rural areas is one of the priority strategic tasks of regional policy, the achievement of which will not only ensure the solution of national security issues, including food, but also increase the competitiveness of the national economy and the well-being of citizens.

The basic foundation for the implementation of investment projects aimed at improving the sustainability of the development of industrial and social infrastructure in rural areas is the national projects of the state planning system in the Republic of Kazakhstan [1].

Currently, there are various problems in the development of a significant part of rural settlements, insufficient well-maintained housing stock, lack of transport links, access to basic services, insufficient production and social infrastructure, which leads to migration outflow and a

decrease in the number of rural population. Most of the villages are not provided with centralized heating and drainage systems. The level of average monthly wages in the basic sector of rural areas is one of the lowest compared to other sectors of the economy. In addition, the lack of attractive vacancies, access to comfortable housing create unfavorable conditions for strengthening the population, primarily young people. The main source of income is private yards, however, the lack of state support for these subjects of the economy hinders their qualitative development, which negatively affects the increase in labor productivity in agriculture as a whole.

The network of educational facilities in rural areas makes up the majority of all institutions of the educational system of the region. It should be noted that the presence of educational facilities in rural areas determines the prospects for the development of this village, since the stability of rural development depends on their condition and development. Based on this, we can conclude that the development of production infrastructure is closely related to the level of development of the social infrastructure of the village.

The analysis carried out in the course of this study shows that there is a correlation between the level of development of the production infrastructure of the rural economy and the level of development of social infrastructure. Based on this, it is necessary to study in more depth the aspects of increasing the sustainability of the development of industrial and social infrastructure of rural territories.

The purpose of the conducted study is a scientific substantiation of theoretical and applied aspects of increasing the sustainability of the development of industrial and social infrastructure of rural territories.

The stated purpose of the study led to the solution of the following tasks:

- generalization of the theoretical base in the field of sustainability of the development of industrial and social infrastructure of rural territories;
- justification of the relationship between the development of industrial and social infrastructure of rural territories;
- analysis of the best practices for ensuring the sustainability of the development of industrial and social infrastructure of rural areas of Pavlodar district of Pavlodar region;
- development of forecast scenarios for improving the sustainability of the development of industrial and social infrastructure of rural territories;
- justification of priority directions for increasing the sustainability of the development of industrial and social infrastructure of rural territories.

Materials and methods

The concept of sustainable development of rural areas is a new paradigm for the development of the rural population, which has become a new object of research by scientists of various scientific directions. As a methodological basis for conducting this study, general methodological principles, a systematic approach and empirical methods of economic cognition are used: economic and statistical models, forecasting and modeling, methods of induction and deduction, synthesis, as well as logical methods.

The logic of the study is subordinate to the achievement of its goal, which makes it possible to reveal the essence of increasing the stability of the development of production and social infrastructure of rural territories of Pavlodar District of Pavlodar region, as well as to comprehensively study the organizational and economic problems faced by local executive bodies when developing plans for socio-economic development of rural territories.

Results

The population of the support villages is 43.3 thousand people, including 5 villages with a population of more than 2000 people (Evgenievka village, Kalkaman village, Kyzylzhar Village Aksu, Maikain Village, Krasnoarmeika village of Pavlodar district), from 1000 to 2000 people – 8 villages (Mikhailovka village Zhelezinsky district, Yamyshev village of Lebyazhinsky district, Baskol village of May District, Konstantinovka village of Uspensky district, Shcherbakty district khmelnitskoye and shalday villages). In the remaining 18 main villages, the population is less than 1000 people.

As of May 1 of this year, the number of unemployed registered in employment centers of cities and districts is 346 citizens, of which the largest number of unemployed is observed in the village of Maikain (68) of Bayanaul district and in the village of Karaterek (46) of May District.

During the reporting period, 330 new permanent jobs were created in the reference villages, the largest number of which was created in the village of Aksu K. A. Evgenievka -123 (37% of the total). At the same time, new permanent jobs have not been created in the village of Turtuy in

Ekibastuz, in the village of Mikhailovka in Zhelezinsky district, in the village of Baikonys in Kachyr district, in the villages of Baskol and Karaterek in May District.

To determine the level of development of animal husbandry in reference villages, an analysis of the number of heads of farm animals per 1 population was carried out, based on the results of which the average indicator was:

- cattle-1.5 conditional heads;
- horses - 0.4 conditional heads;
- birds - 2.2 conditional heads.

