SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION

Abstract: In the article authors examine the importance of socio-economic development of the region and reveal the essence of socio-economic development of the regions at the current stage of economic development.

At the present time, the regional policy of Kazakhstan is designed to ensure the formation of favorable conditions and factors for increasing the internal and external competitiveness of regions, the territorial concentration of labor and capital resources in the centers of economic growth, increasing regional employment and improvement of the living standard of population in the regions.

An important direction of the new regional policy is the formation of a regional territorial organization that includes urbanization processes and agglomerations development and its regulation, which are the most important centers of economic growth for the national economy, development and support of promising human settlements with economic and demographic potentials.

Keywords: economy, region, socio-economic development, regional policy, forecasting scheme.

Introduction

Today, all economic reforms are moving from the center to the regions. The most part of the innovation facilities are located in the regions. This gives opportunity to increase investment, economic and civic activity of the population. Concerning this, it should be noted that the regions, regional centers, towns and districts of Kazakhstan are dynamically developing.

In the message of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev to the people of the country "Improving the Welfare of the People of Kazakhstan - the main purpose of public policy" states that "the dynamics of progress in all spheres of public life is the evolution of our economic prosperity, constructive social policy and sustainable political system and as the result of this policy conducted by the state, the regions of Kazakhstan have begun to advance in the social and economic development [1].

The world experience shows that the level of socio-economic development of the regions is different due to geographical location, variety of natural-climatic, demographic, historical development and other factors. That is why each state strives to improve the living standards of the population in the regions, i.e. the regional policy aimed at increasing theregions’ level of development[2].

Each region of the Republic takes a definite place in the country’s economic complex, as well as it forms an economic unit with other regions. There are also natural resources of each region, distribution peculiarities of natural resources, their level of economic development and their own economic structure.

In this regard, theregional policy will be developed and implemented based on the specifics of each region. That is fact, that in the implementation of the regional policy the issue of public administration is of particular importance. The task of increasing the effectiveness of public administration in the whole world is of great importance. But there is no universal model that is optimally applicable to all states. Each state should form a convenient model that meets its national peculiarities at a certain stage of its historical development. All of this implies a deeper analysis and understanding of the experience development of our country and foreign states [3]. Taking into account the fact that currently the main economic activity is carried out in the regions, it is important provide them with decent financial independence for self-
determination of socioeconomic issues. In this connection, the issues of division of powers between the levels of state administration and regulation of inter-budgetary relations are considered as the main conditions for economic growth of the country’s regions.

Research methods and results

There were used the following scientific research methods as analysis, system analysis, comparative analysis.

The regions of Kazakhstan have the following four groups of macroregions based on the similar economic, natural and socio-demographic characteristics: North (Akmola, Kostanay, North Kazakhstan oblasts), Central-East (East Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Pavlodar oblasts), Southern (Almaty, Zhambyl, Kyzylorda, South Kazakhstan oblasts) and Western (Aktobe, Atyrau, West Kazakhstan, Mangystau oblasts). Astana and Almaty are separate hub-cities as they have also socio-economic indicators and special status in the Republic.

Macro regions of Kazakhstan have different potentials and contribute to economic development of the country (Figure 1).

![The share in GDP, %](image)

![The share of the population in the total population of the Republic of Kazakhstan, %](image)

*Figure 1 - The share of macro-regions in the economic development of Kazakhstan*

For example, the oil-rich Western macro-region is the leader in the national economy (23.8%) with a share of 15.2% of the population. The Southern macro-region is the agricultural region. It produces only 17.0% of the country’s gross domestic product (GDP) (excluding Almaty), with 37.7% of the country’s population. This is primarily due to the economic structure of the macroregions. More than 90% of the Western macro-region’s total gross regional product (GRP) is provided by high productive manufacturing industry with limited job places.

