

ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),
ISSN 1991-3494 (Print)

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ҰЛТТЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМ АКАДЕМИЯСЫНЫҢ
Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университетінің

Х А Б А Р Ш Ы С Ы

ВЕСТНИК

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ
НАУК РЕСПУБЛИКИ
КАЗАХСТАН
Қазақстан Республикасының
педагогикалық университетінің
Абая

THE BULLETIN

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF
SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF
KAZAKHSTAN
Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical
University

PUBLISHED SINCE 1944

4 (398)

JULY – AUGUST 2022

ALMATY, NAS RK

БАС РЕДАКТОР:

ТҮЙМЕБАЕВ Жансейіт Қансейітұлы, филология ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА құрметті мүшесі, Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университетінің ректоры (Алматы, Қазақстан)

БАС РЕДАКТОРДЫҢ ОРЫНБАСАРЫ:

БИЛЯЛОВ Дархан Нұрланұлы, PhD, ҚР ҰҒА құрметті мүшесі, Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университетінің ректоры (Алматы, Қазақстан), **Н = 2**

ҒАЛЫМ ХАТШЫ:

ӘБІЛҚАСЫМОВА Алма Есімбекқызы, педагогика ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі, Абай атындағы ҚазҰПУ Педагогикалық білімді дамыту орталығының директоры (Алматы, Қазақстан), **Н = 2**

РЕДАКЦИЯ АЛҚАСЫ:

САТЫБАЛДЫ Әзімхан Әбілқайырұлы, экономика ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі, Экономика институтының директоры (Алматы, Қазақстан), **Н = 5**

САПАРБАЕВ Әбдіжапар Жұманұлы, экономика ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА құрметті мүшесі, Халықаралық инновациялық технологиялар академиясының президенті (Алматы, Қазақстан), **Н = 4**

ЛУКЪЯНЕНКО Ирина Григорьевна, экономика ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, «Киево-Могилян академиясы» ұлттық университетінің кафедра меңгерушісі (Киев, Украина), **Н = 2**

ШИШОВ Сергей Евгеньевич, педагогика ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, К. Разумовский атындағы Мәскеу мемлекеттік технологиялар және менеджмент университетінің кәсіптік білім берудің педагогикасы және психологиясы кафедрасының меңгерушісі (Мәскеу, Ресей), **Н = 4**

СЕМБИЕВА Ләззат Мықтыбекқызы, экономика ғылымдарының докторы, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университетінің профессоры (Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан), **Н = 3**

АБИЛЬДИНА Салтанат Қуатқызы, педагогика ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Е.А.Бөкетов атындағы Қарағанды мемлекеттік университеті педагогика кафедрасының меңгерушісі (Қарағанды, Қазақстан), **Н = 3**

БУЛАТБАЕВА Күлжанат Нурымжанқызы, педагогика ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Ы. Алтынсарин атындағы Ұлттық білім академиясының бас ғылыми қызметкері (Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан), **Н = 2**

РЫЖАКОВ Михаил Викторович, педагогика ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Ресей білім академиясының академигі, «Білім берудегі стандарттар және мониторинг» журналының бас редакторы (Мәскеу, Ресей), **Н = 2**

ЕСІМЖАНОВА Сайра Рафихевна, экономика ғылымдарының докторы, Халықаралық бизнес университетінің профессоры, (Алматы, Қазақстан), **Н = 3**

«Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясының Хабаршысы».

ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),

ISSN 1991-3494 (Print).

Меншіктенуші: «Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық ғылым академиясы» РҚБ (Алматы қ.). Қазақстан Республикасының Ақпарат және коммуникациялар министрлігінің Ақпарат комитетінде 12.02.2018 ж. берілген

№ 16895-Ж мерзімдік басылым тіркеуіне қойылу туралы куәлік.

Тақырыптық бағыты: *әлеуметтік ғылымдар саласындағы зерттеулерге арналған.*

Мерзімділігі: жылына 6 рет.

Тиражы: 300 дана.

Редакцияның мекен-жайы: 050010, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28, 219 бөл., тел.: 272-13-19

<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en/>

© Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық ғылым академиясы, 2022

Типографияның мекен-жайы: «Аруна» ЖК, Алматы қ., Мұратбаев көш., 75.