At the same time, it is higher than the average for cattle in 18 reference villages, including the most significant ones. A. Margulan (5.4) and Shikyldak (5.4) S. Z. Ekibastuz, Pavlodar district Luhansk (4.3), may district Baskol (4.2). Low indicators are observed in the village of Maikain of Bayanaul district (0.2), Kalkaman village of Aksu (0.4), Bashmachnoye village of Zhelezinsky district (0.5), Kyzylzhar village of Aksu (0.7).

In terms of horses, the above-average indicator is observed in 14 villages, including one of the highest indicators in Akkol village of Ekibastuz (2.8), in the village of Turagoror of Irtysh district (1.8), in the village of Baskol of May District (1.3). The minimum values of the conditional head of horses were recorded in Kyzylzhar (0.1) of Bayanaul district, Kalkaman (0.03) of Aksu, and Maikain village (0.01).

There is a higher indicator in 14 villages than the average for poultry. High indicators are observed in the village of Golubovka (9.9) of the Irtysh district, in the village of Bashmachnoye (9.2) of the Zhelezinsky district, in the village of Fedorovka (7.5) of the Kachyrsky district, in the village of Tarazorinsky (7.3) of the Irtysh district. The low value of 0.5 conditional bird heads per 1 population is Tortuy village of Ekibastuz, Shikdak Village, Maikain village of Bayanaul district, Shcherbakty village of Lebyazhinsky district.

One of the factors of the low values of the conditional heads of farm animals per 1 resident of the reference villages is due to the high share of households without livestock. This is confirmed by the following data: in the village of Maikain of Bayanaul district, the number of yards without livestock is 60 % of the total number of yards, Aksu village Kalkaman (56 %), Zhelezinsky district village Bashmachnoye (46 %), Kyzylzhar village of Aksu (38 %).

An analysis of the coverage of support villages by means of state support for entrepreneurship shows that within the framework of the employment Roadmap 2020, not a single loan was issued from 31 support villages in the village of Golubovka, Irtysh district, in the village of Margulan, Ekibastuz, Zhelezinsky district, Bashmachnoye village.

According to the first direction of the employment Roadmap 2020, the analyzed period does not cover the village of Golubovka, Irtysh district, Zhanabet, Kachir district.

14 support villagers took part in the implementation of the sybaga program. Not all support villages of Bayanaul, Zhelezinsky, May and Pavlodar districts took part in this program.

Under the "Kulan" program, only Aksu (Kyzylzhar), Ekibastuz (Turtuy, Akkol villages), Aktogay (Karaoba village), Irtysh (Turagorinsky village), Kachyr (Fedorovka village) and Lebyazhinsky (Shcherbakty village) districts took part.

Only 2 support villages – Karaoba village of Aktogay district and Yamyshev village of Lebyazhinsky district took part in the program "Altyn-Asyk".

Within the framework of the business Roadmap 2020 program, projects were implemented only in the village of Maikain, Bayanaul district.

103 social jobs were organized in the reference villages of the region.

The current situation on the inventory of industrial, social, engineering, transport infrastructure is formed as follows:

Production infrastructure

In 31 reference settlements, there are 451 farms, 29 LLP, one production cooperative (Lugansk village of Pavlodar district), as well as 609 individual entrepreneurs. The largest number of registered peasant farms is Kyzylzhar village of Aksu (36), wooden village of Irtysh District (34), Naberezhnoye village of Pavlodar District (30). The minimum number of them is in the village of Shalday (2) of Shcherbakty district, in the village of Maikain of Bayanaul District (3), in the village of Kalkaman of Aksu (5).

The largest number of LLP is registered in Zhana Zhuldyz village of Zhelezinsky district.

The standard and quality of life of the rural population are more dependent on the state of development of rural infrastructure, which is an integral part of the market [2].

Social infrastructure is a set of engineering and social and household facilities that ensure the satisfaction of the needs of the population in labor, socio-political and spiritual activities, as well as in the family and sphere of life, contributing to the concentration of residents in a given territory. When considering the social infrastructure of the village, the circle of its objects is territorially narrowed to the circle of rural areas, and the "target audience" is offered to the rural population [3].

Thus, in order to ensure the growth of the economy and the well-being of the population, as well as increase the efficiency of the activities of the authorities, it is necessary to create conditions for the activation of self-development of promising areas of the region with human capital through the implementation of targeted programs and investment projects both in the economy and in the social sphere [4].

The network of educational facilities in the reference villages of the region consists of 32 schools, pre - school education-13 kindergartens and 24 mini-centers.

