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Key factors for ensuring sustainable development of rural regions of Kazakhstan

Abstract

Main problem: Currently, there are various socio-economic and environmental problems in the development of rural regions, among the key ones: access to basic services, lack of transport connectivity, inadequate social, housing infrastructure, and others. Achieving sustainable development of the territory is one of the important priorities, which is of great importance for any state. Sustainable development is understood as harmonious development from the perspective of the economy, social sphere and ecology. At the same time, the sustainable development of socio-economic and natural systems is not possible if many factors and conditions are not taken into account that can directly affect the current state and long-term sustainability of their functioning and interference is not created on these processes within the framework of the implementation of various policies by the state.

Purpose: In this regard, the purpose of this study is to identify and study the key factors that determine and contribute to the balanced development of rural regions of the country in the context of sustainable development goals and objectives.

Methods: Empirical methods of economic cognition, methods of induction and deduction, synthesis, as well as logical methods were used in the framework of scientific research.

Results and their significance: When classifying significant factors that influence the formation of sustainable rural development, it is necessary to take into account an essential feature of sustainable development – a harmonious combination of economic, social and environmental components of social development. Taking into account the logic of this study, based on the variety of factors contributing to the sustainable development of rural areas, their systematization has been carried out.

Key words: sustainable development, rural areas, resource, potential, factors.

Introduction

Natural resource constraints, an increase in the negative impact on the environmental situation caused by production activities are important factors in the transition to a sustainable development model. In this regard, one of the urgent tasks on the agenda of any country in the world is the desire for a new development model within which a rational attitude to the surrounding nature and all types of resources is ensured.

A global problem in the development model of the world economy by the end of the twentieth century is the preservation of the natural environment and the provision of its natural reproduction process.

The world community has gained practically experience of reckless use of natural resources, which negatively affects both their depletion and ecology. One of the key factors holding back the systemic development of the social and economic sphere is the lack of a lean approach to the use of natural resources. Considering this fact, the focus of attention of representatives of the scientific community and politicians was directed to the problems of irrational use of natural resources, and primarily non-renewable ones.

The problems of the growing impact of anthropogenic factors caused serious concern and the UN, under the auspices of which repeated global discussions of ecological degradation were held, inadequate attention to the fact that the restorative properties of the ecosystem are not unlimited.

In 1992, the concept of "sustainable development" is often used in the thematic areas of the UN Conference on Environment and Development.

Sustainable development is a new concept for the further development of mankind, a subject area, which was revealed in the report "Our Common Future".

Society should not misuse the capabilities of the biosphere, as a result of which non-renewable resources of nature are depleted and at the same time damage to the natural environment is caused.

The concept of sustainable development is a new paradigm for the development of modern society, supported by the world community has become a new subject of research by scientists in various scientific fields due to the following provision. So, the goals of this concept are approved by everyone, but at the same time there is still no single generally accepted definition of its essence, meaning, structure, as well as clear understandings of the ways to achieve it. In this regard, the question initially arose about the development of unambiguous concepts included in the English term "sustainable development", translated into Russian in the book "Our Common Future" as sustainable development. At the same time, this English term has other meanings: "long-term", "continuous", "reinforced", "protected", and "supporting".

The concept of "development" implies a set of transformations of production processes that are generated by the economy [1]. Also, this concept is defined as the basic quality of matter. The addition to the concept of "development" of the term "sustainable" transforms the definition, in which the primary aspect is due to management [2].

In many areas of science, the concept of "stability" is based on the functions of returning to the initial position of the object, after the disturbing effect, which resulted in the deviation, has been eliminated. The absence of such a direction of development or the presence of a diametrically opposite tendency is defined as "instability". In control theory, the definition of "stability" is interpreted more broadly and assumes the relative predictability of the characteristic features of an object under the influence of external factors [3]. The concept of "sustainability" is applied to the management of various processes, including social, economic and political.

This term in the theory of organization is determined by the ability of the system to function under conditions of constant external and internal disturbing influences in states close to equilibrium [4]. Stability as an important feature of territorial development presupposes the preservation of conditions for the reproduction process [5]. In this case, the stability of the economy is determined based on the criteria of security, stability [6].