ГЛАВНЫЙ РЕДАКТОР:

ТУЙМЕБАЕВ Жансент Кансеитович, доктор филологических наук, профессор, почетный член НАН РК, ректор Казахского национального университета им. аль-Фараби (Алматы, Казахстан)

ЗАМЕСТИТЕЛЬ ГЛАВНОГО РЕДАКТОРА:

БИЛЯЛОВ Дархан Нурланович, PhD, почетный член НАН РК, ректор Казахского национального педагогического университета им. Абая (Алматы, Казахстан), **Н = 2**

УЧЕНЫЙ СЕКРЕТАРЬ:

АБЫЛКАСЫМОВА Алма Есимбековна, доктор педагогических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК, директор Центра развития педагогического образования КазНПУ им. Абая (Алматы, Казахстан), **Н = 2**

РЕДАКЦИОННАЯ КОЛЛЕГИЯ:

САТЫБАЛДИН Азимхан Абылкаирович, доктор экономических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК, директор института Экономики (Алматы, Казахстан), **Н = 5**

САПАРБАЕВ Абдижапар Джуманович, доктор экономических наук, профессор, почетный член НАН РК, президент Международной академии инновационных технологий (Алматы, Казахстан), **Н = 4**

ЛУКЪЯНЕНКО Ирина Григорьевна, доктор экономических наук, профессор, заведующая кафедрой Национального университета «Киево-Могилянская академия» (Киев, Украина), **Н = 2**

ШИШОВ Сергей Евгеньевич, доктор педагогических наук, профессор, заведующий кафедрой педагогики и психологии профессионального образования Московского государственного университета технологий и управления имени К. Разумовского (Москва, Россия), **Н = 4**

СЕМБИЕВА Лязгат Мыктыбековна, доктор экономических наук, профессор Евразийского национального университета им. Л.Н. Гумилева (Нур-Султан, Казахстан), **Н = 3**

АБИЛЬДИНА Салтанат Куатовна, доктор педагогических наук, профессор, заведующая кафедрой педагогики Карагандинского университета имени Е.А.Букетова (Караганда, Казахстан), **Н=3**

БУЛАТБАЕВА Кулжанат Нурымжановна, доктор педагогических наук, профессор, главный научный сотрудник Национальной академии образования имени Ы. Алтынсарина (Нур-Султан, Казахстан), **Н = 3**

РЫЖАКОВ Михаил Викторович, доктор педагогических наук, профессор, академик Российской академии образования, главный редактор журнала «Стандарты и мониторинг в образовании» (Москва, Россия), **Н=2**

ЕСИМЖАНОВА Сайра Рафихевна, доктор экономических наук, профессор Университета международного бизнеса (Алматы, Казахстан), **Н = 3**

«Вестник Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан».

ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),

ISSN 1991-3494 (Print).

Собственник: ООО «Национальная академия наук Республики Казахстан» (г. Алматы).
Свидетельство о постановке на учет периодического печатного издания в Комитете информации Министерства информации и коммуникаций и Республики Казахстан № **16895-Ж**, выданное 12.02.2018 г.

Тематическая направленность: *посвящен исследованиям в области социальных наук.*

Периодичность: 6 раз в год.

Тираж: 300 экземпляров.

Адрес редакции: 050010, г. Алматы, ул. Шевченко, 28, ком. 219, тел. 272-13-19

<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en/>

© Национальная академия наук Республики Казахстан, 2022

Адрес типографии: ИП «Аруна», г. Алматы, ул. Муратбаева, 75.

EDITOR IN CHIEF:

TUIMEBAYEV Zhansait Kanseitovich, Doctor of Philology, Professor, Honorary Member of NAS RK, Rector of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (Almaty, Kazakhstan).

DEPUTY CHIEF DIRECTOR:

BILYALOV Darkhan Nurlanovich, Ph.D, Honorary Member of NAS RK, Rector of Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University (Almaty, Kazakhstan), **H = 2**

SCIENTIFIC SECRETARY:

ABYLKASYMOVA Alma Yessimbekovna, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Executive Secretary of NAS RK, President of the International Academy of Innovative Technology of Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University (Almaty, Kazakhstan), **H = 2**

EDITORIAL BOARD:

SATYBALDIN Azimkhan Abilkairovich, Doctor of Economics, Professor, Academician of NAS RK, Director of the Institute of Economics (Almaty, Kazakhstan), **H = 5**

SAPARBAYEV Abdizhapar Dzhumanovich, Doctor of Economics, Professor, Honorary Member of NAS RK, President of the International Academy of Innovative Technology (Almaty, Kazakhstan) **H = 4**

