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## PROBLEMS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT IN KAZAKHSTAN

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### ABSTRACT

*The purpose of the research* consists in the analysis of the system of local self-government in modern conditions in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

*Methodology.* During the study, the methods of comparison, generalization, analysis and synthesis were used, in accordance with which the world and Kazakhstani experience of the development of the local self-government system is shown.

*Originality / value.* In the course of the analysis and study of the world experience in the development of local self-government, the possibilities of further improvement of the Kazakh model of local self-government were identified.

*Findings.* The author's developments can be used by governing bodies of all levels responsible for solving the problems of socio-economic development of rural areas.

*Keywords:* local government, rural areas, sustainable development, public administration, agriculture.

### INTRODUCTION

The relevance of the research topic is due, firstly, to the role that local government is called upon to play in the life of the population, providing it with the organization of the living environment in the territory, establishing relationships with higher levels of power, creating an opportunity to realize the potential of the population in the field of socio-economic activity, primarily based on local resources.

Secondly, the fact that it is necessary to identify the reasons that Kazakhstani local self-government, having accumulated a certain experience of its formation and development over the years of transformation, nevertheless did not get the opportunity to function in full and use all the advantages of this form of organization of local power.

Thirdly, the fact that the problems of economic mechanisms for the functioning of local self-government are not sufficiently developed, which is aggravated by the differentiation of socio-economic, natural-resource differences of territories

The purpose of the study is to examine the development of the organizational and economic mechanism for the development of local self-government in rural areas.

To achieve this goal, the tasks were set to analyze the current regulatory framework of local self-government.

In the modern world, the well-being of the state is determined by the effective use of the potential of the nation as a whole and the abilities of individual citizens. Therefore, most developed countries strive to improve models of local self-government [1-2].

This level of power is the closest to the population, it is mainly formed by it, it is under its control and decides on the satisfaction of the basic living needs of the population. With the rational construction of local self-government, not only local resources are optimally spent, but also the public's confidence in the authorities significantly increases.

The system of local government in modern conditions in the Republic of Kazakhstan does not fully comply with the classical principles of local self-government of the European Charter. Self-government is the core element of any modern democracy. To declare about building a civil society in the absence of this attribute is simply wrong. The full development of civil society can be carried out through the introduction and

implementation of the institution of local self-government, designed to become a key instrument for protecting the interests of the local population. However, until now, local self-government is one of the least developed institutions of civil society in Kazakhstan.

It seems necessary by law, following the example of many European countries (Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Estonia, etc.), to consolidate the following important forms of direct expression of the will of citizens locally: a local referendum, local public initiative (for the population to submit issues of local importance to the local authority self-government within its competence) and local public hearings.

At the current stage of development of the state, such a task faced Kazakhstan. Increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of the public administration system requires the transfer of a number of functions of direct support of the life of local communities to the sphere of local self-government regulation. However, this process is restrained by the unresolved issues and insufficient legislative regulation. The main disadvantage of attempts to introduce local self-government in Kazakhstan was their fragmentary implementation without preliminary development of an integral model of local self-government.

With the beginning of reforms, the socio-economic crisis in Kazakhstani villages has worsened significantly. As a result, the level and life expectancy of the population has decreased, the processes of destruction of social infrastructure, the outflow and degradation of the labor force, and the denudation of rural areas are actively underway. World experience shows that a way out of such systemic crises is impossible without creating conditions for a fuller use of the creative potential of citizens, including through their wide involvement in managing the development of territories. This requires the solution of two fundamental problems: the formation in the country of favorable conditions for entrepreneurship based on healthy market competition, as well as a full-fledged institution of local government [3-4].

Thus, the presence of an effective system of local self-government is one of the two basic conditions for the development of rural areas and Kazakhstan as a whole.