At present, scientists are increasingly interested in the development of the theory of stability, which studies the patterns of behavior of systems under the influence of external factors. The phenomenon of stability is largely developed for technical systems. Academician A. Andronov's research has made a significant contribution to the development of calculation methods for nonlinear control systems [7].

One of the conditions for increasing the impact on the environment is an increase in consumer demand and the world's population, which is reflected in an increase in the scale and structure of consumption.

This reveals the existence of an urgent problem of the contradiction between the need to protect the biosphere from the results of human activity, a lean approach to nature and a constant increase in the volume and scale of world production.

Therefore, the solution to this global problem provides for the creation of a model of sustainable development, within which the irrational use and depletion of resources is excluded, which ensures the maintenance of a balanced development of economic, social and ecological systems.

The study of the specifics of technological structures is associated with the development of science, since scientific and technological progress determines the level of development and implementation of competitive technologies. Kondratyev N.D. believed that the key role in the evolution of the economy is played by the change of technologies that determine the cyclical development of the economy. The transition from the old to the new way of life is more reflected in the economic efficiency of the branches of the national economy [8].

A systematic approach to the study of the phenomenon of sustainability from the point of view of systems analysis, the concept of sustainable development we are considering, presupposes a decomposition of sustainability into components interconnected in the context of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental components.

Analysis and generalization of different definitions of sustainable development allows us to highlight an important essence, which assumes that this development ensures a balance of interests of current and future generations. It follows that the key point of the concept of sustainable development is the position of a dynamically balanced system: nature-economy-society.

At the same time, the economic aspect is based on the position of the maximum flow of Hicks-Lindahl's total income, which provides for the creation of this income, provided that the total resources involved in its creation are preserved. The basis for the formation of this provision is the idea of optimal, rational use of a limited resource base, the achievement of which is possible with the widespread introduction of energy- and material-saving, as well as environmentally friendly technologies [9].

The social aspect of sustainable development is focused on human benefits and, above all, on its fair division between generations. Also among the important components of social development are the protection and improvement of human health, the regulation of demographic dynamics, the development of education, an increase in employment, and the preservation of cultural heritage.

The ecological aspect attaches great importance to the viability of ecosystems, since their state affects the stability of the biosphere, ensures the integrity and stability of biological and physical natural systems. Within the framework of this aspect, the emphasis is placed on the preservation of the properties of self-regulation and the dynamic adaptability of ecological systems to changes, i.e. the ability of their self-healing and adaptation to changing external conditions. Environmental pollution, land degradation, depletion of natural resources and loss of biodiversity create vulnerability to the ability of ecological systems to heal themselves [10].

Thus, the concept of sustainable development is a systematization of interrelated views on the interaction of the natural environment and society, on the basis of which the policy in the field of public administration and international relations is expressed, as well as the system of state measures that direct the activities of the state in the field of environmental protection [11].

To achieve sustainable development of rural regions in the implementation of regional policy, it is important to provide an integrated approach to the effective placement of the aggregate of means of production and people employed in production, to identify reserves aimed at enhancing socio-economic potential. This is

necessary in order to form and increase the adaptation mechanisms of rural areas in the event of internal changes and external influences on their current situation.

To do this, at the initial stage, it is necessary to identify the key issues that hinder the dynamic socio-economic development of rural regions. The next step in increasing the adaptive capacity of villages is the development of strategic directions that, on the one hand, provide an effective solution to problems, and on the other, create promising opportunities for achieving sustainable development.

The implementation of selective government intervention by creating favorable conditions for diversifying the structure of the rural economy is also a priority aspect of regional policy. To form a sustainable economic basis for rural regions, it is necessary to create and develop cluster production, initiate and plan investment projects of an innovative nature. In this context, it is necessary to create a reliable system of state support aimed at the consistent development of agriculture. It is the appropriate interventions by the state on the basis of the provision of benefits and preferences that contribute to the growth of the investment attractiveness of the economic basis of the village, and increase the business activity of business.

At the present stage, one of the economic problems of rural areas is the inadequate level of large-scale commodity production, which makes agribusiness subjects vulnerable to changes in the external environment. In this regard, the modernization of the production base of the rural economy should be carried out through the integration of agricultural enterprises, namely, the creation of rural consumer, production and service cooperation, the expansion of the network of enterprises engaged in the processing of agricultural products.