LUKYANENKO Irina Grigor'evna, Doctor of Economics, Professor, Head of the Department of the National University "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy" (Kiev, Ukraine) **H = 2**

SHISHOV Sergey Evgen'evich, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Head of the Department of Pedagogy and Psychology of Professional Education of the Moscow State University of Technology and Management named after K. Razumovsky (Moscow, Russia), **H = 4**

SEMBIEVA Lyazzat Maktybekova, Doctor of Economic Science, Professor of the L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan), **H = 3**

ABILDINA Saltanat Kuatovna, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Head of the Department of Pedagogy of Buketov Karaganda University (Karaganda, Kazakhstan), **H = 3**

BULATBAYEVA Kulzhanat Nurymzhanova, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Chief Researcher of the National Academy of Education named after Y. Altynsarin (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan), **H = 2**

RYZHAKOV Mikhail Viktorovich, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, academician of the Russian Academy of Education, Editor-in-chief of the journal «Standards and monitoring in education» (Moscow, Russia), **H = 2**

YESSIMZHANOVA Saira Rafikhevna, Doctor of Economics, Professor at the University of International Business (Almaty, Kazakhstan), **H = 3**.

Bulletin of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),

ISSN 1991-3494 (Print).

Owner: RPA «National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan» (Almaty). The certificate of registration of a periodical printed publication in the Committee of information of the Ministry of Information and Communications

of the Republic of Kazakhstan **No. 16895-Ж**, issued on 12.02.2018.

Thematic focus: *it is dedicated to research in the field of social sciences.*

Periodicity: 6 times a year.

Circulation: 300 copies.

Editorial address: 28, Shevchenko str., of. 220, Almaty, 050010, tel. 272-13-19

<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en/>

© National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2022

Address of printing house: ST «Aruna», 75, Muratbayev str, Almaty.

BULLETIN OF NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
https://doi.org/10.32014/2518-1467_2022_398_4_345-362

ГРНТИ 06.39.31
УДК 331.101

A. Nurgaliyeva

Toraighyrov University, Pavlodar.
E-mail: nurgaliyeva_ainash@mail.ru

**PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS FOR THE
DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
IN MODERN CONDITIONS**

Annotation. The article on a systematic basis examines the current state of the agricultural sector of the Republic of Kazakhstan from the perspective of its provision with labor resources. From the point of view of the theoretical and methodological aspect, attention is focused on modern types of the labor market in the agricultural sector, especially the formation and use of labor resources in agriculture. In the analysis of the country's agricultural sector and its functioning trends, modern organizational factors of the formation and development of the labor potential of the agricultural sector and the economic results of labor resources are identified.

Based on the analysis, the main problems of providing the village with high-quality labor resources are formulated, as well as the problems of increasing the efficiency of their use. Taking into account the identified problems, fundamental principles and strategic priorities for improving the efficiency of the use of labor resources in the functioning system of modern agricultural organizations are identified. The priorities and content of economic policy to increase labor productivity of labor resources are also formulated.

Given the emphasis on world trends of experience in ensuring the efficiency of labor resources in agriculture, ways to intensify the use of labor resources in the agricultural sector of the economy, in relation to the Republic of Kazakhstan, have been developed.

Comprehensive strategic proposals have been formulated for the development of the innovative rural tourism project as an indirect tool for enhancing labor processes in agriculture. Based on the results of the study

and developed scientific proposals, forecasted indicators of the economic efficiency of the use of labor resources in agriculture are formulated.

Key words: agriculture, agricultural industry, agro-formations, labor resources, labor market, labor productivity, labor intensification, training, rural tourism, economic policy.

А.А. Нурғалиева

Торайғыров университеті, Павлодар қаласы.

E-mail: *nurgalieva_ainash@mail.ru*

ҚАЗІРГІ ЖАҒДАЙДА ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДАҒЫ АУЫЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫ ӨНДІРІСІНІҢ ДАМУ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ МЕН БОЛАШАҒЫ

Аннотация. Мақалада жүйелі негізде Қазақстан Республикасының Ауыл шаруашылығы саласының еңбек ресурстарымен қамтамасыз етілуі тұрғысынан қазіргі жай-күйі қаралды. Теориялық-әдіснамалық аспектісі тұрғысынан, ауыл шаруашылығы саласындағы еңбек нарығының қазіргі түрлеріне, ауыл шаруашылығында еңбек ресурстарын қалыптастыру және пайдалану ерекшеліктеріне назар аударылды. Аграрлық секторды және елдің еңбек процестерін талдау барысында аграрлық сектордың еңбек әлеуетін қалыптастыру мен дамытудың заманауи ұйымдастырушылық факторлары және еңбек ресурстары жұмысының экономикалық салдары анықталды. Талдау негізінде ауылды сапалы еңбек ресурстарымен қамтамасыз етудің негізгі мәселелері және пайдалану тиімділігін арттыру мәселелері тұжырымдалған.

