

## *Brief messages*

---

### NEWS

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

SERIES OF GEOLOGY AND TECHNICAL SCIENCES

ISSN 2224-5278

Volume 6, Number 444 (2020), 268 – 271

<https://doi.org/10.32014/2020.2518-170X.156>

**Sh. S. Nurzhanova**

al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

E-mail: nurgans@mail.ru

### **CURRENT ISSUES IN ORGANIZING THE WORK OF THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE IN RURAL AREAS**

**Abstract.** The brief report examines the internal social and environmental problems of rural areas and the work of local self-government. In the research, the rural area of Kazakhstan is considered from the point of view of active social processes taking place in the country. In this paper, the author assesses the work of rural local government. We studied the current trend of coverage of these issues through the media, conducted a survey of residents of rural areas of Almaty and Mangistau regions, environmentalists, and experts. The article examines the influence of mass media on local self-government in rural areas and land plots in Kazakhstan. During the research work, it was found that the formation of local self-government in Kazakhstan is still not fully developed, economic and financial resources are extremely limited, but there is a necessary element of democratic organization in public life. Today, as one of the attributes of local maslikhats, the state of Kazakhstan, it is necessary to pay more attention to local self-government. The research also revealed that the country still lacks a full-fledged legislative framework of regulatory legal acts.

**Key words:** internal policy, local self-government of Kazakhstan, mass media of Kazakhstan, rural area.

**Introduction.** The main goal of this research work is to understand the approaches and ensure the development of rural communities, local authorities, and organizations that need to develop the necessary strategies. Rural associations have a number of aspects that need to be developed. For its development, first of all, it is necessary to promote education, employment, exchange of experience in the field of agriculture and agricultural work by local governments. Infrastructure, people should be comfortable. In the field of health care in rural areas, there is a shortage of necessary equipment in extremely low conditions. In addition, many of the village's surroundings are worn out. In schools, teachers do not criticize the level of education. We saw this in a survey of 150 people in rural areas of Kazakhstan. The environment is polluted and the trees are withered. In the course of our research, we found out some of the causes of youth instability in rural areas. Cinema, lack of cultural centers, a small number of sports complexes. There is not enough time for seminars and webinars. On the contrary, if we listen to public opinion, we can say that the work of local self-government bodies is not carried out at the proper level. Where funds are not distributed properly, it is obvious that it is impossible to do the right job. Where unemployment is rising, young people have two years. What we observed in the survey showed very low indicators in the field of agriculture, agriculture. Those who have a car transport people in passenger cars. The main jobs in the village: school, akimat, clinic, post office. Some villages don't even have a library. If the heads of local self-government bodies conducted their work correctly, there would be no such gaps. On the site of collective farms-state farms, once known to the whole world, the village Council is located.

There are districts and rural areas where the village akim works together with the chairmen of local state organizations. Internet is available in villages where schools are equipped with the latest technology that pleases the eye. Based on international experience, the work of local governments should start with village councils. In order to activate the work of local self-government bodies in the country, it is probably necessary to review and edit regulatory legal acts.

Political processes in Kazakhstan are of great interest to researchers. Kazakhstan occupies a prominent place in the international arena. The country is developing dynamically both economically, politically, and culturally. The authority of her Elbasy N. A. Nazarbayev is high both at home and abroad.

The transformation processes taking place in Kazakhstan are very dynamic both at the level of the entire country and in local government. As an actively developing country and an authoritative participant in international processes, Kazakhstan seeks to modernize its political system, including local self-government. In 2012, President N. A. Nazarbayev and his administration prepared and adopted a Concept for the development of local self-government. This is a kind of plan that will develop local self-government in Kazakhstan in the coming years. Many aspects of this plan reflect the desire to create a modern, effective local management system that is fully equipped in organizational and financial terms and is able to meet all the tasks set. At the same time, Kazakhstan strives to use the experience and best practices of developed countries in this area.

