

Abstract for dissertation:
**«The development of organizational-economic potential of the sustainable
development of the rural territories: theory, methodology and practice»
on PhD degree in «6D050600 - Economy»
done by Abayev Aidos Abayevich**

Topicality of the research. The Kazakhstani territory is a country with a huge, demographic, economical and historical-cultural potential, which is characterized by a number of dynamic development economies in the region, as well as in the prosperity of all citizens.

In "Kazakhstan - 2050", the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan paid special attention to the scale of modernization of the rural economy, especially in the conditions of the global spread of agricultural productivity. The resolution of this problem requires the state bodies to be fully aware of the rational and effective implementation of the long-term vision of the sustainable development of the rural territory.

In the course of a period of continuous era, the region has been oriented towards the development of a socially oriented approach to development, which was characterized by only a cultivation of agricultural production. In the majority of the rural areas of the country, the choice of residence was restricted to a purely national economy.

With the development of a differentiated approach to the development of the rural area, it is primarily the forming of the agrarian sector of the rural economy, to succeed in the creation of a rational territorial basis of production, inequality of social-economic infrastructure and other serious problems.

In the modern world, the sustainable development of rural lands is one of the most common agrarian policies of the state. For example, the State Program on Agro-Industrial Complex for the year 2017-2021, in frames of the 98th Plenary Session - 100 concrete laws, it is promoted development of the local self-government, stipulating the budget and communal ownership of the local self-governing district, a village, a settlement, a rural county.

At the same time, the actuality of the work will be directed to the development of organizational and economic potential of sustainable development of rural territories.

The degree of the developed research work. In the dissertation work, the problems of sustainable development were studied. Separate aspects of these questions have been studied in the works of domestic, exact and gifted students.

Dissertational work represents a large number of research works, the following topics are discussed: "stable development", such as Anarova R.K., Alpysbaeva S.N., Ashimova R.M., Voznyak V., Kemel M., Rudenko L., Syrlybaeva B., Koshanov A.K., Nurlanova N.K. and others.

The questions of research in the field of development of the soils are studied by many readers, including the following by Balandin D.A., Bautin V.M., Kozlov V.V., Leontiyeva V.V., Sventietsa S.O., Kenzheguzin M.B., Mantino F., Petrikova A.V., Kuznetsov V.V. and others.

At the same time, uncertainty about the great number of scholarly works, which expose the problems of the development of the rural territories, remain disconnected and poorly engineered. It is very important for further learning of the theoretical and methodological problems of sustainable development of the rural territories.

The purpose of the study: The dissertational research is focused on theoretical-methodological basics and scientific-practical recommendations on the development of organizational and economic potential of the sustainable development of the rural territories.

In accordance with the purpose of the research put forward, the following **tasks** are formulated:

- to determine the value and significance of sustainable development of the rural territories;
- to implement the systematization of factors, the organizational-economic potential of the development of the rural territories;
- to develop the method of assessment of the sustainable development of the rural territories;
- to analyze the current situation in the development of the rural territories;
- to evaluate the organizational-economic potential of the rural territories in Karaganda region;
- to implement the complex assessment potential of the development of the rural territories;
- To propagate the basic areas of development of the rural lands on the basis of diversification;
- to determine the possibility of identifying the solar energy of the development of the soils of the territory.

The object of the research is Karaganda territory.

The subject of the research is accompanied by organizational-economical resonance, with the help of which the development of the rural areas.

The theoretical and methodological bases of the dissertation research. The methodological base of dissertational work is abstract-logical, statistical, analytical, comparative and structural methods.

The fundamental theoretical basis of the dissertational research is the study of the fundamental and aesthetic education of the region in the region of sustainable development of the agricultural lands, agro-industrial complex and local self-government, as well as normative-legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the state agro-industrial complex and the state of the state regulator.

The information base was served by ministries and agencies of the Republic of Kazakhstan, akimats of Karaganda regions, as well as their research, informational materials of non-governmental organizations.

