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## **ECONOMICAL ASPECTS OF THE TERRITORIAL DIVISION OF REGIONS ON THE MODERN STAGE**

*The most important purpose of regional policy on the modern stage is rational territorial division of labor between regions and economic cooperation. One of the main problems of the territorial development – overcoming the difference in level of living of population of separate regions. State programs of the economic development of remote regions have big importance for execution of this task taking into consideration their economic level and peculiarities.*

*The territorial policy in the republic will be oriented to take into account the local specific peculiarities in the market conditions. The significant extension of functions of the local management body in the choice of priorities, rates and proportions is foreseen. The study of territorial differentiation of rural social development can be connected with development of the system approach in the research of territorial difference of the rural social development. First of all, attempt of the system approach was undertaken to describe the compared territorial objects themselves. It was based on widespread first amongst geographers, but then economists and sociologists ideas about wholeness and unique of territorial objects.*

*Keywords: territorial division, regions, economy, budget, territorial policy, executive bodies.*

### **Introduction**

It is necessary to provide the real authorities of the local management body in respect of their own budget i.e. to fix for each level of management own sources of income, the right to define the directions of their spending. Local maslihats must confirm the local budgets and check their execution really [1].

On the first stage of the decentralizations the solving of problems of villages and small cities is particularly important, i.e. where at present there is the certain vacuum of authority, which brings big expenses.

At the second stage, it is necessary to consider the possibility of creating a full-fledged self-government body at the level of lower-level administrative-territorial units, i.e. a rural district, urban-type villages and a city of district significance. At this stage, decentralization requires a reform of local government at the district level. At the third stage, it is necessary to introduce the principles of decentralization at the district level and in cities of district significance [2].

The regional policy of the republic takes the aim of realization of economic, organizing-legal and social measures on removing the starting difference in the level of social-economic development of the regions, districts, and populated points. Special state programs will be realized for the reason of making the favorable condition of their functioning. On republic level fund of economic help will be created for specified regions.

While turning to the market executive body, directly realizing radical economic reform, must obtain exclusive rights within the framework of their own authority.

Herewith, it is important to conduct clear delimitation of authority between legislative and executive state bodies, as well as functions between republican and local state management bodies [3].

It is necessary for government of the republic to attach to the general state functions of national economy management. It is important to reconstruct its style and methods of the work, to realize corresponding organizing transformations.

The expansion of the circle of the social problems, constant increase of the volume resource, directed on social purposes, necessities of population protection from the negative consequences of the market intensify the role of state in goal-directed regulation of these processes. Their solving forms the subject of regional social policy.

The most its important element is determination scientifically motivated correlations of population level of living of different regions taking into consideration the corresponding social-economic, natural-climatic, demographic and other peculiarities.

The determination of such correlations – an obligatory condition of settling the contradictions of the regional reproductive process [4].

### **Material and methods**

When writing the article, analysis, synthesis, idealization, deduction, analogy and other general logical methods of cognition were used.

### **Results and discussion**

Formation and development of needs have their own regional particularities, caused by circumstances: influence of natural-climatic conditions on development of production power and, consequently, on production relations in region; the

nature and condition of the labour, defined by the structure of production; need of society in the development of production power of the given area; sex and age composition of the population, nature of the settling, national particularities. Exactly this causes regional differentiation of the level and structures of separate territorial groups needs of the republic population.

If exclude those subjective factors, which appear because of irrational organizing mechanism, regional differences on the level of living have objective reasons. So under leveling the conditions of lives of the population, level of the social development should be understood not as determination of equality of its absolute factors, but ensure of equal opportunities of satisfactions of the main social needs on the whole populated territory, provided by account of the society facilities.

The development of the main directions for justifying interregional differences in the standard of living of the population makes the solution of the problem of scientific stimulation of the indicator system relevant. Unfortunately, for a long time, the prevailing approach to constructing indicators for assessing the effectiveness of Public production prevailed here. One researches offered the united criteria indicator, but others – a system of indicators. But herewith were not taken into consideration the essential differences between productive and social spheres. If in production it is allowed to change resource, but the majority of population needs can not be changed [5].

It is important in justifying the standard of living, in studying the structure and degree of satisfaction of the needs of the population of the region. Economists believe that the analysis of the level of social development should be carried out on the basis of a comparison of the degree of satisfaction of needs, which is determined by the ratio of the achieved level to the normative one. Unfortunately, this issue has not been resolved properly. At the level of the Republic, there are separate social standards, but they are average in nature and do not reflect all the features of natural-climatic, socio-economic differences between regions and regions. However, it is not necessary to propose the development of standards for all regions, districts, and cities of the Republic.

