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## ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX OF THE REGION

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**Annotation.** *The article reflects individual successes in the development of agriculture, which has shown its "vitality" in difficult economic conditions, as can be judged by the steadily increasing level of self-sufficiency of the country with the main types of agricultural products, raw materials and food, a significant reduction in their imports and an increase in exports. However, the development of agriculture does not allow solving its systemic problems more actively, carrying out accelerated import substitution on a rational scale, reducing significant regional differentiation in the standard of living of the rural population, adequately paying for the work of an employee. In this regard, in order to solve the key problems of agricultural development, its state support is necessary, regardless of the impact on the industry of various risks, threats and force majeure circumstances. To do this, the State should observe the principle of special priority in relation to the development of agriculture, commensurate with the possibility of achieving its goals and real financing, based on its strategic importance for the country and as a special way of life for almost one quarter of its population. Only under such conditions will the priority of agriculture be neither declared nor one-time, but will become a strategy for its development, mainly of the advanced type, regardless of the presence and appearance of many internal and external risks, threats and challenges.*

**Keywords:** *agriculture, socio-economic development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, digitalization, economic security, economic growth, food security.*

### **Main provisions of the article.**

In recent years, the development of agriculture has taken place in a complex and at the same time highly ambiguous socio-economic situation in the country caused by the preservation of old and the emergence of new systemic problems and imbalances, the complication and aggravation of the internal macroeconomic situation and the global political situation, the change in the political configuration of interstate relations. The instability of economic development, the instability of the tenge exchange rate, the fall in real incomes of the population, the strengthening of foreign sanctions against neighboring Russia, the aggravation of internal and external risks and threats negatively affected agriculture as the basic and at the same time the most vulnerable branch of the agricultural sector of the economy. However, even in these unfavorable macroeconomic conditions, agriculture has shown its traditional "vitality", as can be judged by its pace of development and the steadily increasing level of self-sufficiency of the country with the main types of agricultural products, raw materials and food, a significant reduction in their imports and an increase in exports [1].

Improving the social situation of low-income citizens and supporting domestic producers of agricultural products, raw materials and food, it is necessary to develop and adopt a new version of the Concept for the Development of Domestic Food Aid in the country, as well as to develop a program to support consumer demand for food.



In order to increase the efficiency of agricultural development and the competitiveness of its products in the domestic and global agri-food markets, it is necessary to move from its regulation to management, from fragmented planning to continuous planning and forecasting.

It is necessary to intensify scientific research on the development of a system of forecasts, the use of the most effective tactical and strategic measures and mechanisms for their implementation aimed at anticipating, mitigating and eliminating various risks, threats, challenges and force majeure that directly or indirectly affect the development of agriculture and its individual sub-sectors, ensuring national food security.

**Introduction.** Moreover, having become a kind of driver and a kind of "locomotive of growth" of the economy, at the same time agriculture remained its donor. In these difficult years for the country's economy, the development of agriculture has proved that when the state authorities pay attention to it, trying to increase the amount of funding, even far incomparable in size with the needs of the industry and its significance for society and the state, it turned out that agriculture can develop at a faster pace both in relation to the economy as a whole and to its individual priority sectors. However, the Kazakh economy, having had weak growth and a drop in the level of real incomes of the population in recent years, this year faced the coronavirus pandemic and the global economic crisis, which provoked a more than halving of world prices for hydrocarbon raw materials and fuel. Of course, this will directly or indirectly negatively affect the country's economy and the standard of living of its population. Thus, according to various expert estimates, the fall in GDP may range from 4.5-8.0 to 12.3%, and real incomes of the population may decrease by 6.8-15.0%, the number of unemployed will increase from 2.5 to 8.0 million people. The recovery of economic activity in the country is also expected to be difficult and relatively long [2].

**Methodology.** The methodological basis of the study was the works of foreign and domestic scientists, researchers, practitioners in the field of agricultural development. The paper uses methods of theoretical analysis, statistical processing, and situational aspects of the development of the rural territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

**Results.** As for the development of agriculture, the events that have taken place can also be painful for it and it is impossible not to take them into account in full, as well as the effect of economic sanctions that restrict the production of the industry's products and the possibility of its export. At the same time, if we refer to the forecast of agricultural development developed by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which is based on the achieved results of the development of the industry and the assessment of the current socio-economic situation in the country, then according to it, a sharp decline in agricultural production is not expected [3]. So, in 2020 the index of agricultural production (in comparable prices) was at the level of 101.7% compared to 2019, when its growth was 4.0% compared to the level of 2018. In crop production, the increase in production is expected to be 1.9% compared to the previous year, when it was 6.1%. The increase in livestock production is projected at 1.5% compared to 2020, when it was 1.6% compared to 2019.

