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# **MODERN SCIENTIFIC CHALLENGES AND TRENDS**

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# **MODERN SCIENTIFIC CHALLENGES AND TRENDS**

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**Nurgaliyeva A., Titkov A., Dontsov S., Kunyazova S., Karimbergenova M.,  
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## **FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE**

**Abstract.** *The mechanism of social regulation provides the social stability of the society. The state, being the guarantor of national system of social security and stability, must work out the common conception of social responsibility. The responsibility, in itself, for a worthy living of every human being, must deride social, charitable organizations and entrepreneurship. Social sphere development is to be the main direction in goverment development. It has a number of problems the answers of which are priority in government regulation. The special attention is focused on the main basic directions of innovative activity of agroformations and its resultant aspects, the comparative assessment of development of agriculture in the Republic of Kazakhstan in relation to world trends is executed.*

**Key words:** *state regulation, social and economic policy, management, region, efficiency, regional economy, social infrastructure.*

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**Аннотация.** *Данная статья посвящена проблемам функционирования экономики региона, связанных с рациональным развитием производственной и социальной инфраструктуры, оказывающей влияние на его инвестиционную привлекательность, эффективность производства и качество жизни населения. Сокращение производства в аграрном секторе области приводит к резкому снижению качества жизни на селе, развалу социальной и производственной инфраструктур. Особое внимание акцентировано на основные базисные направления инновационной деятельности агроформирований и ее результирующие аспекты, выполнена сравнительная оценка развития сельского хозяйства в Республике Казахстан по отношению к мировым трендам.*

**Ключевые слова:** *экономика региона, региональная политика, развитие инфраструктуры, государственный контроль.*

### **Introductory paragraph**

Except the people's living standard the quality of relationships play important role. The people's living standard is not only material wealth but also it is good family, professional and social connections. Where good producing atmosphere there are less absentness because of diseases and people are ready to work more. The only increasing private income does not give such results. It is not so strong motivation.

To make true social projects to develop the village special strategy to comfort the standard of life is designed. It is impossible to achieve this without taking account local population, their talents and ideas. The people's living standard can not be achieved only by plans; it must be done by "people".

That who wants to be successful pays attention to the following:

- united perspective is necessary;
- "hard points" of region must be formulated and called;
- It is important to remember the connection of the distance and people's living standard.

There is necessity functional rational interconnection between outer sides, development of consciousness of citizens and their actions.

Example of successful forming of consciousness in the district of Khirhdorf is the following projects and initiatives.

- "Local guarantee – The people's living standard" is the project to advertise patriotic feelings on ordinary, simple things as napkins, slogans with the help of people, who does this without money. Such activity was organized in many villages of municipalities.

- "Take part in" is the local continuation of project "Local guarantee- The people's living standard". Its aim is to explain how global events influence on local life, it must make them to comfort their environment with the help of lectures and mass media.

- Studying holidays introduce the population with their cultural, social and practical possibilities and give a chance to play different "business games". Local populations think that social capital is the pledge of the region's success.

The regions with a high people's living standard are studied by American scientist Robert D. Panthem. Where is the reason: political institutions or social-economical factors? At last he understood that political institutions were not changed for a long time. Panthem discovered that common economical conditions can not explain different people's living standard of similar regions. Solving the problem of success was social capital in each region, exactly the quality of "citizen's community".

According to the World bank in some counties distance aspect plays important role in the developing infrastructure. Observing rural housekeeping in China shows "distance trap of poverty" while in poor districts there is the lack of high-speed roads that is why it suffers from small investing. Searchers compared the coastal and mountainous parts of Peru discovered that outlay differs; it depends upon the development of infrastructure of mountainous region.

A municipal budget in Brazil was the business of oligarchy parties or narrow branches interests. Panchajaty in the state Kerala just perceives the projects given by the government or its represents. As the result there were the influence of some citizens on such spheres as economical development, transport, education, servicing and also town planning. In the state Kerala people can manage only 35% of budget given to develop that increased for 5 times their resource base. Annually they make hundreds of projects in all fields. They include building for poor people, some roads and infrastructure, agricultural projects, adding servicing in health improving program and education, and some help for women.