At the same time, the diversified economy of Almaty (9.6% of the country’s population) contributes products to the country’s economy comparable to the West macro-region results. Also, the development of the Southern and Northern macro-regions is based on low-productivity agricultural sectors with the limited job places. Accordingly, although these regions’ proportion of population in country’s total population is high, but their share in GDP is low.
Based on it we may say that if macro region is so urbanized its economy is so diversified. Thus, The Central-East macro-region has relatively high urbanization level its income per capita is average, in comparison to the average republic level of income. The highest per capita income is recorded in Astana and Almaty. At the same time, the lowest per capita income is in the agrarian North and South macro-regions. The Western macro region is characterized by a mono-specialization of production and also it has in average lower per capita income without results of the production sector.

The economy of our country is growing despite the instability in the global economy, "The situation is much more stable than last year," said the government members.

This, of course, is a result of pre-approved state programs and intensive work. For the first time, it has become a sustainable development according to the results of 7 months of this year. Growth of the country's economy was ensured. GDP growth is 4%.

According to forecasting, the condition of the agricultural fields is good, there were harvested more than 19 million tons of grain and its quality is much higher. Third grade grain product will be increased by 20%. It is also expected that this year Zhetyrsu region as one of the agricultural regions, will provide with positive impulse results. There is growth in the region, which has been focusing on increasing sugar beet for several years. Together with Zhambyl region, two regions are going to produce 50,000 tonnes of sugar. This is only 10 percent of domestic demand [3].

In this regard, let's pay attention to emphasize on the annual socio-economic indicators of regions in Kazakhstan (Figure 2).

![Figure 2 - Socio-economic development indicators of the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan, according to the results of 2016](image)

As a result of 2016, there were no significant deviations in the regions of Kazakhstan compared with 2015. However, the results of Atyrau and East Kazakhstan oblasts were very high in contrast, Kyzylorda region had much lower indicator results than in other regions. Overall, according to the natural, production potential of each region these figures are different.

**Discussion**

The development of the socially oriented economy requires the supply of raw materials, other resources not only in the region, but also sectors of all national economy, the presence of stable economic relations and production of demanded ready products.
The main directions of the regional policy are identified in the strategic program documents of the country - the Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050" (together with Kazakhstan's Concept of joining the top 30 developed countries of the world), the forecasted scheme of territorial and spatial development of the country till 2020 (hereinafter - the forecast scheme), the general scheme of the territory organization in the Republic of Kazakhstan till 2030.

Regional policy is designed to improve economic competitiveness of the regions, creating favorable conditions and factors for the territorial consolidation of human and capital resources in economic growth centers, increasing the employment and income of the region's population. At the same time, it is aimed at providing an adequate level of living standard in the regions with low economic potential (different settlements systems) and it gives priorities for the development of economic growth centers [15].

The unified program "Regional Development up to 2020 year" was accepted to implement the forecast scheme, which is designed to improve the living standard of the population (development of the infrastructure for livelihood - energy, heat, gas, heating, electricity, water supply and sanitation) and the development of economic potential of the regions.

To develop agglomerations, such as the long-term growth point (or poles) of the country, there were chosen Astana, Almaty, Shymkent and Aktobe as "locomotives" for other territories. The implementation of agglomerations in these centers will continue, as they will ensure the integration of the country with global regional markets.

Long-term plans for the formation of agglomerations are being developed jointly with the centers of Astana and Almaty with a view to expanding the capacity of the regions (up to 2030 year) on the basis of design solutions of the Interregional Scheme of Territorial Development.

According to the concept of Kazakhstan's joining 30 most developed countries of the world it is required to create a consumer market with high-potential. For it there was used experience of such countries as Australia and Canada in the field of developing a service sphere. Based on this experience, it was decided to activate the work (in 3 cities, where 80-90% and 60% of urbanization) for development of the services in two agglomerations (Astana and Almaty, and in the middle-term prospect - Shymkent and Aktobe).

Formation of a single market in the country, identifying hub-cities at national and international levels, decreasing regional inequality by creating the macro-regions are being implemented through the «Nurli Jol» program.