Thus, this year it is possible to maintain the positive dynamics of the development of agriculture and its sub-sectors, although the growth rate of production compared to 2020 will be significantly lower, especially for crop production. So, in the industry as a whole, they will decrease by 2.3 percentage points, crop production - by 4.2 and livestock – by 0.1 percentage points. At the same time, the growth rate of agricultural production will be 0.1 percentage point lower than the target indicator of the State Program for the Development of Agriculture and Regulation of agricultural Products, Raw Materials and Food markets for 2020-2025 [4].

From this it follows that this year we should not expect a sharp decline in the production of the industry, except for certain types of crop production. Of course, in addition to the

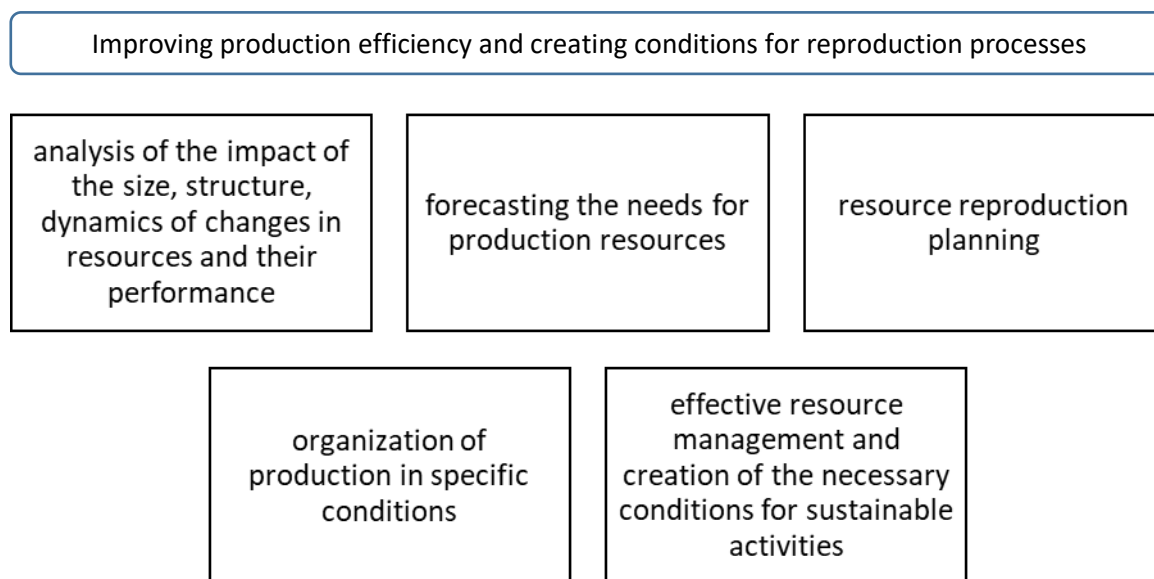


noted unfavorable macroeconomic conditions, other internal and external risks and threats will persist, which to one degree or another will directly or indirectly affect the development of agriculture and its individual sub-sectors, disrupting the reproduction process, creating additional difficulties and requiring unnecessary expenses. This will negatively affect both the efficiency of the industry's production, as well as its quality and competitiveness in the domestic and global agri-food markets. The limiting factor in the development of agriculture is still not only the relatively low real incomes of a significant part of the population, but also their significant decline, which does not exclude the introduction of targeted assistance to poor citizens, for which it is necessary to accelerate the implementation of the domestic food aid program. In such a situation, it is necessary to simultaneously solve the issues of increasing the production of certain types of food that the country continues to import to meet the solvent demand of the population, and create export resources at least to maintain its niche in the markets of importing countries of Kazakhstani food products and agricultural raw materials. In addition, natural and climatic risks remain in various forms and scales of their manifestation on the vast territory of the country in relation to the sustainability of the cultivation of a particular crop [5].