Currently, one of the important factors influencing migration flows is the development of the local labor market, in particular its qualitative aspect. Here we are talking about the fact that if there are vacancies, there is an outflow of the population from individual villages. This is due to the fact that the supply in the labor market does not meet the expectations of workers. So one of the lowest remains the level of average wages in agriculture in comparison with other sectors of the economy. This, in turn, is reflected in the low attractiveness of jobs in the basic sector of the rural economy and, accordingly, in migration processes. To effectively regulate migration flows, in our opinion, a systematic approach to the development of industrial, social, transport and engineering infrastructure of rural areas and the formation of state policy in the field of improving housing conditions is required.

In addition, effective management of the development of rural regions depends on the adoption of rational, expedient management decisions. An important factor in this process is the maximum involvement of stakeholders. For this, it is necessary to further expand the powers of representatives of the local self-government system. One of the mechanisms for increasing the activity of local self-government entities is the provision of grant support for local initiatives aimed at a comprehensive solution to many social issues, the development of entrepreneurial initiatives, as a result of which the creation of new jobs, an increase in employment, which will generally have a positive effect on the growth of incomes of citizens, ensuring meeting the needs of the population in services, goods and works.

The tourist and recreational potential of rural areas can be considered as a free market niche for rural entrepreneurship. Regulation of the inflow of investments into these sectors of the economy is possible through the implementation of appropriate measures of state support.

As noted above, the existing problem of a shortage of human resources in rural areas can be resolved with the support and implementation of appropriate state policy, which provides for the implementation of measures aimed at creating favorable conditions for securing youth in rural areas, including for young specialists who have arrived.

The study of the problem of sustainable development of rural areas indicates the need to clarify the factors that directly affect, and also allow us to bring together conflicting trends in socio-economic and environmental development.

The sustainability of the socio-economic development of rural areas, taking into account the ecological imperative as a complex, open, multifunctional and multi-level system, is determined and largely depends on the relevant factors influencing it. In the interpretation of S.I. Ozhegov the term "factor" means the driving force of some process, phenomenon [12].

Currently, the development of rural regions has various problems at the regional level, which determines the relevance of this study, since ensuring sustainable development of rural areas is one of the important priorities of state policy. Sustainable development is understood as the balanced development of the socio-economic sphere of the territory, taking into account the environmental imperative.

In this regard, the purpose of the study is to identify and study the key factors that determine and contribute to the harmonious development of rural regions of the country in the context of the goals and objectives of sustainable development.

Materials and methods

The concept of sustainable development, which is a new paradigm for the development of modern society, supported by the world community, has become a new subject of research by scientists from various scientific fields due to the following provision. So, the goals of this concept are approved by everyone, but at the same time there is still no single generally accepted definition of its essence, meaning, structure, as well as clear understandings of the ways to achieve it.

As part of the research, empirical methods of economic knowledge, methods of induction and deduction, synthesis, as well as logical methods were used.

Results

The development of the region presupposes a certain transformation, first of all, of socio-economic aspects, which can be assessed quantitatively – in this case, we are talking about socio-economic growth, which is also characterized by a qualitative change – in this case, it is characterized either by structural changes or changes in the content of development, or the acquisition of new characteristics by the socio-economic system [13].

Discussion

In modern conditions, the determination of the share of state regulation and self-development of rural areas is carried out by establishing the types of regional development. There are the following types of regional development:

- A type of regional development is considered asymmetric, in which some regions that have a relative advantage in a specific indicator significantly increase it in comparison with others;
- Harmonious is a type of regional development in which the gap in the level of regional indicators decreases over a certain time period [14].

A variety of regional conditions and resources for carrying out economic activities predetermine different levels of social and economic development of regions, on the basis of which a general division into regions with stable development and depressive ones is carried out. The depressed regions include regions with a sharp decline in agricultural production, low per capita income of the population, and a high level of unemployment [15].

Priority areas of regional policy are formed depending on the level of socio-economic development, resource potential of the rural region. Measures to improve the economic base of depressed regions, to bring them out of a depressed state, require structural changes in the economic environment.