It is important to conduct a scientifically based division of the territory of the Republic into regions and define a system of differentiated standards for the distribution of materials, goods and services for them. With the help of such social standards, the following tasks will be solved: determining the impact of natural and climatic conditions and the specifics of placing production associated with them on the reproduction of the population; motivating and selecting factors for zoning and typification of the territory of the Republic; assessing the degree and directions of development, the impact of these factors on the level and structure of

the population's needs; developing a minimum consumer budget that guarantees the priority needs of the population; scientific motivation of compensation growth of the cost of living of various social groups; ways to achieve rational norms of consumption of material goods and services, providing the population with social infrastructure facilities. It is necessary to ensure an optimal ratio of remuneration by industry and department, change the system of distribution of state consumer goods and expenses for the development of social infrastructure, improve territorial regulation of wages [6, 7].

Currently, in regions with poor living conditions, it is not enough to solve the migration problems of the population in many places, the formation of stable labor collectives, and the reproduction of demographic and labor potential, achieved through District regulation of Labor remuneration. When increasing the effectiveness of regional regulation of socio-economic conditions, the district wage coefficient, it is necessary to take into account the development of the social sphere in order to increase the normal reproduction of the population. This justifies the need to develop differentiated standards for the provision of social services by region and costs for their development.

Their goal is to ensure a guaranteed level of social satisfaction of the needs of the population in everyday life, health facilities, preschool institutions, as well as other social services, taking into account the regional peculiarities of everyday life. Reflecting the objective need to provide all members of society with basic social needs, such standards serve (in the territorial aspect) to develop and refine the system of social guarantees of rights to housing, education, recreation, health protection, etc.

According to the overall indicator, which has the potential to realize growth opportunities. In world practice, rural areas whose indicators are favorable for future development are determined on the basis of criteria for assessing socio-economic development. Standards that define minimum limits on the available diversity and quality of social services should be the main reference point when planning non-productive industries, generating resources and allocating them for development. This, of course, requires strengthening the resource base of the national and local budgets. The new tax policy should ensure an effective solution to this problem.

It should be borne in mind that, especially during the period of market relations different profitability, defined by imperfection of the prices and production structure, can lead to the enterprises and even branches, disposing different possibilities of the formation of the social-cultural actions funds and housing construction under the same labor effort group. This is a direct way to reinforcement of the breakup in regional differences on volume of construction of

social infrastructure objects, since level of workmen's provision by lodging, baby preschool institutions, objects of the public health and culture differs in regions.

The territorial inequality in living conditions of the population increases because of volunteer approach at receiving resources from the state budget on social infrastructure.

Today it is necessary to clearly distinguish the functions of social development provided, on the one hand, by enterprises, and, on the other, by local authorities. Therefore, social issues, the solutions of which should concern primary sections, should lead to the reduction and elimination of socially and economically inefficient jobs, improvement and restoration of working conditions. All other social functions should be assigned to the local government body through the development and maintenance of social infrastructure, providing it with financial, material and labor resources. This will make it possible to complete the process of socialization of the non-productive sphere, turning it into a single complex of branches of social infrastructure organized according to the regional principle. The concentration of resources in the hands of the local government, along with the improvement of the general organization of non-productive industries, increases the effectiveness of the contribution of enterprises and associations to solving social problems [8].

The refusal of income and expenses balancing region would deprive the territorial sections of the economy the possibility to value the efficiency of its production complex, its scales, structure and technical level.

Further democratization of the formation of the local budget, tax policy will lead to social orientation of the economy that means the reinforcement of the principle of the self-financing of the regions.

The executive body of regions in the modern conditions must provide the realization of two main functions: creation in the regions the favorable condition for formation of the market relations and provision of the general regional interests, i.e. people's interests. If the first function is realized through formation of the market infrastructure and the other measures on transition to the market (the privatization, help commodity producers, creation of the general economic conditions on territory), that second requires provision of standards of social development of the region on the level of civilized countries with conservation and improvement of the natural condition [9].

In the market conditions regional body will deal with free commodity producers, relations with whom must be built on base of mutual economic interests. The rate only on «cut of coupons» is wrong. The region must earn facilities by retributive use of resources (first of all, multi-objective purpose) and services.

Creation in the regions conditions for business activity will promote attraction of investors that, in turn, will enlarge the financial facilities, assigned for performing social, economic and other programs [10].

