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WAYS OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDUSTRIES

The current stage of the socio-economic development of Kazakhstan is characterized by a significant aggravation of the problem of its sustainable development. New economic relations require the development and implementation of a state strategy for ensuring the sustainable development of the country's regions. The study of this problem is an urgent need, since the material and spiritual well-being of present and future generations depends on a correct understanding of the essence of sustainable development, determining the optimal interaction of factors of socio-economic and natural-ecological development. However, the whole system of factors (production assets, labor force, investments, etc.), except for natural and environmental factors, develops within the framework of the socio-economic system, it is subject to the influence and regulation of society. At the same time, the influence of society on natural and environmental factors is limited by the laws of development of nature itself.

This paper examines the social orientation of the development of the economy of regions, agricultural sectors, accompanied by the inclusion in the software development of additional components related to the development of social infrastructure.

The author has studied a wide range of literary sources, in which, to a greater or lesser extent, the problems of developing a mechanism for regulating socio-economic development at the regional level were considered.

The advantages of the article include a high theoretical level of research, a systematic analysis of the state of the problems under consideration and their theoretical generalization.

Keywords: socio-economic development, economy, industries, sustainable growth, region, indicators, infrastructure.

Introduction

The specifics of the concept of formation and development of economic and social spheres can not be determined without a theoretical basis in the research work of different epochs.

Highlighting key economic relations, Marxism viewed society as a union of business and superstructure. The economy is a subsystem of social development. Therefore, economic dynamics is a tool of the social process, its conditions. F. Engels writes: «Distribution, governed by a purely economic concept, is governed by the interests of production, and the development of production is primarily stimulated in a way that allows all members of society to develop, support and improve their abilities» [1].

Satisfaction of the growing material and cultural needs of the population is achieved through the continuous development and improvement of social production, so it is important to accurately identify the economic and social spheres of society when addressing the interaction of social and economic processes.

Regional peculiarities of the development of the national economic complex of the country required a more in-depth study of the territorial organization in the social sphere. This question was considered by V. V. Pakshitevsky, O. A. Evteev, S. A. Kovalev, Zh. T. Tatsenko in their research. They laid a certain scientific and methodological basis for the formation and development of territorial-sectoral systems of social sphere [2].

Materials and methods

Theoretical analysis of scientific and specialized literature on the problem of research; analysis of legislative and regulatory documents; analysis and generalization of experience

Results and discussion

According to the hypothesis derived from this study, the structural indicators of rural community include the following indicators:

1 «Natural conditions». On the one hand, the quality of the natural environment of the region should be assessed as one of the elements of the social interests of the population. On the other hand, natural conditions play a special role in the rural-territorial community, which largely determines the efficiency of agricultural production, the main area of employment of the rural population.

Therefore, climatic, landscape characteristics, land and water quality, etc. are important in providing socially favorable conditions for the population living in the same rural area in the region.

2 «People's national-demographic composition». This is an indivisible characteristic of regional groups, which registers its qualitative features. At some point, it can emerge as a combined indicator of the favorable conditions for the

development of rural communities. Thus, the demographic growth of the population is a normal trend, reflecting the prospects of regional groups. Conversely, the violation of the basic proportions of the demographic and national structure of the population is often an unresolved indicator of regional commonality, which can jeopardize the development and sustainable growth of regional groups of the population.

3 Workplace construction and production efficiency characterize the production and economic environment. We are talking about the opportunities, diversity and quality of work of the population living in the region. One of the main goals of social development of society is to provide jobs for all groups of the working population in accordance with the requirements of today's developing creative labor, and therefore is an important indicator of the social status of one or another regional group.

4 «Territorial development and land management» – a characteristic feature of the regional community in comparison with other social groups. They indicate their spatial distribution, location in different settlements, proximity to the center or distance from the periphery. In retrospect, the level of land development and resettlement of the rural population is determined by natural conditions, or these have led to the possibility of agriculture and the resettlement of the rural population in certain territorial units.

5 ««Development of private farms» – a characteristic feature of rural groups in comparison with the city. The size of individual subsistence farms depends on the demographic and economic characteristics of the population, whose specialization is based on natural conditions. (Kalugina, Antonova). The development of private farms is associated with the relocation of the village. According to the sociological survey, the size of the village, the administrative significance of the settlement, the role of the domestic economy in the relocation of land, the distance from the central barn to the barn affect the conditions of subsistence farming [3].