However, despite this, the ongoing reforms have not yet made progress in this area. Unlike the Republic of Kazakhstan, in developed countries, local self-government has long been recognized as a factor in the continuity of traditions, the effectiveness of solving the problem of preserving and developing rural settlements, as well as the integrity of the state. It was this circumstance that served as the basis for the adoption of the European Charter of Local Self-Government, which enshrines the universally recognized values of municipal democracy and municipal governance, which establish that:

- 1) local self-government is one of the foundations of a democratic system;
- 2) the right of citizens to participate in government can be directly exercised at the local level;
- 3) the existence of local self-government bodies endowed with real powers ensures both effective and close to citizens management;
- 4) local self-government bodies, created democratically, must have autonomy in relation to their competence, the procedure for its implementation and the means necessary for this.

The principles of local self-government serve as the legal foundation for municipal legislation in many countries of the world.

The European Charter of Local Self-Government identifies four main features, without which local self-government cannot be implemented:

- authority acting within the limits established by law;
- endowing local self-government with the right to independently manage resources;
- power with clearly defined functions in the state;
- the presence of elected bodies of local government.

The traditional underestimation of local self-government by the authorities in Kazakhstan has left a certain imprint on the domestic economic science. So, in the field of managing not only the economy, but also the development of territories, as a rule, the object of attention is not the pyramid, but the vertical of management. Experience shows that in relation to the territory, the pyramid of government is more acceptable, at the base of which is local self-government. The use of a pyramidal structure gives the power system more stability, makes it more reliable and efficient. However, this system acquires a pyramidal form only if the country has authorized local government bodies, which together are the main institution of civil society. The absence of such means that the country has not created the conditions for the formation of this society.

The relevance of local self-government is due to the fact that the level of its development is the main indicator of decentralization of public administration and demonopolization of the economy. The presence of a capable institution of local government ensures a rational distribution of functions, powers, responsibilities and resources by levels of government, i.e. the formation of a qualitatively new, more equitable system of relations in society, allowing to obtain a high economic and social effect [5].

Therefore, research that contributes to the development of local self-government is one of the most urgent tasks of economic science. There is an opinion that local self-government is a political and legal problem, not an economic one. We take a slightly different point of view. First, the main condition for the development of local self-government is the optimization of inter-level economic relations. Secondly, the presence of a capable institution of local government is one of the main conditions for the socio-economic development of territories. Thirdly, there is no irrespective politics as such, it is always concrete: economic, social, etc. Therefore, in this case, we can talk, first of all, about economic policy. Fourth, the rational distribution of functions, powers, responsibilities and resources by levels of government, reflecting the process of development of local self-government, is also a purely economic problem.

Undoubtedly, the role of legal science in the development of local self-government is very significant. However, as in the field of state or economic management, it mainly boils down to the legal registration of scientifically grounded economic developments. Based on this provision, in this study, local government was considered as a socio-economic category [6-7].

An important component and condition for the development of local self-government is the participation of the population in managing the affairs of settlements. Emphasizing the importance of this process, the famous French historian, sociologist and politician A. Toqueville, in his essay "On Democracy in America", published in 1835, wrote: "The people are the source of power in society, but more directly than in the community, they does not exercise its power anywhere". The study of the history of the development of management of socio-economic systems gives reason to believe that as such at the initial stage it arose in the form of local self-government. In other words, local self-government preceded state administration, since family communities, which functioned on the principles of self-regulation, originated long before the emergence of the state. The generalization of domestic and foreign experience in this area allows us to conclude that local self-government has gone through several stages in its development. In different countries, these processes proceeded with certain peculiarities and at different times, but in essence they were identical [12].

The growth of independence of local self-government bodies does not pose a threat to the system of public administration; moreover, by developing the territory, it contributes to its strengthening. These bodies themselves, regardless of the degree of independence, are always under the complete control of state authorities. It is important to note that socio-economic systems, consisting of a collection of small, relatively autonomous cells, are more resilient and less exposed to risks. The need to take this provision into account for Kazakhstan is especially important now, when, due to the weakening of government institutions, the likelihood of risks has increased many times. The generally recognized specialist in the field of government A. Tokville, who was already mentioned, when assessing the role of local self-government in the formation of democracy, noted: "Community institutions play the same role for establishing independence as elementary schools do for science; they open the way for the people to freedom and teach them to use this freedom, to enjoy its peaceful character. Without communal institutions, a nation can form a free government, but it will never acquire the true spirit of freedom." One of the main ideas inherent in the concept of A. Toqueville is as follows: "the original source of power is not the state and not even the people, but voluntarily uniting individuals who themselves manage their own affairs." Assessing the role of local self-government, one of the Russian classics in this area, L. A. Velikhov singled out the following "benefits and advantages" of it: equal distribution of powers among all the state, and not pulling them to the center; proximity of local needs to local residents interested in the successful operation of their elected self-government bodies; development in citizens of initiative, energy, enterprise, etc.