Анықталған проблемаларды ескере отырып, қазіргі заманғы ауыл шаруашылығы құрылымдарының жұмыс істеу жүйесінде еңбек ресурстарын пайдалану тиімділігін арттырудың негізгі қағидаттары мен стратегиялық басымдықтары белгіленді.

Сонымен қатар, еңбек ресурстарының өнімділігін арттыруға бағытталған экономикалық саясаттың басымдықтары мен мазмұны тұжырымдалған. Ауыл шаруашылығындағы еңбек ресурстарының өнімділігін қамтамасыз ету тәжірибесіндегі әлемдік тенденцияларды ескере отырып, Қазақстан Республикасы экономикасының аграрлық секторында еңбек ресурстарын пайдалануды жеделдету жолдары әзірленді.

Ауыл шаруашылығындағы еңбек процестерін жандандырудың жанама құралы ретінде "Ауыл туризмі" инновациялық жобасын

дамыту бойынша кешенді стратегиялық ұсыныстар тұжырымдалды. Жүргізілген зерттеу мен әзірленген ғылыми ұсыныстардың нәтижелері бойынша ауыл шаруашылығында еңбек ресурстарын пайдаланудың экономикалық тиімділігінің болжамды көрсеткіштері тұжырымдалды.

Түйін сөздер: ауыл шаруашылығы, Ауыл шаруашылығы саласы, агроқұрылымдар, еңбек ресурстары, еңбек нарығы, Еңбек өнімділігі, еңбекті қарқындету, кадрлар даярлау, ауыл туризмі, экономикалық саясат.

А.А. Нурғалиева

НАО «Торайғыров университет», Республика Казахстан, Павлодар.

E-mail: nurgalieva_ainash@mail.ru

ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ АГРАРНОГО ПРОИЗВОДСТВА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ

Аннотация. В статье на системной основе рассмотрено современное состояние сельскохозяйственной отрасли Республики Казахстан позиции ее обеспеченности трудовыми ресурсами. С точки зрения теоретическо-методологического аспекта, акцентировано внимание на современные виды рынка труда в сельскохозяйственной отрасли, особенности формирования и использования трудовых ресурсов в сельском хозяйстве. При анализе сельскохозяйственной отрасли страны и тенденций ее функционирования, выявлены современные организационные факторы формирования и развития трудового потенциала аграрного сектора и экономические результаты деятельности трудовых ресурсов. На основании проведенного анализа сформулированы основные проблемы обеспеченности села качественными трудовыми ресурсами, а также проблемы повышения эффективности их использования.

С учетом выявленных проблем указаны основные принципы и стратегические приоритеты повышения эффективности использования трудовых ресурсов в системе труда современных сельскохозяйственных структур. Также сформулированы приоритетные направления и содержание экономической политики, направленной на повышение эффективности использования трудовых ресурсов. Разработаны пути активизации использования трудовых ресурсов в аграрном секторе экономики Республики Казахстан с учетом мировых тенденций в практике обеспечения производительности трудовых ресурсов в сельском хозяйстве.

Сформулированы комплексные стратегические предложения по развитию инновационного проекта «Сельский туризм» как косвенного средства активизации трудовых процессов в сельском хозяйстве. По результатам исследования и разработанным научным рекомендациям сформулированы оценочные показатели экономической эффективности использования трудовых ресурсов в сельском хозяйстве.

Ключевые слова: сельское хозяйство, сельскохозяйственная отрасль, агроформирования, трудовые ресурсы, рынок труда, производительность труда, интенсификация труда, подготовка кадров, сельский туризм, экономическая политика.

Introduction. The economic development of any industry in the modern world is based on the growth of labor productivity and improving the efficiency of the use of labor resources. It is labor productivity, to a greater extent than any other factor, that determines the level and quality of life of the whole society and is, in the long term, the best indicator of the economic efficiency of the economic complex.