6 «Employment and personnel structure» – a description of the working population in regional groups. This includes the distribution of the structure of the workplace, the structure of educated and professionally qualified personnel, taking into account the structure of the workplace. In turn, the last regional groups were determined by demographic parameters. For example, if there are a lot of young people in the rural workforce, then its level will be higher. The ethnic composition of the rural population is also important for the professional development of personnel, as the economic culture of different ethnic groups is diverse.

7 «Social and housing infrastructure and housing» and «Income and material well-being of the population» – indicators that allow to describe the material status of rural groups. They are interrelated, but at the same time differ in the attitude of regional groups to the socio-material status.

8 Social infrastructure and housing are taken into account by the level of marriage in the territory with the placement of a new complex land, which is strongly «Approved» to certain areas. It in itself represents a part of the «Social Potential» of the territory. Depending on the provision and income of other material goods, they are provided by the regional opportunities of labor supply in one or another sphere of social production or in PPP, but still the most flexible nature of the material situation and the social status of regional groups.

9 «Satisfaction of the population with living conditions» Auxiliary characteristics of self-sufficiency of members of rural regional groups in the given regional socio-cultural conditions.

The close relationship between the new rural land management and the social and living system of the rural population, which is formed on its basis, has been proven by many studies: It is based on significant planning procedures for the construction of socio-cultural and household entities [4, 5].

Further, the social environment B. B. Pokishimsky, O. L. Evteeva, S. A. Kovalev, Zh. T. Toshchenko, Y. N. Kozakov, B. S. Movchon. They laid a well-known scientific and methodological basis for the formation and development of social infrastructure - the territorial-sectoral system of the social environment. To continue the study, it is recommended to use the following as sources of understanding:

- social development, which is reflected in the interdisciplinary aspects of solving socio-economic problems;
- social environment – a set of sectors of the national economy, derived from the structural components of the territorial organization of productive forces.
- Social info-structure – material and technical base (buildings, construction, engineering and technical communications, etc. are the spheres of the social environment).

According to scientists, all these concepts are interrelated and take into account the possibility of using different methodological approaches to address the main issues – the needs of the population and the full development of the individual. The formation and development of sectoral systems of the social environment depends on the quality of services, sales require minimal time and therefore depends on the location of the local population. The location and type of location of the enterprise are selected, the formation of an optimal network of the institution is carried out [6].

Conclusion

Thus, in the practice of domestic urban planning there are 3 groups of enterprises that meet the needs of the population in relation to the functions of social services:

For daily demand – preschool institutions, secondary schools, grocery stores, consumer services, cafes, canteens; For occasional demand – department stores, specialty stores, pharmacies, clinics, service centers, fashion houses, clubs, gyms, cinemas;

Episodic demand – administrative and economic institutions, museums, circuses, restaurants, higher and secondary special educational institutions; Due to the concentration of demand for services, the placement of enterprises in an organizational form will also be developed:

Territorial complexes of enterprises of housing classes, microdistricts, residential and administrative districts are formed in cities.

In rural areas, complexes of inter-village service enterprises, complexes of service enterprises of collective farms and state farms, individual central settlements of district and regional military centers are created [7].

The approach, which emerged as a three-tier system of enterprise placement, retains its organizational and structural advantages in terms of addressing urban development issues, as well as time, completeness of services provided and other factors to improve service quality.

Improving efficiency and services, in turn, is determined by the conditions of planning the development of industries, based on which there is always the formation of construction and the introduction of new forces, the breakdown of integrated communication, which provides a subsystem, ensuring the development of industries in any region.

Only the maximum combination of solutions to sectoral and territorial issues will allow to implement a comprehensive approach to the development of infrastructure on the basis of a unified plan. At the same time, it is important to keep in mind that the development of infrastructure and the territorial system is characterized by several levels of formation in accordance with the goals and needs of expanded modernization [8].

It provides for the development and rational use of infrastructure resources of national importance, the central power supply and timely provision of transport, improvement of all systems of state and agricultural management of the country. The development of these systems is carried out by many research and design institutes, specialized construction organizations on the basis of long-term forecasts for comprehensive government programs. Such programs include the development of land reclamation, the development of high-current power transmission systems, main gas and oil pipelines and other engineering facilities of national and interregional scale [9].