In the 20s last century L. A. Velikhov formulated the following features characteristic of a capable system of local self-government:

- financial independence of local authorities ("more or less independent sources of funds");
- election of local authorities ("election principle");

- focus on the everyday problems of the population (“the affairs of the local economy and the improvement it creates”);
- attachment of local authorities to a small specific territory (“territorially limited principle”);
- the subordinate nature of local government ("state power is the supreme power, while local self-government bodies are subordinate power, acting in the manner and within the limits specified by the supreme power") [13].

From the point of view of today's requirements, these signs do not fully characterize the peculiarities of local authorities. At the same time, they reflect key positions that show the need to provide local authorities with organizational and financial independence.

### MAIN PART

In recent years, solving the problems of sustainable development of rural areas has become a priority area of socio-economic policy in many, primarily developed countries.

Today Kazakhstan is considered as a territory with a significant proportion of the rural population and labor resources, which has maintained this trend for a long time, and the creation of normal conditions for their life is of great importance. The process of crushing the rural settlement network, which continued for decades (more than half are small, with a population of less than 500 people, where 9.8 % of the rural population lived), hampered the social development of rural areas, which led to the migration outflow of the able-bodied population, especially young people, from the countryside to the city and the inevitability of urbanization of the population. In rural areas, socio-economic disproportions between the level and quality of life still persist. Currently, 42 % of the country's population lives in rural areas. Taking into account the peculiarities of the development of the agri-food sector and the growth of income from agricultural activities, the existing surplus of the rural population is one of the reasons for restraining the growth of living standards of the population, which complicates the planning of sustainable development of the country.

The miscalculations made in the formation of the strategy of economic reforms, as well as in the planning and implementation of measures for them, led to a systemic crisis in the countryside, which has been going on for almost 20 years. The depth of the crisis is such that in a number of places the processes of population degradation are beginning to become irreversible. This demonstrates the need to urgently take effective measures for sustainable rural development.

Under sustainable rural development; in our opinion, one should understand the effective functioning of the socio-economic complex of the territory, which ensures an acceptable standard of living for the population, while allowing to avoid social, moral, economic and environmental crises.

Thus, sustainable development presupposes an integrated approach to the livelihoods of the rural population. In recent years, the country's leadership has carried out several measures aimed at the socio-economic development of the village. For example, the "State program for the development of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017-2021", "The state program for the development of regions for 2020-2025" have been adopted and are being implemented. However, despite this, rural areas remain in dire straits.

Currently, there are more than 6.6 thousand rural settlements in the republic, in which almost 8 million people live. Over the past 15 years, the number of villages in the country has decreased by 474 units. The reduction in the number of rural settlements became a prerequisite for their unification, the assignment of the status of settlements with a population of over 10,000 people, which in turn led to an increase in villages with high and medium development potential, with a developed social and industrial infrastructure. According to the criterion for determining socio-economic development, 1314 rural settlements correspond to high development potential, 4795 – to medium and 460 – to low. During the period under review, the number of rural settlements with high development potential increased (from 14 to 20 %), while the number of rural settlements (74 to 73 %) and low (from 12 to 7 %) decreased.

In recent years, in order to ensure effective employment of the labor force and improve living standards in the countryside, a number of socio-economic programs have been developed. Within the framework of the “Strategy“ Kazakhstan-2050 ”: a new political course of the established state”, the “Employment Roadmap



2020” was adopted, aimed at creating new jobs, increasing the income of the population by promoting productive employment with the involvement of the self-employed, unemployed and low-income population. The share of the rural population with incomes below the subsistence level decreased from 34.2 % in 2000 to 4.5 % in 2017, and the share of the population with incomes below the food basket – from 3.2 % to 0.3 %.