The strategic goal of the regional policy for ensuring sustainable development of rural areas includes certain strategic directions (Fig. 1).

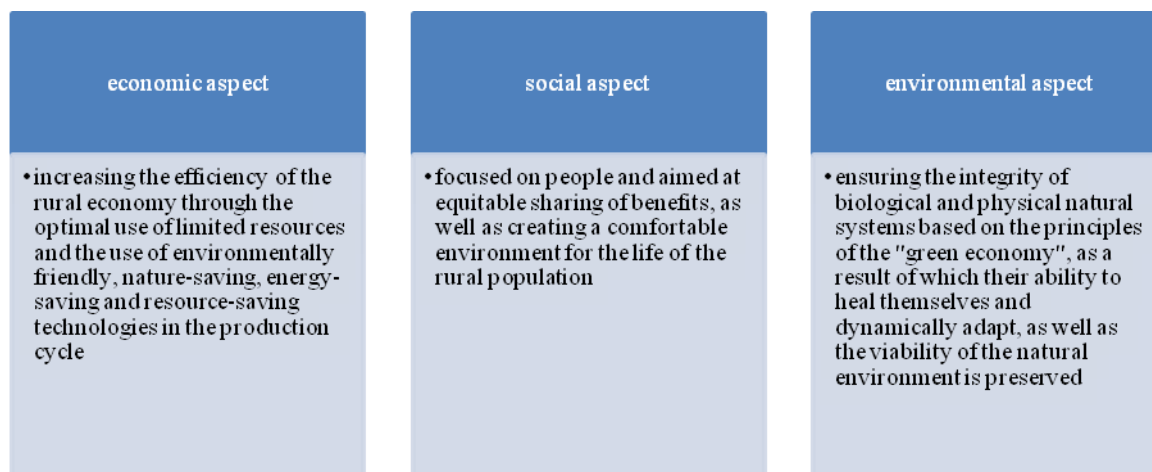


Figure 1 – Strategic directions for sustainable development of rural areas

Due to the fact that the strategic goal of regional policy in the context of sustainable development includes economic, social, environmental and target guidelines, it is important that in order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to fully take into account the implementation of interrelated components of regional policy.

In this context, the economic aspect provides for the implementation of a number of tasks aimed at a lean approach when using territorial resources, involving the self-employed and unemployed in entrepreneurial activities, which will have a positive effect on increasing the sources of income of the population in rural areas. It should be noted here that the key aspect of the economic policy of the regional level is to ensure the balanced development of rural areas, an adequate level of income of citizens.

The social aspect of the strategic goal of regional policy takes into account the issues of providing citizens with a social standard not lower than the city level. This is primarily achieved on the basis of stimulating economic growth through the development of special measures of state support for the relevant sectors and spheres of the rural economy.

State support for economic development has a positive effect on the provision of productive employment and the formation of a decent level of wages. It is on the level of wages in rural areas that the solution of the problems of shortage of human resources depends. Improvement of migration flows and legislative improvement of economic incentives aimed at increasing the birth rate affect the demographic situation in rural areas. In addition, an important factor in social policy is to ensure the quality of medical, educational and cultural services.

To ensure the effective implementation of the social goal, both a systematic approach to the development of elements of the social system and a comprehensive analysis of the development of rural areas in the transforming socio-economic conditions are required, which requires the identification of important social factors that contribute to sustainable rural development.

The implementation of the program components in the social sphere contributes to the achievement of the social goal. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the formulation and implementation of tasks that are aimed at the formation and strengthening of high-quality social potential of rural areas. The basic parameters of the social component of regional policy are shown in Figure 2.