The main goal of this research work is to understand the approaches and to ensure the development of rural communities, local governments should develop the necessary strategies. Village associations have a number of aspects that need to be developed. For its development, first of all, it is necessary to assist local governments in obtaining education, employment, and exchange of experience in farming and agricultural work. Infrastructure, people should be comfortable. In rural areas, there is a shortage of necessary equipment and very poor sanitary conditions. In addition, many of the village's surroundings are worn out. In schools, teachers do not criticize the level of education. During the survey, we were convinced by 150 people in rural areas of Kazakhstan. The environment is polluted and the trees are withered. The study identified some causes of youth instability in rural areas. There are no cinemas, cultural centers, or a small number of sports complexes. There is not enough time for seminars and webinars. On the contrary, if you listen to the opinion of society, you can say that the work of local governments is not conducted at the proper level. Where funds are distributed incorrectly, it is impossible to work correctly. Where unemployment is rising, it is already two years old. What we observed in the survey showed very low indicators in the field of agriculture. People who have a car transport people in cars. The main jobs in the village: school, akimat, clinic, post office. Some villages don't even have a library. If the heads of local government bodies worked correctly, there would be no such gaps. Once upon a time, a village Council was located on the site of world-famous collective farms. The village akim is also present in districts and rural areas, where he works together with the chairmen of local state organizations. In villages where schools are equipped with new technologies, there is an Internet that pleases the eye. Based on international experience, the work of local governments should start with village councils. To activate the work of local self-government bodies, it is advisable to review and edit the regulatory legal acts in force in the country.

**Experimental.** Currently, research work has shown that special attention should be paid to labor agriculture. this is due to the fact that during the improvement of territories, good opportunities for earning money open up for rural residents. In addition, when strategies are formulated by government, organizations and other institutions, it is very important to raise awareness of people living in a rural areas and help them do the right things to find ways to make a profit. The main areas of studying in this research work are: goals and components of rural development policy, approaches to rural development, rural development strategies and other strategies that contribute to the development of rural territories. If the rural population takes up farming and increases farms, the situation in the country will improve, and crowds will not flock to the city. To determine the certain result, about 150 rural residents of the Almaty region and Mangistau region were interviewed to assess the work of the LSG. The sudden outbreak of the "pandemic" crisis in 2020 claimed many lives in the world. Humanity is facing something unprecedented.. Especially when we realize the value of the environment and start paying more attention to environmental issues. People began to lead a healthy lifestyle, eat healthily and use more natural and organic products.

Because of this emergency, the demand for agricultural products began to grow. In the first place was the main food supply of the country. Therefore, in the future it is necessary to activate the work of local self-government committees in rural areas. As a result of the study, it was shown that it is necessary to develop rural life by allocating more funds to rural areas. We must guarantee the preservation of our future by preserving the natural resources of our environment.

**Ш.С. Нұржанова**

Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан

**АУЫЛДЫҚ ЖЕРДЕ ЖЕРГІЛІКТІ ӨЗІН-ӨЗІ БАСҚАРУ КОМИТЕТІНІҢ  
ЖҰМЫСЫН ҰЙЫМДАСТЫРУДЫҢ ӨЗЕКТІ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ**