Kindergartens operate in the reference villages: Evgenievka A. Kalkaman A. Aksu, Maikain A. (2 objects), Golubovka A. Irtysh district, Shcherbakty A. Lebyazhinsky district, Karaterек A. may district, Krasnoarmeika A., Lugansk A., Naberezhnoye A. of Pavlodar district, Konstantinovka A. of Uspensky district, Alexandrovka A., Shalday village of Shcherbakty district.

No major repairs were carried out in the School of Kyzylzhar village of Aksu for more than 10 years (2005) and in the School of Baskol village of May district for more than 7 years (2009).

The network of healthcare facilities consists of a rural hospital in the village of Maikain, Banaul District, 20 outpatient clinics, 6 paramedic and obstetric stations and 4 Medical Centers.

Major repairs of health facilities have not been carried out in Shikdak village of ekibastuz, Karaterек village of Maysky district for more than 10 years, Turagoror village of Irtysh district, Baikonys village of Kachyr district, Baskol village of Maysky district and Lozovoye village of Uspensky district for more than 5 years.

The network of cultural objects consists of 22 houses of culture and 9 rural clubs, including the House of Culture in the village of Lugansk, Pavlodar district, is privately owned.

For more than 5 years, major repairs of cultural objects have not been carried out in Aksu city of Zhelezinsky district, Bashmachnoye, Tarazhor and north of Irtysh district, Baikonys and Fedorovka of Kachir district, Lozovoye of Uspensky district.

The network of sports facilities consists of 2 Physical Culture and recreation complexes in Aksu, Kalkaman village and Maikain village of Bayanaul District, One Indoor Sports Complex in Konstantinovka village of Uspensky District, 12 sports halls, 4 Minifootball fields.

Analysis of the availability of sports facilities showed the lack of sports infrastructure in the support villages of the May District.

Mobile coverage and distribution of national TV channels in the main villages is 100 %.

OTAU TV is the most widely covered by national television broadcasting in Akkol and Turtui villages of Ekibastuz – 84.8 % and 67.6 %, respectively, in Karaoba village of Aktogay district – 81.4 %. The lowest percentage of coverage is observed in the village of Mikhailovka, Zhelezinsky district - 1.9 %.

Discussion

The social development of the village is one of the main directions of agrarian reform, it is the basis for the accelerated development of the social sphere in order to increase the standard of living of the rural population, reduce the gap in the living conditions of people in urban and rural areas. The basis of this policy is the creation of favorable economic conditions for increasing the income of agricultural producers, strengthening the economic and social position of the rural family [5].

The main functions of social infrastructure in their priority implementation include: motivational-informational, educational, professional-educational, communicative, medical and health, trade, catering organization, leisure, cultural, sports, recreational, consumer services, housing and communal services, transport services [6].

29 % or 9 villages of the 31 reference rural settlements are covered by centralized water supply:

- Kalkaman village (out of the total number of residential buildings – 100 % connected) and Kyzylzhar village (58.8 %) Aksu;
- Maikain village of bayanaul district (100 %);
- Zhanazyldyz (24 %) and Mikhailovka (93.5 %) villages of zhelezinsky district;
- Golubovka village of Irtysh district (93.5 %);
- Baikonys village of kachyr district (99.6 %);

- Krasnoarmeika village of Pavlodar District (15 %);
- Khmelnitskoye village of shcherbakty district (96.9 %).

From 22 support villages that are not connected to centralized water supply:

1) Confirmed water reserves are available in the following villages:

- S. Evgenievka S. Z. Aksu (until 2042);
- Akkol village (until 2039), Tortui village (until 2042), Ekibastuz;
- Karaoba village of Aktogay district (until 2034);
- Fedorovka village of kachirsky district (until 2042);
- Shcherbakty village of lebyazhinsky district (until 2039), Yamyshev village (until 2038);
- Lugansk village of Pavlodar district (until 2042), Naberezhnoye village (until 2039);
- Konyr Ozek village of Uspensky district (until 2042);
- Aleksandrovka village of shcherbakty district (until 2042), Shalday village (until 2042).

2) Water reserves will be approved:

- Shikdak village (2016), im.A. Margulan (2017);
- Bashmachnoye village of zhelezinsky district (2018);
- Zhanabet village, kachirsky district (2016);
- Villages of Lozovoye (2018), Konstantinovka (2018) of the Uspensky district.

3) Within the boundaries of the May Group water pipeline are the villages of Baskol and Karaterек of the May district, the belovod Group water pipeline – Arağoror and the northern villages of the Irtysh district.