Scientific novelty of the dissertation are the following:

- referring to the theoretical perspectives, describing the "territorial landscape" and "sustainable development of the rural lands" and proposed by the authors of the terms of the treaty;

- potential structured scheme of organizational (legal, financial, human resources and information) and economic (potential resources, material resources, work resources, investment and innovation) capabilities;
- author characterized the different approaches and methods of assessment of the rural areas;
- the model development of each of the sustainable development and determining the key factors of the asset was based on the core correlation regulative analysis of;
- the conceptual and sustainable development of agricultural lands on the basis of diversification, including the maintenance of sustainable development, factors, the organizational and economic potential of the agricultural lands and bases, providing them with the development is designed.

The main positions are made for defense:

- the terms "agricultural lands" and "sustainable development of the rural territories" is suggested by the authors;
- the structural scheme of the organizational and economic potentials are given;
- the economic development of the characteristic landscape of the system;
- the separate and common models developed by developmental lands;
- the conceptual scheme of the sustainable development of the rural areas on the basis of diversification.

The dissertational research is carried out by the practical research, directed to the organization-economical capacity building of the sustainable development of the rural territories. The results of dissertational research have been made by the following results:

1) In the course of analyzing the definitions of the term “sustainable development” of various scientists and specialists, we identified the characteristic features inherent in this concept (meets the needs of the present, and does not jeopardize the ability of future generations to meet their needs; managing the total capital of society in the interests of preserving and enhancing human opportunities; leads to economic growth and at the same time rightly distributes its results; stable balanced socio-economic development that does not destroy the environment and ensures the continuous progress of society). Taking into account the existing geographical, economic, demographic and administrative-territorial attributes, resources (natural resources, economic resources, administrative resources and information resources) are identified that contribute to socio-economic rural development. This made it possible to identify "rural areas as the terrain of a rural community with certain natural, economic, administrative and information resources." On the basis of systematization of scientific approaches to determining the sustainable development of a rural territory, its constituent parts were identified: the ecological unit (ensures the sustainability of natural resources and the ability to adapt them to changing external conditions), the economic unit (implies the optimal use of limited resources), the social unit (aimed at preserving social stability and cultural diversity on a global scale), as well as the author's interpretation of the term “sustainable development of rural areas “long-term socio-economic development of

the rural community, taking into account the conservation of natural resources for future generations”;

2) Thus, consideration of the organizational and economic potential of sustainable formation of rural areas will lead to the following conclusions:

- for the development of rural areas it is necessary not only the availability of various natural resources, but also the conditions of their interaction, which constitute the historical basis of the rural habitat, as well as the means of production, form labor and the scientific and technical potential accumulated by the national wealth. Therefore, the structural scheme of the organizational and economic potential of sustainable development of rural areas includes: organizational (legal, financial, personnel and information support) and economic (natural resources, material resources, labor resources, investments and innovations) opportunities;

- sustainable rural development is characterized by many problems. It involves, above all, sustainable development, ensuring the satisfaction of the needs of modern and future generations. This can be achieved as a result of providing rural areas with food, agricultural raw materials, preserving the culture of rural production and life, implementing social development, preserving the historically developed landscape and ecological safety and performing other functions that are realized under the influence of interrelated factors: social, demographic, economic, environmental, infrastructure and innovation.