As the hub center of the Northern macro region Astana is planned to be the center which connects all macro regions.

Ust-Kamenogorsk city is identified as hub center of Central-East macro-region, which creates a new impetus for the development of transport infrastructure, cross-border trade and the formation of an efficient transport and logistics system in the macreregion.

Aktobe is the hub center of the Western macro-region, which is the largest transport and transit center of the main railway roads and international highways.

The cities as Shymkent and Almaty will become centers of the Southern macro-region. The development of Almaty hub covers the third level cities of the Almaty region, and this will be associated with the formation of the Almaty agglomeration as a growth zone of the network system.

**Conclusion**

Hub cities will become centers of concentration of capital, labor resources, advanced technologies and services, increasing the economic activity of macro-regions. It will have a migration flow point and will contribute to natural urbanization.

In this connection, the issue of efficient allocation of investments and labor resources for the balanced development of macro-regions are being considered, i.e. transition from extractive industries and low-productivity agricultural sectors to manufacturing and high-productivity sectors. This may allow actively implement the regions' policy of the economy diversification and to increase the average per capita income in Kazakhstan.

The integrated plans for the development of regional centers and centers of rural settlements, regional plans for rural development centers and towns, regional action plans for rural and urban development, and
plans for the development of frontier areas of the oblast up to 2020 were developed within the framework of the Regional Development Program 2020.

Continuing the implementation of above mentioned plans may create sufficient industrial and social infrastructure to provide the necessary, basic social standards for people living in the relevant area, through the diversification of the economy, the development of small and medium-sized businesses, transport and logistics, and tourism infrastructure [16].

Thus, on the basis of the country’s formation of rational territorial organization and measures to stimulate the population and capital concentration in the centers of economic growth the state actively develops the socio-economic potential of the regions.

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АЙМАКТАРДЫҢ ЭЛЕУМЕТТІК-ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ДАМУЫ

Аннотация. Бұл мәқалада аймақтардың әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуы маңыздылығына қарайық, экономика дамуының әлемдік аймақтардың әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуының маңызданың қағидалық кезектерін анықтайды. Аймақтың кезекте Казақстандың әңірлік сәсіттігін ішінде және сөзінде бекетке қаілеліктілігін ұйымдастыру, әрбір пен капитал ресурстарының экономикалық ысу ортальктырында (әуеқұр ағына) қалыңдайды, республика құрлыққаржылығының әңірлік құрылысқа қарай қалыңдайды әр тұрғы үшін қалыңдайды жаңа қалыңдайды қалыңдайды сұрыптарының құрылысына қарай қалыңдайды ұсынылған артықшылық қамтамасыз ететін мәліметтерді қалыңдайды баяндайды. Қалыңдайды әңірлік сәсіттін мәңгіздел әңірлік әуеқұр ағындың қалыңдайды қалыңдайды қалыңдайды баяндайды, әл құрлық экономикалық әлеуметтік-экономикалық есімдін екі мәңгіздел орталькты баяндайды қалыңдайды ұсынылған
СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ РЕГИОНОВ

Аннотация. В данной статье автором рассматривается вопрос значимости социально-экономического развития региона, раскрыта сущность социально-экономического развития регионов на текущем этапе развития экономики. На современном этапе региональная политика Казахстана призвана обеспечить формирование благоприятных условий и факторов для наращивания внутренней и внешней конкурентоспособности регионов, территориальной концентрации ресурсов труда и капитала в центрах экономического роста, повышения региональной занятости и качества жизни жителей республики. Важным направлением новой региональной политики является формирование рациональной территориальной организации, которое включает стимулирование и регулируемое развитие процессов урбанизации и агломераций, являющихся важнейшими точками экономического роста национальной экономики, развитие и поддержку перспективных населенных пунктов, обладающих экономическим и демографическим потенциалами.

Ключевые слова: экономика, регион, социально-экономическое развитие, региональная политика, прогнозная схема.

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