At present, the issues of improving the efficiency of labor resources are particularly relevant for the Republic of Kazakhstan and for its sectors of the economy, including the agricultural sector. Agriculture in the process of transformational transformations of the economy faced a number of systemic problems, such as the impact of global agricultural competition, significant reserves for the development of the engineering industry, the dependence of the national economy on the export of raw materials and world prices for them, the low standard of living of the population of rural areas.

Kazakhstan, having the richest agricultural land, lags behind developed countries in terms of labor productivity, and, as a result, is not among the leaders in positioning in the world market of agricultural products and agricultural technologies (Kazakhstanskaya Pravda. 2021).

Materials and methods. As part of the study, a methodology was developed that encompasses a combination of the following methods: the analytical method, the collective method, the establishment of patterns and facts, the formulation of hypotheses, the synthetic method.

To implement the developed methods, the following research tasks were set:

- consideration of theoretical aspects of the functioning of the labor market in the agricultural sector;
- specifying the features of the formation and use of labor resources in agriculture;
- identification of modern organizational factors in the formation and

development of the labor potential of the agricultural sector and the economic results of the work of labor resources

The Republic of Kazakhstan is an agrarian country and its agro-industrial complex provides not only the country's internal needs for food, but also allows exporting products to foreign markets. The diverse climatic conditions of Kazakhstan make it possible to grow almost all crops of the temperate thermal zone and develop animal husbandry.

Results. In his Address to the people of Kazakhstan, the Head of State K. Tokayev noted that the overall goal in the development of agriculture is to increase labor productivity and exports by 2.5 times. Kazakhstan has a great agricultural potential, which makes it possible to make a real breakthrough in agriculture in the next five years. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to organize work to attract investment in the agro-industrial complex.

The country's government continues to work on developing clear short- and medium-term priorities for agricultural policy and stabilizing support instruments (Isabek T.K et al., 2021. - 128 p).

The number of livestock of the Republic of Kazakhstan is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 - Number of livestock of the Republic of Kazakhstan, thousand heads

Year	Cattle	Sheep and goats	Pigs	Horses	camels	Bird, mln heads
2017	6 247,2	17 947,1	831,1	2 113,2	172,5	37,8
2018	6 764,2	18 329,0	815,1	2 415,7	193,1	39,9
2019	7 150,9	18 699,1	798,7	2 646,5	207,6	44,3
2020	7 436,4	19 155,7	813,3	2 852,3	216,4	45,0

According to the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the number of cattle at the beginning of 2020 amounted to 7,436.4 thousand heads, pigs - 813.3 thousand heads, sheep and goats - 19,155.7 thousand heads, horses - 2,852.3 thousand heads, camels - 216.4 thousand heads, birds of all kinds - 45.0 million heads

As of 2020, the number of cattle in all categories of farms increased by 19.0% compared to the beginning of 2017 and amounted to 7,436.4 thousand heads, horses – by 35% and 2,852.3 thousand, respectively. heads, camels - by 25.5% and 216.4 thousand heads, sheep and goats - by 6.7% and 19,155.7 thousand heads, poultry - by 19.1% and 45.0 million heads. The number of pigs at the beginning of 2020 decreased by 2.1% compared to the beginning of 2017 and amounted to 813.3 thousand heads (Table 2).

Table 2 - Number of livestock in all categories of farms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, thousand heads

Year	Cattle	Sheep and goats	Pigs	Horses	camels	Bird, mln heads
All categories of farms						
2017	6 247,2	17 947,1	831,1	2 113,2	172,5	37,8
2018	6 764,2	18 329,0	815,1	2 415,7	193,1	39,9
2019	7 150,9	18 699,1	798,7	2 646,5	207,6	44,3
2020	7 436,4	19 155,7	813,3	2 852,3	216,4	45,0
Agricultural enterprises						
2017	580,3	771,2	247,0	134,5	14,3	25,5
2018	662,9	835,1	221,1	146,8	13,6	28,7
2019	712,8	830,0	214,3	163,4	14,2	32,4
2020	717,9	874,2	241,0	181,1	15,2	32,8
Peasants or farms						
2017	1 948,4	6 808,9	117,2	939,2	68,5	0,4
2018	2 224,5	6 731,4	110,5	1 054,0	77,3	0,5
2019	2 409,8	7 061,8	93,2	1 186,5	82,9	0,5
2020	2 624 252	7 573,3	78,7	1 321,2	87,4	0,7
Households of the population						
2017	3 718,5	10 367,5	466,9	1 039,4	89,6	11,9
2018	3 877,2	10 762,5	483,6	1 214,9	102,3	10,7
2019	4 028,4	10 807,3	491,2	1 296,7	110,5	11,4
2020	4 094,3	10 708,2	493,6	1 349,9	113,8	11,6

In accordance with Table 2, studies show that the largest number of livestock (except for birds) falls on household farms, and the number of birds prevails at agricultural enterprises, most likely these are large poultry farms.