**Аннотация.** Қысқаша хабарламада ауылдық жерлердің ішкі әлеуметтік-экологиялық мәселелері және жергілікті өзін-өзі басқарудың жұмысы қарастырылады. Зерттеулерде Қазақстанның ауылдық жерлері елде болып жатқан белсенді қоғамдық үдерістер тұрғысынан қарастырылады. Жұмыста автор ауылдық жергілікті өзін-өзі басқарудың жұмысына баға береді. Біз осы мәселелерді бұқаралық ақпарат құралдары арқылы жария етудің қалыптасқан тенденциясын зерттедік, Алматы және Маңғыстау облыстары ауылды аудандарының тұрғындары және эколог, сарапшылар арасында сауалнама жүргіздік. Бұқаралық ақпарат құралдарының ауылдық жердегі жергілікті өзін-өзі басқаруға және Қазақстанның жер учаскесіне қатысты мәселелері қаралды. Зерттеу жұмысы барысында Қазақстанда жергілікті өзін-өзі басқаруды қалыптастыру әлі күнге дейін толық әзірленбегені, экономикалық және қаржылық ресурстар өте шектеулі, бірақ қоғамдық өмірде демократиялық ұйымның қажетті элементі бар екені анықталды. Бүгінде жергілікті мәслихаттардың, Қазақстан мемлекеті атрибуттарының бірі ретінде жергілікті өзін-өзі басқаруға көбірек көңіл бөлу қажет. Сондай-ақ, зерттеу жұмысы барысында елімізде нормативтік құқықтық актілердің толыққанды заңнамалық базасы әлі де жетіспейтіні анықталды.

**Түйін сөздер:** ішкі саясат, жергілікті өзін-өзі басқару, Қазақстандағы БАҚ, ауылдық жер.

**Ш. С. Нуржанова**

Казахский национальный университет им. аль-Фараби, Алматы, Казахстан

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ РАБОТЫ КОМИТЕТА  
МЕСТНОГО САМОУПРАВЛЕНИЯ В СЕЛЬСКОЙ МЕСТНОСТИ**

**Аннотация.** В кратком сообщении рассматриваются внутренние социально-экологические проблемы сельской местности и работа местного самоуправления. В исследованиях сельская местность Казахстана рассматривается с точки зрения активных общественных процессов, происходящих в стране. В работе автор дает оценку работе сельского местного самоуправления. Им была изучена сложившаяся тенденция освещения данных вопросов через средства массовой информации, проведено анкетирование жителей сельских районов Алматинской и Мангистауской областей, экологов, экспертов. Исследованы вопросы влияния средств массовой информации на местное самоуправление в сельской местности и земельный участок Казахстана. В ходе исследовательской работы было установлено, что формирование местного самоуправления в Казахстане до сих пор не до конца разработано, экономические и финансовые ресурсы крайне ограничены, но в общественной жизни есть необходимый элемент демократической организации. Сегодня как один из атрибутов местных маслихатов государства Казахстана необходимо уделять больше внимания местному самоуправлению. Также в ходе исследовательской работы было выявлено, что в стране по-прежнему не хватает полноценной законодательной базы нормативных правовых актов.

**Ключевые слова:** внутренняя политика, местное самоуправление Казахстана, СМИ Казахстана, сельская местность.

**Information about author:**

Nurzhanova Shahipa Syzdykovna, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), in International Relations, Senior lecturer, Al-Farabi Kazakh national University, Almaty, Kazakhstan; nurgans@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0922-8883>

**REFERENCES**

- [1] Toshchenko Zh.T., Tsvetkova G.A. Local self-government: problems of formation (experience of sociological analysis) // Sociological research. 1997. N 6. P. 109-119.
- [2] Agasiev A. T. Ecological and economic problems of rational use of land resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan: thesis... Dr in Economics. M., 2001 388 p.
- [3] Aimagambetov A.K. Modernization of the local government system of the Republic of Kazakhstan taking into account international experience (on the example of Russia and Ukraine): thesis. ... PhD. Astana, 2009. 111 p.
- [4] Woo G K.S. Worboys. Geological monitoring in protected areas // International Journal of Geoheritage and Parks. 2019. Vol. 7, Issue 4. P. 218-225.
- [5] Barbara W. Murck. Geology: A Self-Teaching Guide, ISBN: 978-0-471-38590-5 July 2001. 336 p.
- [6] Morten Smelror. Geology for society in 2058: some down-to-earth perspectives // Geological Society. London, 2020. Special Publications, 499. P. 17-47. <https://doi.org/10.1144/SP499-2019-40>