Regional infrastructure. Within the borders of the largest economic regions of the country, the regional level of infrastructure systems is formed and developed

on the basis of large energy facilities, transport and water supply, hydraulic systems, irrigation systems. An important addition to these systems is the network of basic warehouses of material and technical equipment and the sale of products of territorial administration of various ministries and collections. In the case of a planned economy, large economic areas are part of the basic elements of infrastructure, of course, are part of the overall state infrastructure system. However, at the regional level, the role of line ministries and agencies that address many issues of joint construction of infrastructure is growing [10].

The basis of regional infrastructure planning is the development of production parties, especially their formation in new areas, the main schedule of development of the national economy. The location of such production and infrastructure is determined by the most important development tasks and the location of the country's productive forces in each economic region.

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ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ЖӘНЕ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК САЛАЛАРДЫ ҚАЛЫПТАСТЫРУ ЖӘНЕ ДАМУЫ ЖОЛДАРЫ

Қазақстанның әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуының қазіргі кезеңі оның тұрақты дамуы мәселесінің айтарлықтай шиеленісуімен сипатталады. Жаңа экономикалық қатынастар ел аймақтарының тұрақты дамуын қамтамасыз етудің мемлекеттік стратегиясын әзірлеуді және жүзеге асыруды талап етеді. Қазіргі және болашақ ұрпақтың материалдық және рухани әл-ауқаты тұрақты дамудың мәнін дұрыс түсінуге, әлеуметтік-экономикалық және табиғи-экологиялық даму факторларының оңтайлы өзара әрекеттесуін анықтауға байланысты болғандықтан, бұл мәселені зерттеу кезек күттірмейтін қажеттілік болып табылады. Алайда табиғи

және экологиялық факторлардан басқа факторлардың бүкіл жүйесі (өндірістік қорлар, жұмыс күші, инвестициялар және т.б.) әлеуметтік-экономикалық жүйе шеңберінде дамиды, ол қоғамның ықпалына және реттеуіне бағынады. Сонымен бірге қоғамның табиғи және экологиялық факторларға әсері табиғаттың өзінің даму заңдылықтарымен шектеледі.

Бұл жұмыста әлеуметтік инфрақұрылымды дамытуға қатысты қосымша құрамдастарды бағдарламалық қамтамасыз етуді әзірлеуге қосумен сүйемелдеумен өңірлер экономикасының, ауыл шаруашылығы секторларының дамуының әлеуметтік бағыты қарастырылады.

Автор азды-көпті дәрежеде аймақтық деңгейде әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуды реттеу механизмін әзірлеу мәселелері қарастырылған әдеби дереккөздердің кең ауқымын зерттеді.

Мақаланың артықшылығына зерттеудің жоғары теориялық деңгейі, қарастырылатын мәселелердің жағдайын жүйелі талдау және олардың теориялық жалпылауы жатады.

Кілтті сөздер: әлеуметтік-экономикалық даму, экономика, салалар, тұрақты өсу, аймақ, көрсеткіштер, инфрақұрылым

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ПУТИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ И РАЗВИТИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ И СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ОТРАСЛЕЙ

Современный этап социально-экономического развития Казахстана характеризуется значительным обострением проблемы ее устойчивого развития. Новые экономические отношения требуют разработки и реализации государственной стратегии обеспечения устойчивого развития регионов страны. Исследование данной проблемы является насущной необходимостью, так как материальное и духовное благополучие нынешнего и будущих поколений зависит от правильного понимания сущности устойчивого развития, определения оптимального взаимодействия факторов социально-экономического и природно-экологического развития. Однако вся система факторов (производственные фонды, рабочая

сила, инвестиции и т.д.), кроме природно-экологических, развивается в рамках социально-экономической системы, она подвержена воздействию и регулированию со стороны общества. В то же время влияние общества на природно-экологические факторы ограничено закономерностями развития самой природы

В этой работе рассматриваются социальная направленность развития экономики регионов, отраслей сельского хозяйства сопровождалась включением в программные разработки дополнительных компонентов, связанных с развитием социальной инфраструктуры.

Автором изучен широкий круг литературных источников, в которых в большей или меньшей степени рассматривались проблемы разработки механизма регулирования социально-экономического развития на региональном уровне.

К достоинствам статьи следует отнести высокий теоретический уровень исследования, системный анализ состояния рассматриваемых проблем и их теоретическое обобщение.

Ключевые слова: социально-экономическое развитие, экономика, отрасли, устойчивый рост, регион, индикаторы, инфраструктура.

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