Indonesia Kecamatan project of developing includes 28000 villages all around the country, directed to enlarge political activity. Project gives the grants by the competing; it means common solving problems and of course control.

For infrastructure the majority of developing countries is characterized with the low level of development and unfair possibility of using it. Nearly two out of ten citizens of developing country were;lack of just drinking water, five out of ten have not punning hot and cold water, and nine out of ten have not purifying system for water, and most of rural families have no way for infrastructure.

Aimed state investing, especially in profile infrastructure can be the way out the problem to organize new producing in this region. This very structure was used in China, creating new special economical zones firstly in coastal regions then in the west of the country.

Having begun after the reform in the end of 1970<sup>th</sup> economical growth and lowering the level of poverty in China was accompanied with increasing disproportion in regional development. The government worries about the differences between highly developed regions and low developed regions.

In 1999 the government announced about making true the program "Movement to the east" directed to develop east regions. Aimed investing and limited taxis: the results of further five years 1000 billion yuan were spent (about 120 billion of American dollars) for infrastructure, education, health and protection of environment. To attract foreign and china firms specializing on spheres as energetic, agriculture, treatment of agriculture productions, etc.), there were different stimulators and credit with low percents.

Social infrastructure is a set of industries and activities that contribute to the integrated reproduction rights in the implementation of its personal and social needs through the provision of various services.

Development of social infrastructure takes into account the main objective of social policy aimed at improving the quality of life, improving their well-being and longevity, the formation and reproduction of healthy, active creative generation. This is primarily the housing problem, the elimination of communal settlement, increasing needs for quality housing; increase the level and quality of social infrastructure, the creation of the cultural aspect of human life; improving environmental conditions of life and work; professional development of employees as the base increase productivity and growth in goods and services; creation of social security protection of all population groups, including youth and seniors; meeting people's needs for goods and services while improving the solvency of the population.

It is beyond doubt relevance of the chosen theme, as appropriate reform of the social infrastructure leads to an overall increase in quality of life. In accordance with the objective set before work the next task - to study foreign experience of social infrastructure.

The international experience testifies that social infrastructure development is the main indicator of success of highly developed country. Therefore to work out new methods in creating social infrastructure it is necessary to pay attention to studying forms and methods of achieving posed aims in social sphere of foreign countries. As the increasing people's living standard of population depends on the growth of economics, many countries can not deny the fact of the influence of social factors for economical development. Social factors- is the totality of relationship

between people and groups of people in the sphere of society's vital activity, the reproduction of individual and the consumption of material and spiritual wealth. It is supposed that a social factor of national economical development is interconnected with that very fact of suggestions- labour forces. Main social factors are: the level of grown-up's education, the level of nation's health, the culture, the migratory process, the level of poverty, the level of unemployment, etc.

In Finland as the result of rapid industrialization of 60-70<sup>th</sup> years of XX century the youth and many other people of average age started moving from villages to cities. Because of migration number of people needed in educating and other institutes in villages rapidly lowed due to this fact most of them were just closed. The government did not do anything, that is why the citizens were initiated the committee of helping each other. Nowadays in Finland, in the country with 5 million people there are nearly 3000 such kinds of committees, where about 30000 volunteers and 500.000 people work and help each other. This initiative is called "Village movement". Its aim is creating attractive image of village life in social, cultural and educating sides. Important achievement of this project was the discovering of Finland's province unique through self-studying of its history.

In Austria there was taken the program "Steady development of the village". Till the beginning of the 80<sup>th</sup> XX century in Austria there was a great migration of rural population. The decline of the country followed to the ruining of buildings, places to work became smaller, and people closed their and moved to the cities. At that very moment the idea old citizenship initiative appeared, which was improved by the government. Some of the countries were united into small villages and created their program of further development.