It is also possible to highlight the following main problems of agriculture in Kazakhstan: insufficient revenue of tax payments to the budget, which is associated with the difficulties of transition from the old state farm form to the modern farm form; insufficient amount of financial injections into the industry; the deplorable state of the dairy industry; the need to increase the livestock population to increase the export of meat products to neighboring countries; lack of storage space for crops (the area of elevators must be expanded at least twice to ensure the safety of the crop); migration of the population to cities due to the underdevelopment of villages and villages (the population working in the agricultural sector, basically, does not have the appropriate education and qualifications); growing imports of agricultural products; outdated material and technical base; insufficient level of development of local science in the field of agriculture.

The analysis shows that the main reasons for the continuation of the crisis in the countryside are the imperfection of economic relations between the levels of government, the lack of favorable conditions for the development of entrepreneurship, the insufficient development of local self-government, and others (Table 1).

**Table 1 – The main reasons for the continuation of the crisis in rural areas**

№	Cause
1	Imperfection of economic relations between levels of government
2	Lack of favorable conditions for the development of entrepreneurship
3	Insufficient development of the institution of local self-government
4	Insufficient funding of rural development measures
5	Departmental fragmentation of rural development authorities
6	Insufficient efficiency of the activities of government bodies for the development of rural areas
7	Insufficient elaboration of the regulatory framework for sustainable rural development
Note – created by the authors	

Inter-level economic relations are based on inter-budgetary relations. Their excessive centralization, which is characteristic of modern Kazakhstan, hinders the development of local self-government, which we consider as a system of regulation and development of socio-economic relations in order to solve problems of a local nature on the basis of self-organization, relying mainly on our own resources.

The main goal of local self-government in the countryside is to improve the living conditions of rural residents. In this case, these are local governments, which should be the main organizers of all program activities in the supervised territory. Naturally, under all third-party control by government authorities [8].

However, in almost all state programs aimed at developing rural areas, the role of local self-government bodies is underestimated. The study of this problem gives reason to believe that this is no coincidence. The current situation, in our opinion, is a consequence of the unresolved issue of the main problem ensuring the effectiveness of territorial management – the decentralization of interbudgetary relations. Due to the unresolved issue of this problem, resources remain highly centralized. Experience shows that without eliminating this deficiency, it is impossible to fully solve the problem of sustainable rural development.

Recently, the country's leadership has been taking additional measures aimed at developing the agricultural sector and the social sphere of the village. In particular, within the framework of the "State program for the development of regions until 2020". However, they should not be expected to have a meaningful effect. This is due to the fact that many problems of the development of rural areas in the Republic of Kazakhstan are not solved not only because of the lack of financial resources, but also because of the low quality of the system of management of economic sectors and territories. A prerequisite for the effective activity of local government bodies and the creation of prerequisites for the socio-economic development of the village is the existence of a scientifically grounded mechanism for generating incomes of local budgets, as well as the equity participation of these bodies in regional programs for the development of territories. However, at present, not

a single state program for rural development provides for such participation of rural entities in them, which reduces the effectiveness of these programs, as well as the activities of local self-government bodies for their implementation. The main reason for this is also the unresolved problem of forming full-fledged local budgets [9; 10].

In connection with the above, the scientific and practical interest is the mechanism of the relationship between public administration, local government and the development of rural areas. The study of this problem shows that the development of the economy and social sphere of the village requires the presence of the following basic prerequisites: democratization of public administration, demonopolization of the economy and the presence of strong state power.

Democratization of public administration leads to the decentralization of interbudgetary relations and, accordingly, the development of local self-government.

Demonopolization of property ensures the formation of a diversified economy, reduces the degree of concentration of property in the hands of a narrow circle of people. Stable and effective institutions of state power are necessary to create favorable economic conditions for the formation of the agricultural sector and other sectors of the economy (they include a large set of measures: ensuring intersectoral balance, protection of property rights, and others).