### **Conclusions**

Thus, solving regional issues, including social ones, which depend on the success of radical political and economic reforms, the development of democracy, the pluralism of private life, Local Self-Government, and the introduction of economic mechanisms of interaction between all participants in the economic process. Measures within the framework of the Territorial Development Policy require government efforts to promote domestic investment, create opportunities for generating income and improving well-being in remote regions. «In the address of the president of the Republic» «Kazakhstan on the way to a new breakthrough in its development», «today we need a new, modern strategy of territorial development aimed at activating economic activity in developed regional centers, which can become the «locomotive» of economic modernization of the country as a whole, as well as the formation of effective economic specialization of Regions». All this should be reflected in the strategy of territorial development of Kazakhstan until 2025».

In the future, social and business corporations will become the «locomotive» of the development of the country as a whole and its individual regions. The main difference between socio-business corporations and commercial corporations is that the income received is reinvested to realize the social, economic or cultural goals of the population of the region where socio-business corporations are created. Each social and entrepreneurial corporation should become a kind of regional development institution, which can be represented as a holding company that controls state assets in the relevant region of the country.

Further, as management experience accumulates and the level of capitalization of social and business corporations increases, we are talking about expanding and diversifying their «sphere of responsibility», including products in regional and international markets. The activity of these corporations will be directed on attraction of new projects, development of the small and average business, reinforcement of cooperations.

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## **ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНОГО ДЕЛЕНИЯ РЕГИОНОВ НА СОВРЕМЕННОМ ЭТАПЕ**

*Важнейшей целью региональной политики на современном этапе является рациональное территориальное разделение труда между регионами и экономическое сотрудничество. Одна из основных*

*проблем территориального развития – преодоление разницы в уровне жизни населения отдельных регионов. Государственные программы экономического развития отдаленных регионов имеют большое значение для решения этой задачи с учетом их экономического уровня и особенностей.*

*В рыночных условиях территориальная политика в республике будет ориентироваться на максимальный учет местной специфики. Предусмотрено значительное расширение функций местного органа управления в выборе приоритетов, норм и пропорций. Изучение территориальной дифференциации социального развития села можно связать с развитием системного подхода в исследовании территориальной дифференциации социального развития села. В первую очередь была предпринята попытка системного подхода описать сами сравниваемые территориальные объекты. В его основе лежали широко распространенные сначала среди географов, а затем экономистов и социологов представления о целостности и уникальности территориальных объектов.*

*Ключевые слова: территориальное деление, регионы, экономика, бюджет, территориальная политика, органы исполнительной власти.*

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## **ҚАЗІРГІ КЕЗЕҢДЕГІ АЙМАҚТАРДЫҢ ТЕРРИТОРИЯЛЫҚ БӨЛІНУІНІҢ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ АСПЕКТІЛЕРІ**

*Қазіргі кезеңдегі аймақтық саясаттың ең маңызды мақсаты аймақтар арасындағы ұтымды аумақтық еңбек бөлінісі және экономикалық ынтымақтастық болып табылады. Аумақтық дамудың негізгі мәселелерінің бірі – жекелеген аймақтардағы халықтың өмір сүру деңгейінің айырмашылығын жою. Бұл міндетті орындау үшін шалғайдағы аймақтардың экономикалық дамуының мемлекеттік бағдарламаларының олардың экономикалық деңгейі мен ерекшеліктерін ескере отырып, маңызы зор.*

*Нарық жағдайында республикадағы аумақтық саясат жергілікті ерекшеліктерді барынша есепке алуға бағытталатын болады.*

*Басымдықтарды, мөлшерлемелерді және пропорцияларды таңдауда жергілікті басқару органының функцияларын айтарлықтай кеңейту болжанады. Ауылдың әлеуметтік дамуының аумақтық саралануын зерттеу ауылдық әлеуметтік дамудың аумақтық айырмашылығын зерттеудегі жүйелік тәсілдің дамуымен байланысты болуы мүмкін. Ең алдымен салыстырылған аумақтық объектілердің өзін сипаттау үшін жүйелік тәсілдің әрекеті жасалды. Ол алдымен географтар арасында кең тараған, бірақ кейін экономистер мен әлеуметтанушылардың аумақтық объектілердің тұтастығы мен бірегейлігі туралы идеяларына негізделген.*

*Кілтті сөздер: аумақтық бөлініс, аймақтар, экономика, бюджет, аумақтық саясат, атқарушы органдар.*

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