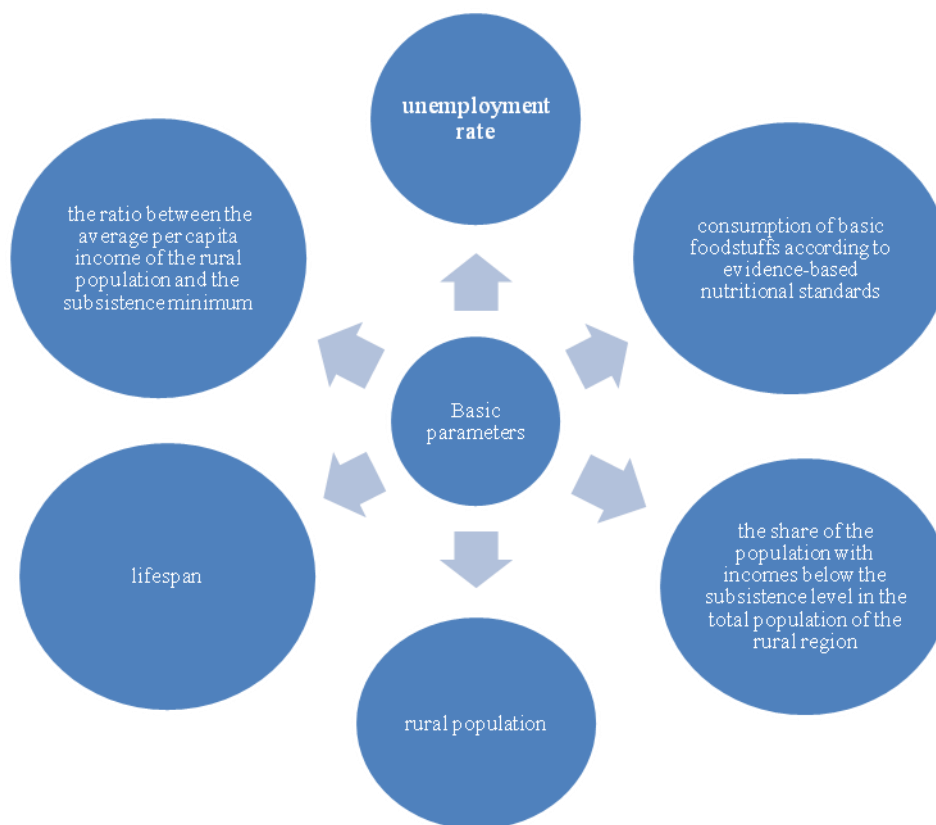


Figure 2 – Basic parameters of the social component of regional policy

Note: compiled on the basis of the source [16].

To ensure sustainable development and maintain the appropriate level and quality of life of the rural population, it is necessary to create an effective system of social protection, which is predominantly an important factor in the sustainable social development of rural areas.

The target direction of the social side of regional policy is to minimize social inequality, which is relevant at the regional level of the public administration system, since this level of executive bodies provides a solution to many problems of rural residents of a social nature.

Social policy, characterized by multidimensionality and multifunctionality, is a complex structure that is connected by relations between various social strata and groups, as well as society and individual individuals regarding the transformation of a stable connection of elements in the social system, ensuring social justice in the process of distributing limited financial resources. The problem of reducing the level of high polarization of incomes of the population is of particular importance, since a significant gap in incomes has a negative impact on social processes. The level of economic inequality of citizens affects the main criteria of social policy - these are indicators of the quality and standard of living that characterize the degree of satisfaction of the material, social and spiritual needs of an individual, as well as the level of provision of citizens with the necessary material benefits and services. One of the main approaches in the system of state levers for regulating and solving the problem of social inequality is the redistribution of a certain share of budgetary revenues, which, it should be noted, cannot be a ready-made recipe for all occasions, since only a large-scale redistribution leads to a decrease in the population's motivation for the labor process, deterioration qualitative components of economic development.

From an ecological point of view, sustainable development should ensure the stability of biological systems, since the degradation of natural resources, environmental pollution, and a decrease in biological diversity negatively affect the ability of ecological systems to heal themselves [10; p. 22].

Conclusion

Economic and social systems are interconnected and in this regard, each of these systems has an impact on the development of the other. First, the development of the economy creates certain conditions for the transformation of the quality of life, the development of the potential of intellectual and labor resources, the development of social and engineering infrastructure, and housing conditions. Secondly, it is the economically active, variety of organizational and economic forms and types of activity, location, specialization and concentration of production forces that form the basis of the rural economy.

Environmental factors for sustainable development of rural areas are determined by the quality of the environment, as well as the level of introduction and use of environmentally friendly technologies and require, as a matter of priority, to take into account possible environmental consequences in the process of making economic or social decisions.