As you know, in the course of the reforms, a multi-structured economy, as a whole, has been formed, although monopoly in certain areas has not been overcome. It follows from this that the development of rural areas in the Republic of Kazakhstan is mainly constrained by two factors: the lack of favorable conditions for entrepreneurial activity (they are formed by government bodies) and the insufficient development of the institution of local self-government. In this regard, the main efforts of economic science and public authorities at all levels should be concentrated in these areas [11].

If the economic conditions are mainly important for the development of the economy, then the level of development of local self-government plays a decisive role in the social development of rural areas. The study of cause-and-effect relationships in the development of the economy and territories shows that they form two relatively independent, but closely interconnected development mechanisms (Table 2).

**Table 2 – Interrelation and mutual influence of administrative and economic mechanisms for the development of rural areas**

Development mechanism	Causal relationships
Managerial	Democratizing public administration
	Development of local government
	Formation of civil society
	Growth of creative activity of rural residents
	Development of rural areas
Economic	Democratizing public administration
	Formation of a diversified economy
	Formation of acceptable business conditions
	Economic development
	Development of rural areas
Note – created by the authors	

The analysis of the causal relationships shown in the table allows us to draw several relevant conclusions that clarify the previous ones: the level of development of local self-government is the main indicator of the democratization of the country's socio-economic life. The main factors of the socio-economic development of rural areas are the quality of public administration and local self-government. The depth and duration of the socio-economic crisis in the countryside convincingly testifies that both of these branches of government are

uncompetitive; do not meet modern requirements. The expediency of the development of local self-government is explained by the fact that the creation of conditions for the real participation of the population in solving local problems increases the amount of responsibility involved and the realized part of the creative potential of society, thereby increasing its socio-economic efficiency. In addition, when residents themselves participate in the development of their settlement, they are more careful with state property and other property. At present, due to the insufficient level of development of the institution of local self-government in Kazakhstan, the colossal potential of this system remains unrealized. Thus, one of the two branches of government responsible for the development of the economy and social sphere of the territories, and numbering more than half a million civil servants, is not working at full capacity, mainly carrying out orders from above. Experience shows that the functioning of the management body or the head of the organization mainly in the mode of execution of tasks of higher levels is inappropriate, since this significantly reduces their activity and efficiency.

In general, the analysis of the state of the institution of local self-government in Kazakhstan indicates that, contrary to expectations, the current reforms did not lead to the democratization of socio-economic relations in the country, that is, the decentralization of the public administration system and the rational distribution of resources at the levels of the budget system. This means that the preconditions for overcoming the socio-economic crisis and sustainable development of rural areas have not yet been created in Kazakhstan. The existence of a full-fledged institution of local government and, as a result, real conditions for the development of rural areas can be said only in the case of the creation of organizationally and financially independent bodies of local self-government. The consequences of excessive centralization of power and resources are very negative. During the period of the current reforms, the social sphere of the village has been largely destroyed, the processes of the outflow of the rural population and the exposure of rural areas are underway. If this trend is not stopped, then in the foreseeable future it can lead to the loss of control over large territories with all the ensuing consequences.

Most developed countries strive to improve models of local government and self-government. This level of government is closest to the population, and solves issues to meet the basic needs of the population. With the rational construction of local government and self-government, local resources are not only optimally spent, but also the public's confidence in the authorities is noticeably increased.

The transfer of powers to directly support the life of the population of administrative-territorial units into the local government regulation system significantly increases the efficiency and competitiveness of the entire state management system. The most important gap in the introduction of local self-government in the Republic of Kazakhstan and attempts to develop draft relevant laws was their fragmentary implementation without preliminary formation of a unified local self-government system and development of a risk management strategy.

The country's budget system until 2017 consisted of 3 levels. Since 2018, in connection with the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 28, 2018 "On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the Development of Local Self-Government", an independent budget and communal property of local self-government is being introduced, the competence of local self-government bodies in managing the budget process is expanding and communal property.

At the initial stage, in order to solve this problem, since 2012, within the framework of the Regional Development Program, a mechanism for financial support of regions has been implemented to address important issues of local importance. Citizens' participation in the selection of activities and in the distribution of funds received is an important factor in this mechanism. According to the law, there are six sources of income for the budget of akimats of rural areas:

- 1) individual income tax on income not taxable at source of payment;
- 2) tax on transport of individuals and legal entities;
- 3) tax on property of individuals;
- 4) land tax from individuals and legal entities;
- 5) payment for the placement of outdoor visual advertising in the right-of-way of motor roads of the corresponding administrative-territorial units;
- 6) non-tax payments: income from property lease of state property; income from the sale of communal property; voluntary fees of individuals and legal entities; fines levied by akims.