There were following directions:

- how to find a job for people (due to this fact new companies were opened, for example to grow vegetables, grain, fodder for the cattle, storage of fruits, producing milk and meat, etc. by this way they united people);
- Where to take the products (shops were opened, small shops to treat meat and milk production, etc.) The authorities helped to sell the products;
- How to involve people who does not produce anything (the youth, teenagers, invalids...). There were different organizations according to the industry (to weave nests, to make toys, rush were treated into manure, etc.);
- Where to spend time (small cafes, restaurants were opened, where they could celebrate family's holidays, theme evenings, interesting meetings);
- How to involve the youth in their free time (organizing sports grounds, libraries were opened, discos). From the country by the taxi young people went to the village to spend their spare time;
- How to help old people (there were some ways out):
  - 1) Lonely old people were directed into some families and the authority paid money them.
  - 2) servicing with the help of neighbors (also were paid).
  - 3) mini-boarding house in the village, where lonely people could live.
- how to treat children (family where wife did not work took other children for 4-5 hours, it was like a kindergarten for 7-10 children. That woman had a salary, also had a working length of service);

- how to develop country tourism (organization of tourism, agricultural tourism, which gives possibilities to open private hotels, restaurants).

As the inventors there were different organizations: projects of ES, the means of federal budget (mini-boarding houses), the means of land; the means of municipality, uniting accounting of all kinds of activities- to comfort and develop the village etc. It was the committee of society with authority and ordinary people; they together worked out mini-projects and looked for the ways to finance.

Therefore for 10 years it was possible rise the people's living standard in the village of Austria. [2]

Enlarging infrastructure of rural population's health and to stimulate the doctors to work in the village is not always possible for many poor countries. But there another approaches for adding decay (transport, wasting time for the trip) and medical limitation of poor societies. Moving hospitals are visited by the regions with a low population in Afghanistan, Somali and Tunis to support with medical care and to move ill people to another well equipped centre. In such countries as Bangladesh, Cuba, Gambia, India and Madagascar doctors are educated to treat wide spectrum of different diseases, including preventing malaria, planning of the family, treatment of tuberculosis, visiting at home and treatment of new born babies. With the help of the rural doctor program while the weigh and health are under control for the first month, the rates of baby's death in the district Mahkarashtre (India) from 1995 till 1998 lowered just a half- from 75, 5 to 38,8 for 1000 of newborn babies. [3]

In Malaysia the health program has become the part of complex of activities to develop rural districts; they included investing money into hospitals, rural roads and schools.

The same way in Sri-Lanka the government invested money into free of payment education, health and subsided with products all regions. The whole conception was the united work of health and educating systems and interconnection with other infrastructure servicing. For example improvement of the quality of roads will make easier the way to the rural districts. Solving such problems to be fair towards everyone, improved the condition if population's health.

Thailand realized the reform due to the fact of social support; which was possible because of democratic reforms, and because of investing into infrastructure of health.

### **Conclusion**

Infrastructure is a prerequisite for the effective functioning of the economy and includes a system of institutions and organizations serving the movement of goods and services on the market. This allows us to consider it as an aggregate of all activities required to bring the volume of certain products to the appropriate user.

Analyzing the peculiarities of infrastructure at various stages of development of the economy we can make a generalization that every level of economic development determines the proper infrastructure model. Thus, in conditions of extensive period of economic activity in the country observed the preferential development of enterprises in the sphere of material services: fax port, wholesale trade, warehousing, telecommunications, and water supply. Period of intensification of production in the national economy characterized by the fact that the sharp development of infrastructure sectors lagging from the main production is in direct

proportion to the nature of the investment policy in infrastructure, which was manifested in the need to develop intangible services such as information services, business services, etc.

Thus, the infrastructure is as a whole is a complex of supporting industries, service and ensure normal operation of the socio-economic system of the region. It acts as one of the sources to meet the growing needs of people. Level of infrastructure and quality of service largely affect the style and way of life of the population. Infrastructure landscaped area, business service directly affect the pattern distribution of productive forces, resettlement, population mobility, the structure of resource use areas.

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