Thus, achieving sustainable development is one of the urgent tasks that is of great importance for any country in the world.

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Қазақстанның ауылдық аймақтарының тұрақты дамуын қамтамасыз етудің негізгі факторлары

Қазіргі уақытта ауылдық аймақтарды дамытуда әлеуметтік-экономикалық және экологиялық сипаттағы түрлі мәселелер бар, олардың ішінде негізгілері: базалық қызметтерге қол жеткізу, көліктік байланыстың болмауы, тиісті емес әлеуметтік, тұрғын үй инфрақұрылымы және басқалар. Аумақтың тұрақты дамуына қол жеткізу кез-келген мемлекет үшін үлкен маңызға ие маңызды басымдықтардың бірі болып табылады. Тұрақты даму экономика, әлеуметтік сала және экология тұрғысынан үйлесімді даму деп түсіндіріледі. Сонымен бірге, егер ағымдағы жағдайға және олардың жұмыс істеуінің ұзақ мерзімді тұрақтылығына тікелей әсер етуі мүмкін көптеген факторлар мен жағдайлар ескерілмесе және мемлекет тарапынан түрлі саясатты іске асыру шеңберінде осы үрдістерге араласу жасалмаса, әлеуметтік-экономикалық және табиғи жүйелердің тұрақты дамуы мүмкін емес.

Осыған байланысты осы зерттеудің мақсаты - тұрақты дамудың мақсаттары мен міндеттері контекстінде елдің ауылдық өңірлерінің теңгерімді дамуын айқындайтын және ықпал ететін негізгі факторларды анықтау және зерделеу болып табылады.

Ғылыми зерттеу жүргізу шеңберінде экономикалық танымның эмпирикалық әдістері, индукция және дедукция, синтез әдістері, сондай-ақ логикалық әдістер қолданылған.

Ауылдық аумақтардың орнықты дамуының қалыптасуына әсер ететін маңызды факторларды жіктеу кезінде орнықты дамудың елеулі белгісін – қоғамдық дамудың экономикалық, әлеуметтік және экологиялық құрамдас бөліктерінің үйлесімді тіркесімін ескеру қажет. Осы зерттеудің логикасын ескере отырып, ауылдық аумақтардың тұрақты дамуына ықпал ететін факторлардың алуан түрлілігіне сүйене отырып, оларды жүйелеуі жүзеге асырылды.

Түйін сөздер: тұрақты даму, ауылдық аумақтар, ресурс, әлеует, факторлар.

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Ключевые факторы обеспечения устойчивого развития сельских регионов Казахстана

В настоящее время в развитии сельских регионов имеются различные проблемы социально-экономического и экологического характера, в числе ключевых доступ к базовым услугам, отсутствие транспортной связанности, ненадлежащая социальная, жилищная инфраструктура и другие. Обеспечение устойчивого развития сельских территорий является одним из приоритетов, имеющих большое значение для любого государства. Устойчивое развитие понимается как гармоничное развитие с позиции экономики, социальной сферы и экологии. Вместе с тем устойчивое развитие социально-экономических и природных систем не представляется возможным, если не учитывается множество факторов и условий, оказывающие непосредственное влияние на текущее состояние и долгосрочную устойчивость их функционирования, а также не обеспечивается регулирование этих процессов в рамках реализации различных политик со стороны государства.

В этой связи целью настоящего исследования является выявление и изучение ключевых факторов, определяющих и способствующих сбалансированному развитию сельских регионов страны в контексте задач устойчивого развития.

В рамках проведения научного исследования применялись эмпирические методы экономического познания, методы индукции и дедукции, синтеза, а также логические методы.

При классификации значимых факторов, которые оказывают влияние на формирование устойчивого развития сельских территорий, необходимо учитывать существенный признак устойчивого развития – гармоничное сочетание экономической, социальной и экологических составляющих общественного развития. Принимая во внимание логику настоящего исследования, исходя из многообразия факторов, способствующих устойчивому развитию сельских территорий, выполнена их систематизация.

Ключевые слова: устойчивое развитие, сельские территории, ресурс, потенциал, факторы.

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