3) Analyzing the methodology for assessing the sustainable development of rural areas, we can draw the following conclusions:

- Rural areas with a low level of development, as a rule, have little likelihood of attracting investments, and the positive dynamics of socio-economic development determines a high level of economic potential. Based on these principles, it is possible to develop a system of indicators characterizing the economic development of rural areas (indicators of budget sustainability, indicators of production potential and indicators of investment potential). The developed system of indicators will allow to evaluate the effectiveness of measures to improve the production and investment potential of rural areas based on the analysis of statistical and operational information, to provide targeted budgetary support, aimed at the sustainable development of territories;

- one of the urgent problems is the development of a multiple regression model for analyzing and predicting the development trends of rural areas. Taking into account the specific data on the relationship of the modeled indicator with other economic phenomena, in our opinion, it is possible to choose the following factors: Y is the population at the end of the period; X1 is the volume of industrial production (goods, services); X2 - gross output of products (services) of agriculture; X3 - investments in fixed capital; X4 - the volume of completed construction works (services); X5 is the volume of completed construction work (services); X5-volume - retail turnover. Thanks to the model obtained, it is possible to determine which factors have a strong and weak effect on the growth or decline of the rural population, as well as choose the optimal structure for sustainable rural development in the future.

4) The following conclusions can be made on the current state of the rural

territories of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

- uneven rural settlements and agricultural land in the regions. Currently, 6569 rural settlements are located in the country. Most of them are concentrated in the South Kazakhstan, North Kazakhstan, East Kazakhstan, Almaty and Akmola regions. According to the last decade, the number of rural settlements has decreased by 536 units. A sharp decline in rural settlements is observed in Kostanay, East Kazakhstan, Akmola and North Kazakhstan regions. In connection with the development of part-time farms during the reporting period, only in the Mangystau Oblast new rural settlements appeared. The territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan amounted to \$ 261 million over 102.6 million hectares, including: agricultural land (39.27%). Agricultural lands dominate in Akmola, North Kazakhstan and Kostanay regions. These areas specialize in agriculture, however there are resources for the formation of industrial potential;

- the impact of urbanization processes on the relationship between the population of the city and the rural population. The share of the rural population in the total population of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2013 was 45.13%, in 2017 it was 42.80%. The regions with a high share of the rural population include Almaty, Zhambyl, Mangystau, Kyzylorda and North Kazakhstan regions. At the present stage, the regional policy of Kazakhstan is aimed at maximizing the stimulation of urbanization processes. The regions with a high level of urbanization include Karaganda, Pavlodar and Aktobe regions;

- the socio-economic policy pursued in the country has led to a change in labor resources. In the period from 2013 to 2017, the number of economically active population and the number of people employed in rural areas was reduced. The number of unemployed in agriculture in 2017 amounted to 186.1 thousand people. Among the unemployed, the main place is occupied by persons with general secondary, secondary vocational and higher education. In recent years, the state has adopted state programs for the sustainable development of the agrarian sector of the economy, has created new jobs and changed the structure of employment by resetting the population from the southern regions to the northern regions;

- the introduction of new technologies has changed the specialization of agriculture. The share of agricultural products in the gross domestic product of the country is 8%. More than 50% of the production is accounted for by crop production, but in subsequent years there has been an increase in the share of livestock production (in 2013 - 42.61% and 2017 - 44.48%). Agriculture plays an important role in the development of rural areas. According to the data of 2013, their share in the gross output of agricultural products amounted to 55.08%, and in 2017 - 47.73%. In recent years, there has been an increase in the share of products of peasant (farmer) farms and agricultural enterprises in gross agricultural output. At the same time, these subjects occupy an important place in solving the situation of unemployment in rural areas.

5) Consideration of the organizational and economic potential of the rural territories of the Karaganda region led to the following conclusions:

- the discrepancy prevailing in our country at the level of socio-economic development of urban and rural settlements, predetermines the special importance of

management decisions in the countryside. In this regard, we consider it expedient to divide the entire territory of the Karaganda region into three groups for the purpose of studying: homogeneous urban areas; heterogeneous territories with urban and rural populations; homogeneous rural areas. In the Karaganda region there are 7 districts belonging to homogeneous rural areas: Aktogay, Bukharzhirau, Zhanaarkinsky, Nurinsky, Osakarovsky, Ulytau and Shetsky. To determine the level of sustainable development of rural areas of the Karaganda region, only these areas are provided;