As part of the Program for the Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex for 2017-2021, about 35.9 billion tenge was allocated to subsidize investment projects in the field of livestock breeding.

The structure of the gross output of agricultural products (services) is shown in Table 3.

Table 3 - Structure of gross output (services) of agriculture, %

Name	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
crop production	55,6	55,2	53,9	54,7	58,2
Livestock products	44,0	44,5	45,8	45,0	41,6
Agricultural services	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

About 58.2% of all gross agricultural output produced in Kazakhstan falls on crop production, the remaining 41.6% and 0.2% fall on livestock and agricultural services.

Crop production is the basis of agriculture in Kazakhstan. The largest share is occupied by the production of wheat, which is sold not only in the domestic market, but also exported. Crops such as rice, buckwheat, barley, oats, millet and corn are also grown in the country. Significant sown areas are devoted to sugar beet and oilseeds - sunflower, rapeseed. Cotton and flax are grown for the textile industry.

Crop production is shown in Table 4.

Table 4 - Production of crop products, thousand tons

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Cereals	20 634,4	20 585,1	20 273,7	17 428,6	20 065,3
Wheat	14 985,4	14 802,9	13 944,1	11 451,6	14 258,0
Barley	3 231,3	3 305,2	3 971,3	3 830,1	3 659,3
Corn	762,4	784,7	862,1	896,0	958,1
Vegetables of open and closed ground	3 795,2	3 791,1	4 081,9	4 355,2	4 590,9
Potato	3 545,7	3 551,1	3 807,0	3 912,1	4 006,8
Oilseeds	1 902,4	2 359,3	2 693,6	2 583,7	2 556,5
Sunflower seeds	754,9	902,6	847,7	838,7	844,3
gourds	2 070,9	2 094,0	2 142,5	2 382,1	2 425,1
Sugar beet	345,0	463,2	504,5	485,5	466,3
Cotton	286,7	330,5	343,6	344,4	326,6

At the end of 2020, the gross harvest of grain crops in weight after completion increased by 15.1% compared to 2019 and amounted to 20.1 million tons, open and protected ground vegetables - by 5.4% to 4.6 million tons, gourds - by 1.8% to 2.4 million tons. At the same time, the gross harvest of oilseeds decreased by 1.1% and amounted to 2.6 million tons.

Animal husbandry is developing in the country. The production of beef, poultry, lamb, and milk is growing. At the same time, in 2020, there was a decrease in egg production by 8.4%. Livestock production is shown in Table 5.

Table 5 - Livestock production

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Egg, million pieces	4 739,4	5 086,5	5 575,4	5 513,4	5 047,8
Cow's milk, thousand tons	5 300,0	5 460,5	5 642,3	5 819,3	6 004,2
Beef, thousand tons	430,6	450,4	477,4	501,2	522,7
Poultry meat, thousand tons	143,3	170,7	183,2	214,1	223,3
Mutton, thousand tons	148,8	151,4	150,8	151,9	158,4
Fish and seafood, thousand tons	43,2	44,1	42,9	52,6	53,4

Import of agricultural products of Kazakhstan over the past 5 years has shown annual growth in value terms. In 2020, imports grew by 33.6%

compared to 2016 and by 4.1% compared to 2019 and amounted to USD 4.1 billion.

Kazakhstan imports a wide range of agricultural products. In the structure of agro-imports of Kazakhstan, the main volume in 2020 accounted for beet sugar (4.5% of the country's imports), chocolate confectionery (4.3%), flour confectionery (4.2%), poultry meat (4.1%) (Table 6).