4) POI developed for the construction and reconstruction of water supply facilities in villages:

- Kyzylzhar, Aksu;
- Yamyshev village of lebyazhinsky district;
- Karaterек village, maysky district;
- The village of Konstantinovka, Uspensky district.
- Aralor and northern villages of the Irtysh district.

The grouping by population of reference villages without centralized water supply is shown in the table.

Table 1 - Population of support villages without centralized water supply

Population, people	Support villages
2000 and higher	Evgenievka district, Aksu c.
From 1500 to 2000	Lugansk village, Pavlodar region
From 1000 to 1500	Shcherbakty village of lebyazhinsky district, Baskol village, maysky district, Shalday village, shcherbakty district
From 500 to 1000	Shikdak village and Akkol village Ekibastuz, Karaoba village, Aktogay district, Aleksandrovka village, shcherbakty district, Bashmachnoye village of zhelezinsky district, Kachirsky district Fedorovka and Zhanabet villages, Konyrozek and Lozovoye villages of Uspensky district
Up to 500	Turtuy village Ekibastuz c.

Transport infrastructure. The length of intra-village and access roads of reference villages is 514.2 km, including 175.8 km or 34% with asphalt pavement. Major repairs of intra – village and access roads with a length of 41.5 km are required, 162.5 km – average repairs and 57.4 km-pit repairs.

According to intra-village roads, only 50 % to 100 % of roads with asphalt cover are located in 5 reference villages: in the village of Lugansk (100 %) of Pavlodar district, Fedorovka (98.2 %) and Baikonyms villages of Kachir district (86.8 %), Konyrozek (62.5 %) and Konstantinovka (52.5 %) of Uspensky district.

Major repairs of intra-village roads are required in 7 villages: Aksu K. A. Kyzylzhar (14.5 km), Evgenievka (9.5 km), Kalkaman (4.6 km), Karaoba village of Aktogay District (2.4 km),

Zhagoror village of Irtysh district (2.1 km), Aleksandrovka village (1.5 km) and Khmel'nitskoye (1 km) Shcherbakty district. In the rest of the villages, medium and pit road repairs are required.

There is no asphalt pavement in 5 villages in the villages of S. Z. Turtuy and Shikdak of ekibastuz, in the village of Shcherbakty of Lebyazhinsky district, in the villages of Baskol and Karaterek of May District.

16 pillars are paved with full asphalt along the access roads of the village. In 9 villages: Akkol, Turtuy, Shikdak, Zhanazholdyz villages of Ekibastuz, Golubovka village of Irtysh district, Shcherbakty village of Lebyazhinsky district, Karaterek village of May District, Aleksandrovka and Khmel'nitskoye villages of Shcherbakty district are not closed.

In our opinion, for the effective development of rural areas:

- ensuring increased productive employment of the population by maximizing coverage of each reference village with existing means of state support for entrepreneurship;
- strengthening the work on rational use of land and its introduction into agricultural circulation;
- taking measures on the availability of on-farm plans of agricultural structures;
- taking into account the feasibility and effectiveness of planning budget funds for the development of social infrastructure of rural settlements when forming budgets in a priority order.

Conclusion

The competitiveness of the agro-industrial complex will be increased by 30 % due to the modernization of production facilities, ensuring food security of the region. To increase the production of meat, milk and eggs in 2021-2025, 7 feedlots will be built per 10.1 thousand heads of cattle, 11.9 thousand other 15 dairy farms and 1 new poultry farm. According to the results of 2020, the volume of gross agricultural output amounted to 302.1 billion rubles. It increased to tenge, which is 1.3 times higher than the level of 2018. The IFI of gross agricultural output in 2020 amounted to 107.5 % [7].

Production and social infrastructure are interconnected, and in this regard, each of them affects the development of the other. Firstly, due to the powerful production infrastructure, the rural economy is developing and, accordingly, favorable conditions are being created to improve the income of the rural population, which directly affects the standard of living. In general, the development of production and social infrastructure of rural territories, positively contributing to the expansion of the diversity of organizational and economic forms and types of economic activity, determines the main basic parameters for the development of the rural economy.

Thus, an important and relevant aspect is the dynamic development of the production and social components of rural economic sectors in order to achieve sustainable development of rural areas.