- the area of homogeneous rural areas located in the region is 37,496.0 thousand hectares, of which only 31.77% is used for agricultural purposes. Homogeneous rural areas have 315 rural settlements and are concentrated mainly in Bukhar-Zhyrau (67), Shetsky (61) and Osakarovsky (52) districts. If in the regional center there is Bukharzhirau district (60 km), and Ulytau region (700 km) is the most remote settlement. In rural areas of the Karaganda region there are 2,520 km of roads of national importance and 6,183.3 km of local roads. Among republican and local roads, the predominance of highways and unpaved roads is still high. As a result, the share of regional and district roads in good and satisfactory condition was 75.5%. The state of power equipment and engineering networks is characterized by significant wear (from 60% to 70%));

- in all rural areas there is a decrease in population. During the reporting period, the population size (103.36%) increased only in Zhanaarkinsky district, which in turn led to an increase in labor force (107.88%). In 2017, as compared with 2013, additional jobs were opened in Aktogai, Zhanaarkin and Osakarovsk districts, while in other districts their decline is observed. In the districts of the Karaganda region, except for the Nurinsky district, the wages of workers and workers do not reach the level of the average monthly wages of the region. The minimum wage is marked in Ulytau district (87214 tenge), and the highest in the Nurinsky district (138633 tenge);

- there is a significant decline in investment in fixed assets in the Ulytau and Nurinsky districts. In other districts of the region, investment in fixed assets increased by 1.32-1.67 times. In the structure of investments, the largest volume was directed to industry (61.2%), real estate operations (13.7%), agriculture (2.7%), wholesale and retail trade (3%), health care and social services (2 , 4%), education (1.5%). In the rural areas of the Karaganda region there is the possibility of increasing the peasant (farmer) farms engaged in animal husbandry, since 84.93% of the agricultural land of the region belongs to pasture land. Osakarovsky (64.90%) and Nurinsky (47.02%) districts lead in the development of crop production, while this economy is developed in the remaining areas. Livestock is well developed in Zhanarka (70.98%), Ulytau (69.71%) and Shetsky (67.98%) districts;

- expenses from 50 to 80% of the budget of rural areas are intended for socio-cultural events. These costs include the simplification of the classification effects of social groups characteristic of a market economy, the acquisition of decent knowledge and the provision of cultural services for people with limited mobility. The revenues of the local budget are formed from own revenues (tax revenues, non-tax revenues and proceeds from the sale of fixed capital) and received transfers. The results obtained are evidence of the main role of transfers from budgets of higher levels of the budget system in the structure of rural revenues. Particularly noteworthy

is the dependence of the Nurinsky and Osakarovsky districts on the transfers received (more than 75%). Thus, during the study period, more than 50% of the budget was formed at the expense of intergovernmental transfers. Ulytau district belonged to him more than 83% of their income. The lack of financial resources, of course, negatively affects the possibilities of socio-economic development of the territory.

6) In the course of a comprehensive assessment and forecasting of stable rural development, the following results were obtained:

- to establish the total score of rural areas of the Karaganda region, budget sustainability indicators, indicators of production potential and indicators of investment potential were calculated. Comprehensive assessment data showed that none of the rural areas of the Karaganda region is developed at a high level. 4 rural territories (Nurinsky, Aktogaysky, Ulytau and Osakarovsky districts) are of medium value, and 3 rural territories (Shetsky, Bukhar-Zhyrausky and Zhanaarkinsky districts) have the lowest value. This showed the ineffectiveness of the state-run production and investment policies in rural areas, so the government needs to implement incentive measures specifically aimed at the sustainable development of territories;

- a correlation-regression analysis of 7 rural regions of the Karaganda region was carried out using statistical data covering the period from 2013 to 2018. As a result of the analysis, individual models of each rural territory and a general model of the region have been developed. In general, in rural areas of the Karaganda oblast, the influence of factors X2 and X4, i.e., agricultural products and construction work, prevails in the change in population size. Based on the method of correlation and regression analysis, a population projection was compiled for the rural areas of the Karaganda region for the period from 2019–2023. There is an annual decline in the rural population. Therefore, for the effective development of rural areas, it is necessary to use as efficiently as possible the priorities and tools for diversifying its economy.