Table 6 - The main importing countries of agricultural products from Kazakhstan, 2016-2020, million US dollars

	The country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Uzbekistan	430,6	474,1	635,4	761,6	966,2
2	Afghanistan	408,4	425,1	403,7	320,1	488,5
3	China	130,7	168,8	235,4	366,5	407,0
4	Russia	269,0	275,6	353,2	433,2	380,3
5	Tajikistan	228,7	242,2	234,8	280,7	342,2
6	Kyrgyzstan	152,8	173,8	171,7	184,6	168,1
7	Iran	148,6	169,9	330,7	297,5	127,5
8	Belgium	37,3	47,9	62,5	95,0	60,2
9	Turkmenistan	30,1	28,0	67,9	73,3	45,4
10	Italy	42,8	61,1	69,4	32,8	40,8
	Other countries	250,3	312,4	468,5	439,3	240,1
	Total	2 129,3	2 378,8	3 033,4	3 284,5	3 266,2

The main importing countries of agricultural products from Kazakhstan in 2020 were Uzbekistan (29.6%), Afghanistan (15.0%), China (12.5%), Russia (11.6%), Tajikistan (10.5%). It is worth noting a significant increase in the share of China (from 6.1% in 2016 to 12.5% in 2020). The top 10 countries accounted for 92.6% of the country's agricultural exports.

The main exporting countries of agricultural products to Kazakhstan in 2020 were Russia (50.9%), Uzbekistan (6.4%), Belarus (5.6%), China (3.9%), Ukraine (3.8 %). The top 10 countries accounted for 79.9% of the country's agricultural imports (Table 7).

Table 7 - Main exporting countries of agricultural products to Kazakhstan, 2016–2020, mln USD

	The country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Russia	1 262,3	1 460,0	1 539,1	1 879,6	2 066,5
2	Uzbekistan	319,3	342,6	414,0	290,2	260,2
3	Belarus	54,6	105,3	151,2	180,3	227,6
4	China	120,0	156,6	162,8	187,0	157,5

5	Ukraine	186,2	192,8	170,9	165,6	152,8
6	USA	109,2	123,0	147,5	178,1	143,9
7	Iran	22,4	28,5	35,9	30,0	65,0
8	Kyrgyzstan	25,4	29,5	48,4	45,1	58,4
9	Kenya	46,9	51,3	52,5	51,4	55,3
10	Germany	42,6	57,4	61,0	47,4	54,8
	Other countries	848,1	873,3	842,1	842,4	815,8
	Total	3 037,1	3 420,3	3 625,5	3 896,9	4 057,6

In accordance with the strategy "Kazakhstan 2050" in the agro-industrial complex, the main directions in the industry were to increase the country's food security, the formation of an agricultural business, increase the competitiveness of domestic products and increase sales, both in the domestic and foreign markets, reduce the level of food imports, introduce an effective system of state support for agricultural production.

Preferences and subsidies in agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan

In order to increase labor productivity in agriculture, to use the export potential of the agricultural sector, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan set the goal of introducing modern technologies by attracting foreign investment, providing preferences to investors in the form of guaranteeing return on investment, exemption from certain types of taxes, co-financing. Kazakhstan is introducing forms of insurance to support agricultural producers in case of adverse weather conditions.

The main directions supported by the state:

1 Livestock (breeding of cattle, small cattle, dairy farming, horse breeding, camel breeding, poultry farming);

2 Grain, melon, technical, fruits, vegetables;

3 Processing of agricultural products (meat processing enterprises, slaughterhouses; poultry farms; milk (dairy processing enterprises, milk collection enterprises); grain, vegetables and fruits (processing, cleaning, storage, shipment).

Three types of preferences provided by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan in relation to investors:

1 when implementing an investment project;

2 when implementing an investment priority project;

3 investment special project can be implemented in the production of motor

Agricultural producers can count on state subsidies for the acquisition, maintenance and breeding of pedigree beef cattle, pedigree meat and dairy cattle. At the same time, the acquisition and maintenance of both productive livestock and breeding stock are subsidized. These subsidies apply to cattle, small cattle, pigs.

The production and processing of meat, milk, and wool are subsidized.

In crop production, the production and processing of grain, beets, cotton, and sunflowers are subsidized. In order to increase productivity, the state also subsidizes the use of fertilizers, substances used to control crop pests (<https://egov.kz/cms/ru/law/list/U1700000420>: 2017 - 2021).

To stimulate the intensive renewal of the machine and tractor fleet, the state subsidizes the purchase of agricultural machinery, and provides soft loans.

Being one of the strategically important sectors of the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the agro-industrial complex receives state support in the field of taxation.

For subjects operating in the agricultural sector, there are two forms of enterprise organization - these are peasant farms and agricultural producers, as well as agricultural cooperatives.