The essence of the implemented system of reforming local government has many positive aspects, but the main advantage is the creation of a system of active self-government, which is in constant cooperation with state authorities. Ideally, every Kazakhstani should feel his own need to address issues of local importance, as well as count on the satisfaction of his own requests.

It is possible to generalize the existing recommendations for reforming local authorities, some of the recommendations for the study have not lost their relevance:

- to empower the local population through maslikhats with the right to nominate candidates for the position of akims of rural districts, as well as introduce the possibility of self-nomination;
- to endow the maslikhat with the right to dismiss the akim from office in case of failure to fulfill his duties;
- to develop and introduce into the legislation mechanisms for coordinating decisions of akims with maslikhats, in which decisions of local communities are priority;
- publish full versions of the reports of akims, plans for receipts and expenditures of funds, the civil budget of the corresponding region and other important information for the local population in the local mass media;
- together with higher authorities and non-governmental organizations, to increase the legal literacy of the population on issues of participation in local self-government.

In the European Charter, which formulates the basic principles for building local self-government, special attention is paid to the second principle: the organizational separation of local self-government in the system of public and state administration, which has the following provisions:

1) the formation of local government bodies, the appointment of local government officials by government bodies and government officials is not allowed;

2) the exercise of local self-government by state authorities and state officials is not allowed;

3) decisions of bodies of local self-government and officials of local self-government can be canceled by bodies and officials who adopted them, or declared invalid by a court decision.

The local population of the region, city of republican significance and the capital or district (city of regional significance) for solving local problems, maslikhats are elected as representative bodies. At the same time, Akims are integrated into the local self-government system and, along with the functions of state administration, carry out the duties of local self-government bodies.

Thus, representative bodies – Maslikhats and executive state bodies – Akimats act as local self-government bodies.

The system of local government in modern conditions in the Republic of Kazakhstan does not fully comply with the classical principles of local self-government of the European Charter.

Adequate local self-government is necessary not only to improve the manageability of rural areas and bring public services closer to the population, but also to solve many equally pressing problems: increasing the independence, responsibility and civic and business activity of the population.

The skepticism of citizens in relation to local authorities is caused by their understanding and the impossibility of solving local problems without appropriate resource provision. Investigating this problem, we come to the following conclusions, there is a pronounced correlation between the degree of readiness of residents to participate in the implementation of local self-government and the resource potential of local authorities, i.e. the fact that she has real opportunities to influence the state of affairs in the countryside [14; 15].

## RESEARCH RESULTS (CONCLUSIONS)

It follows from the above that the driving force of encouraging residents to participate in local self-government lies in the plane of the organizational and economic strengthening of local government. In many countries, the development of local self-government and the complex socio-economic arrangement of rural areas are considered important components of the nation's self-preservation policy. This is explained by the fact that it is the rural population that is to a greater extent the keeper of national traditions, the bearer of the idea of developing local self-government and is better prepared for this. This is due to the mentality of the villagers, generated by the peculiarities of the rural lifestyle. The attachment to the place of residence, which the majority of rural residents retain for life, accustomed to work from childhood, the presence of a household, close relationships in the rural society educate people in independence and the desire for mutual assistance,



joint participation in solving the problems of their settlements. Therefore, it can be assumed that, subject to the development of local self-government, the formation of a true civil society in Kazakhstan will begin, first of all, from rural areas.

Local self-government in the countryside has its own characteristics, which are determined by a number of factors that reflect the specifics of the rural way of life. The remoteness of rural settlements from the regional center, an insufficient level of development of the social and industrial sphere in most rural settlements, an agricultural enterprise is the main place of employment for residents, as a result of which employment of a significant part of the population is seasonal, higher than in the city, unemployment and a low standard of living of the population, the presence of family ties between many residents of the settlement.