For example, mainly due to the influence of unfavorable agrometeorological conditions during the implementation of the second State Program (2017-2021), grain production in the country ranged from 9.4 to 13.5 million tons, or almost one and a half times (46.6%), which negatively affected the stability of the income of grain farming and related industries. It is also necessary to overcome and mitigate other risks and threats caused not only by objective reasons, but also by various omissions in economic activity, shortcomings in the use of state support for agriculture, regulation of certain segments of the domestic agro-food market and the underdevelopment of rural cooperation in its various forms. Although a certain margin of safety has been created in the development of agriculture in recent years, nevertheless, the agricultural potential is still far from meeting the results of its rational use [6].

Therefore, in the current year, it is possible to maintain the positive dynamics of agricultural development, even despite force majeure, if all the resources involved are used more efficiently, optimizing costs. Such opportunities exist in each of its sub-sectors in the production, exchange, distribution and consumption of each type of agricultural products, especially those for which a high level of imports still remains. In modern conditions, the development of agriculture, as the most vulnerable branch of the agro-industrial complex, is not only an industry, but also a major intersectoral problem. Therefore, its solution is primarily determined by the macroeconomic policy pursued by the state in relation to agriculture. It is by the successes or failures of its development that one can largely judge not only the reliable provision of economically affordable and high-quality domestic food to the population and the level of its well-being, but also the prestige of the country in the world. However, solving the current problems of the development of agriculture, as the most vulnerable branch of the agrarian economy from the impact of various kinds of unfavorable factors of an internal and external nature on it, we must not forget about its problems and imbalances, some of which have accumulated over the years, while others arise constantly (Fig.1).

This objectively increases the role of the state in solving them, even regardless of the presence and occurrence of various risks and threats, as well as force majeure circumstances, such as the coronavirus pandemic, to ensure the country's food security, taking into account the economic and territorial availability of food for the population, increasing the incomes of rural residents.



**Figure 1.** - The main goal of assessing the resource potential of the agro-industrial complex.

*Source: compiled by the author*

The transition to market relations became the impetus for the development of the grain-product subcomplex. The economic crisis of the transition period, affecting all branches of economy, has a particularly detrimental effect on the product subcomplex. Theoretical studies of the functioning of the product subcomplex and the analysis of the results achieved made it possible to reveal the essence of the product subcomplex and its structure related to the essential features of production and specifics. Ignoring these features led to an aggravation of contradictions and imbalances in the agro-industrial complex. Therefore, the main task determining the further development of the agro-industrial complex of the region is to establish direct links between its participants, as well as the effective development of an organizational and economic mechanism combining state regulation and market development.

The functioning of the agro-industrial complex of the region is due to the peculiarities inherent in agriculture. The main feature of production is connected with the land as an object of management, with the seasonality of production, with the dependence of the final results on climatic factors, etc. All this determines the uneven flow of funds, the dependence of production on borrowed funds and budget subsidies. Over the past four years, about 1.5 billion tenge of credit resources of commercial banks have been attracted for the seasonal needs of commodity producers. Since 2012 the mechanism has also started working in relation to long-term credit resources for a period of 5-7 years. But it should be noted that these are, of course, insignificant amounts and the volume of state participation should be at least doubled.

The need for state support for the development of agriculture to solve its key problems and improve the efficiency of functioning is caused by the fact that, due to the traditional features of the industry and its increasing role in society and the economy of the country, it is impossible to ensure only through the use of market regulators. At the same time, it should be perceived by society and the state as a certain natural compensation for inevitable losses to agriculture in conditions of its traditionally weak economic protection from various risks and threats of an internal and external nature [7].



The current level of state support for agriculture, although it provides relative success in its development, does not allow more actively solving the systemic problems of the industry, implementing accelerated import substitution on a rational scale, reducing significant regional differentiation in the standard of living of the rural population, adequately paying for the work of an employee. Such a situation with state support for the industry has developed not only because of the unstable development of the economy, but also because of the macroeconomic policy pursued by the state to solve key problems of agriculture, especially its small forms of management, related to their specifics of the production of certain types of products (potatoes, vegetables, cattle and sheep meat, milk), the way of rural life.