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Тірек ауылдық аумақтарды орнықты дамытудың жолдары

Әрбір елді мекенде әлеуметтік-экономикалық тұрақтылыққа қол жеткізу әлеуметтік стандарттарды қамтамасыз ету және ауыл халқының өмір сүру сапасының параметрлерін арттыру үшін тиісті жағдайлар жасауға, сондай-ақ негізгі экономикалық базис - ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісін дамытуға бағытталуы тиіс атқарушы және өкілді билік органдарының үйлестірілген іс-қимылына байланысты. Осы тұрғыда, бүгінгі шындықта ауылдық елді мекендердің тұрақты дамуының өзекті мәселесі - тиісті өндірістік және әлеуметтік инфрақұрылымды қамтамасыз ету болып табылады, өйткені ауылдық аймақтардың жүйелі дамуы тұтастай алғанда аумақтық әлеуметтік-экономикалық ішкі жүйенің элементі ретінде әрекет ететін ауылдың осы инфрақұрылымына байланысты. Осыған байланысты осы зерттеудің мақсаты - орнықты дамудың мақсаттары мен міндеттері контекстінде елдің ауылдық өңірлерінің өндірістік және әлеуметтік инфрақұрылымын теңгерімді дамытуды айқындайтын және ықпал ететін негізгі факторларды анықтау және зерделеу болып табылады. Жүргізілген зерттеу нәтижелері бойынша ауылдық аймақтардың өндірістік және әлеуметтік инфрақұрылымын қамтамасыз етуге негізделген ауылдық аймақтардың тұрақты дамуының негізгі ерекшеліктері анықталды, ол ауылдық жерлердегі халықтың өмір сүру деңгейі мен сапасымен, сондай-ақ аграрлық өндірістің түпкілікті нәтижелерімен байланысты. Осы зерттеуді

жүргізудің әдіснамалық негізі ретінде жалпы методологиялық принциптер, жүйелі тәсіл және экономикалық танымның эмпирикалық әдістері: экономикалық-статистикалық модельдер, болжау және модельдеу, индукция және шегеру, синтез әдістері, сондай-ақ логикалық әдістер қолданылады.

Зерттеу нәтижелері жергілікті атқарушы органдар мен жергілікті өзін-өзі басқару органдарының қызметінде практикалық негіз ретінде пайдаланылуы мүмкін. Оларды ауылдардың экономикалық базасын және ауыл халқының барлық топтарының әл-ауқатын сапалы арттыруға бағытталған аймақты дамыту жоспары аясында аймақтың ауылдық аумақтарының өндірістік және әлеуметтік инфрақұрылымын дамытудың кешенді жоспарларын әзірлеуді және іске асыруды ғылыми негіздеу үшін пайдалануға болады.

Түйінді сөздер: ауылдық аумақтар, өндірістік инфрақұрылым, әлеуметтік инфрақұрылым, даму.

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Пути устойчивого развития опорных сельских территорий

Достижение социально-экономической устойчивости в каждом населенном пункте зависит от скоординированных действий органов исполнительной и представительной власти, которые должны быть ориентированы на создание надлежащих условий для обеспечения социальных стандартов и повышения параметров качества жизни сельского населения, а также развития основного экономического базиса - сельскохозяйственного производства. В данном контексте актуальной проблемой устойчивого развития сельских населенных пунктов является обеспечение соответствующей производственной и социальной инфраструктуры, поскольку от этой инфраструктуры села, которая выступает в качестве элемента территориальной социально-экономической подсистемы, в целом зависит системное развитие сельских регионов. В этой связи целью настоящего исследования является выявление и изучение ключевых факторов, определяющих и способствующих сбалансированному развитию производственной и социальной инфраструктуры сельских регионов страны в контексте целей и задач устойчивого развития. По итогам проведенного исследования определены основные отличительные особенности устойчивого развития сельских территорий, обусловленные обеспечением производственной и социальной инфраструктуры сельских регионов, которая имеет корреляционную связь с уровнем и качеством жизни населения сельской местности, а также конечными результатами аграрного производства. В качестве методологической основы для выполнения настоящего исследования выступают общеметодологические принципы, системный подход и эмпирические методы экономического познания: экономико-статистические модели, прогнозирование и моделирование, методы индукции и дедукции, синтеза, а также логические методы.

Результаты исследования могут быть использованы в качестве практической основы в деятельности местных исполнительных органов и органов местного самоуправления. Их использование возможно для научного обоснования разработки и реализации комплексных планов развития производственной и социальной инфраструктуры сельских территорий региона в рамках Плана развития региона, ориентированных на качественное повышение экономического базиса сел и благосостояния всех слоев сельского населения.

Ключевые слова: сельские территории, производственная инфраструктура, социальная инфраструктура, развитие.

Date of receipt of the manuscript to the editor: 2023/06/12