All this leaves a certain imprint on the activities of local authorities in the countryside: there are more difficulties and greater responsibility. Proof of this is the fact that the turnover of akims of rural settlements as a result of voluntary resignation is significantly higher than in other state formations. Thus, the above indicates the need and socio-economic feasibility of the development of local self-government in Kazakhstan.

Self-government is the core element of any modern democracy. To declare the construction of a civil society in the absence of this attribute is simply incorrect. The full development of civil society can be carried out through the introduction and implementation of the institution of local self-government, designed to become a key instrument for protecting the interests of the local population. However, until now, local self-government is one of the least developed institutions of civil society in Kazakhstan.

It seems necessary by law, following the example of many European countries (Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Estonia, etc.), to consolidate the following important forms of direct expression of the will of citizens locally: a local referendum, local public initiative (for the population to submit issues of local importance for consideration by a local self-government within its competence) and local public hearings.

Today the local population itself is responsible for the state of its village – and for its decisions; the responsibility of akims of these administrative units and active citizens who will be included in meetings and gatherings of the local population is sharply increasing. Now the akims of settlements and the local residents themselves will need everyone to pay taxes and fines – after all, this will determine whether, for example, a dam is built to protect against floods or whether a road is repaired.

People who understand what needs to be done in this particular locality will be in great demand and need. The efficiency of decisions of local bodies should increase, the political weight of the deputies of regional maslikhats should grow.

It is advisable to increase the role of the public, non-governmental organizations, political parties, public councils in the process of monitoring the spending of budget funds. The greater the transparency, the greater the efficiency from budgetary investments.

The formation of local self-government in the Republic of Kazakhstan is a multi-stage and dynamic process associated with the development of institutions of the state and civil society, the general level of socio-economic development of the country, other factors and conditions that directly affect the life of the local population, is noted in the Concept for the Development of Local Self-Government in The Republic of Kazakhstan for the period 2015-2020.

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## ҚАЗАҚСТАНДА ЖЕРГІЛІКТІ ҮКІМЕТТІ ДАМУ МӘСЕЛЕСІ

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### АНДАТПА

*Зерттеудің мақсаты* Қазақстан Республикасындағы қазіргі жағдайдағы жергілікті өзін-өзі басқару жүйесін талдаудан тұрады.

*Әдіснамасы.* Зерттеу барысында салыстыру, жалпылау, талдау және синтез әдістері қолданылды, соған сәйкес жергілікті өзін-өзі басқару жүйесін дамытудың әлемдік және қазақстандық тәжірибесі көрсетілген.

*Зерттеудің бірегейлігі / құндылығы.* Жергілікті өзін-өзі басқаруды дамытудың әлемдік тәжірибесін талдау және зерттеу барысында жергілікті өзін-өзі басқарудың қазақстандық моделін одан әрі жетілдіру мүмкіндіктері анықталды.

*Зерттеу нәтижелері.* Авторлық әзірлемелерді ауылдық жерлердің әлеуметтік-экономикалық даму мәселелерін шешуге жауапты барлық деңгейдегі басқару органдары пайдалана алады.

*Түйін сөздер:* жергілікті басқару, ауылдық жерлер, тұрақты даму, мемлекеттік басқару, ауыл шаруашылығы.

## ПРОБЛЕМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ МЕСТНОГО САМОУПРАВЛЕНИЯ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ

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### АННОТАЦИЯ

*Цель исследования* состоит в анализе системы местного самоуправления в современных условиях в Республике Казахстан.

*Методология исследования.* При проведении исследования использовались методы сравнения, обобщения, анализа и синтеза, в соответствии с которыми показан мировой и казахстанский опыт развития системы местного самоуправления.

*Оригинальность / ценность работы.* В ходе анализа и изучения мирового опыта развития местного самоуправления выявлены возможности дальнейшего совершенствования казахстанской модели местного самоуправления.

*Результаты исследования.* Разработки автора могут быть использованы органами управления всех уровней, ответственными за решение проблем социально-экономического развития сельских территорий.

*Ключевые слова:* местное самоуправление, сельские территории, устойчивое развитие, государственное управление, сельское хозяйство.

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