**Conclusions.** The specificity and low sensitivity of the sector to the impact of reform measures implies the implementation of public policy in two stages. At the first stage, in our opinion, the solution of social and economic issues is a priority. We are talking about the formation of real economic entities that participate in reproduction cycles and are necessary elements of the mechanism of sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex. Another important direction of the state policy of development and management of the industry is the solution of employment problems of the population. This problem is relevant for Kazakhstan, since almost half of the population lives in rural areas. Due to the disparity of prices, it is necessary to organize public procurement a priori, even to the detriment of the state, but providing people with jobs and stable incomes. Thus, social stability is maintained in rural areas and in the country.

For example, Canada, the United States and other developed countries demonstrate such an attitude towards the agricultural producer. Thus, in the United States, the state clearly forms for the farmer an action program for each year, including the volume, structure of cultivation, timing, marketing methods and mechanisms for stimulating their work. Thus, the farmer is fully protected by the state and his activities according to the existing rules of the game are aimed at increasing the competitiveness of the economy.

Therefore, considering that in modern conditions and in the future, the development of agriculture not only as a basic branch of the agricultural sector, but also the country's economy as a whole, is a major intersectoral problem, the solution of which largely depends on its support by the state in its various forms, it is necessary in the annual National report on the implementation of the State Program to reflect the role and place of the industry in the country's economy by its specific weight in gross value added, net financial result, investments in fixed assets and the structure of expenditures of the consolidated budget. It is also important to do this because the state often tries to cut the meager budget funds that it allocates to agriculture, motivating its arguments recently by the fact that it has allegedly already entered the stage of sustainable economic growth, since mechanisms for its self-development have been launched that do not require additional state funding.

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## **ӨНІРДІҢ АӨК ДАМУЫНЫҢ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ АСПЕКТІЛЕРІ**

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**Түйін.** Мақалада үдемелі нәтижелердің статистикалық мәліметтері бар ауыл шаруашылығының қазіргі заманғы аспектілерін дамытудың негізгі бағыттары, сондай-ақ қойылған проблемаларды шешу ұсынылған. Оларға мыналар жатады: басқару жүйесінде де, өнім өндірісінде де жаңа технологияларды енгізу негізінде тауарлы ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісін дамыту. Қазақстан Республикасының Ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісінің экономикалық тиімділігіне баға берілді, дамудың негізгі бағыттары мен жетілдірудің түйінді аспектілері белгіленді.

**Түйін сөздер:** ауыл шаруашылығы, АӨК, Қазақстан Республикасының әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуы, цифрландыру, экономикалық қауіпсіздік, экономикалық өсу, азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі.



## ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ РАЗВИТИЯ АПК РЕГИОНА

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**Резюме.** В статье представлены основные направления развития современных аспектов сельского хозяйства со статистическими данными прогрессирующих результатов, а также решения поставленных проблем. К их числу относятся: развитие товарного сельскохозяйственного производства на основе внедрения новых технологий как в системе управления так и в производстве продукции. Дана оценка экономической эффективности сельхозпроизводства Республики Казахстан, обозначены основные направления развития и ключевые аспекты совершенствования.

**Ключевые слова:** сельское хозяйство, АПК, социально-экономическое развитие Республики Казахстан, цифровизация, экономическая безопасность, экономический рост, продовольственная безопасность.

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## НЕКОТОРЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

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**Аннотация.** Целью представленного в статье исследования является анализ сложившегося уровня обеспечения населения республики основными видами пищевых продуктов, а также возможности удовлетворения платежеспособного спроса на продукты питания, что явится одним из факторов обеспечения ощущения высокого качества жизни индивиду. В статье приводится характеристика естественного потенциала сельского хозяйства республики, как основного источника продовольствия и сырья для его изготовления, данные о численности и естественному движению сельского населения страны. Также представлены выполненные на базе данных официальной статистики и информации Министерства сельского хозяйства результаты исследований объемов производства продовольствия. Полученные при проведении исследований результаты могут быть использованы при выработке мер по повышению продовольственного самообеспечения и качества жизни населения республики, регулированию рынка труда.

**Ключевые слова:** продовольствие, потребление продовольствия, производство продовольствия, сельское хозяйство, товаропроизводитель.

**Основные положения.** Основные выводы и предложения необходимы для изучения современного состояния агропродовольственного рынка, сельского хозяйства, как основного источника продовольствия и сырья для его изготовления, уровня и каче-