7) For effective development of rural areas, it is necessary to intensify priority areas and economic policy instruments aimed at ensuring organizational and economic elements, including diversification, stability of territorial development. Therefore, we have developed a conceptual framework for sustainable rural development based on diversification, relying on scientific research scientists. This scheme is an interconnected system, including goals to ensure the stability of development, factors affecting the organizational and economic potential of rural areas, and the main directions ensuring this development. Thus, sustainable development of the organizational and economic potential of rural areas includes the following priority areas:

- the establishment of effective links between small and large agribusiness to reduce the excessive concentration of risks of socio-economic development of rural areas in the segment of economic relations of the agrarian sector;

- government stimulation of innovative projects in rural areas, taking into account the knowledge, skills and professional skills of the rural population and parties to improve the level of rationality in the use of natural resources;

– development of non-agricultural activities that ensure the growth of employment of the rural population, creating horizontally vertically integrated production and economic structures, increasing revenues to local budgets.

8) Considering the possibilities of using solar energy in the development of rural areas, we can draw the following conclusions:

– in the regions of Kazakhstan there are farms that are remote from the centralized power supply system using mobile fuel power plants. Using the geographical coordinates of rural areas of the Republic of Kazakhstan and data from the NASA electronic database, we determined the total income of solar radiation. The highest income from the average value of solar radiation was registered in the rural areas of the South Kazakhstan region (4.32 kW / m² / day), and the lowest intensity of solar radiation was observed in North Kazakhstan region (3.28 kW / m² / day). Analysis of the data showed that the average value of the stay of solar radiation in rural Kazakhstan varies significantly. Therefore, the intensity of solar radiation can be divided into three zones: high (5 regions), medium (5 regions) and low (4 regions). Calculation of the length of daylight in rural areas of Kazakhstan by months shows that about half of the day shines both during the day (from 7.48 to 17 hours per day) and regardless of the season. This ensures the production of electricity during the day, as well as spare parts of excess electricity and its use in the dark;

– subjects of the agro-industrial complex can install solar panels with a capacity of 2 kW with a battery, an inverter, a controller in the farms on the basis of the passport of the project “creation of pasture irrigation infrastructure and water supply for livestock farms (wells, wells)”. The use of solar panels for the development of rural areas has the following effective aspects: the return on investment is carried out; the rural population is provided with sustainable electricity; the use of sunlight does not affect the safety of the environment.

The theoretical significance of the thesis is to justify a new approach to the problem of integrated assessment of sustainable development of rural areas. The theoretical results of the study can be used by the relevant legislative and local executive bodies in the process of state regulation of the activities of small and large agribusiness entities. Separate results of the dissertation research can be used in the educational process in the development of training courses "Regional Economy", "Agricultural Economics".

The practical significance of the research results - in the work there are specific proposals for improving the mechanism of sustainable rural development.

The main results obtained during the dissertation research can be used as a source of scientific and practical information for specialists in the field of agriculture, university professors and other interested persons.

Approbation of the main provisions and results of the study. The main results of the research work were published in Kazakhstan and foreign scientific journals, there are 7 articles. Including in the journals approved by the Committee for Control in the Field of Education and Science of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan - 3 articles, in the materials of international conferences - 3 articles, in the scientific databases of Scopus with impact factor - 1 article.

The results of the thesis are implemented in the activities of the Department of Agriculture of the Karaganda region.

The structure and scope of the dissertation research. The thesis consists of an introduction, three sections, conclusion, list of references and applications. The main text of the work consists of 131 pages, there are 33 tables and 7 figures in the work.