Agricultural business entities can use one of several taxation regimes, including a special tax regime for small businesses, a special tax regime for peasant and farm enterprises, a special tax regime for legal entities-agricultural producers and rural consumer cooperatives, and a generally established taxation regime.

Having a huge potential in the production of agricultural products, having huge agricultural areas, the Republic of Kazakhstan provides all-round support to farmers at all stages of agricultural production from the establishment of an enterprise to the export of products.

So at the stage of creating an enterprise, the state introduced various forms of taxation with a reduction in tax rates, with exemption from a number of other taxes.

The state, at the level of local executive bodies, provides assistance in the provision of land plots.

When carrying out spring field work, the state provides fuel and lubricants at a reduced price, assists in the acquisition of elite seed material, subsidizes the purchase of organo-mineral fertilizers up to 50%, subsidizes the use of substances to protect crops from pests.

The creation of production facilities for the storage, processing and shipment of agricultural products is being stimulated. From 20 to 50% of the cost of creating enterprises for breeding livestock, processing meat and milk, processing crop products, processing wool is stimulated by the state.

In order to ensure the profitability of agricultural production, as well as to provide processors with raw materials, the state subsidizes the purchase of agricultural products by processing enterprises at fixed prices.

To support the agro-industrial complex, the Economy of Simple Things concessional lending program provided funds in the following areas:

processing in the agro-industrial complex up to 300 billion tenge; production in the agro-industrial complex up to 300 billion tenge, including no more than 30 billion tenge for spring field and harvesting work.

As of December 10, 2020, for production in the agro-industrial complex, 1,606 projects in the amount of 125 billion tenge were covered by loans, of which 1,494 projects were subsidized in the amount of 105.5 billion tenge. In the direction of spring field and harvesting work, 441 projects were financed in the amount of 19.9 billion tenge.

In the field of processing agricultural products, loans were issued in the amount of 225.2 billion tenge for 178 projects, of which 173 projects were subsidized in the amount of 139.9 billion tenge. The disbursement of funds under the program continues.

Since the beginning of 2020, a new insurance system has come into effect in the agro-industrial complex, which, unlike the previous one, is voluntary.

Under the new system of voluntary insurance, the state provides support in the form of subsidizing 50% of insurance premiums. To date, a number of insurance products have been approved. In the field of crop production - insurance against lack and excess of moisture in the soil. Here, grain (wheat, barley, corn, oats) and oilseeds (sunflower, rapeseed, flax) crops are subject to insurance.

In the crop production sector, agricultural producers have already received state subsidies under concluded agreements in the amount of 99 million tenge. At the same time, as a result of the occurrence of an insured event in the current year, payments were made in the amount of 518.2 million tenge.

In the livestock industry - insurance of cattle against diseases, accidents, natural hazards, fire, malicious acts of third parties.

Livestock insurance is a relatively new product. To date, 1,893 heads of cattle have been insured, and the insurance premium has been subsidized in the amount of 7.4 million tenge.

The annual funding is growing under the Investment Subsidy Program, which provides for the reimbursement of 25% of the costs of investment investments to the subjects of the agro-industrial complex.

In general, despite the ongoing global processes associated with the pandemic, there is a growth trend in annual funding under the investment subsidy program. So, in 2019, 107.6 billion tenge was allocated from the republican budget for these purposes, in 2020 - 112.3 billion tenge.

The increase in the volume of investment subsidies made it possible to increase the number of applications for subsidies from 22.7 thousand in 2019 to 26.2 thousand in 2020, and also had a positive effect on the growth of investments in the industry. For 11 months of this year, the volume of

investments in the agricultural sector amounted to 454 billion tenge, which is 4.7% more than the same period last year, in food production - 86.5 billion tenge, or more by 18.6%.

KZT 37.7 billion was allocated for the implementation of the Program for subsidizing interest rates when lending to agro-industrial complex entities, as well as leasing for the purchase of farm animals, machinery and technological equipment in 2020. As a result, 8,105 loan agreements were subsidized, borrowed funds in the amount of 327.3 billion tenge were attracted.

Of these, within the framework of the Economy of Simple Things program, 2,511 loan agreements were subsidized in the amount of 126.6 billion tenge. During the pandemic, the Rules for Subsidizing Interest Rates were amended to increase the standard for subsidizing under loan agreements for replenishment of working capital from 5% to 7%, as well as subsidizing interest rates in the amount of 9% under loan agreements for spring field and harvesting works.

In 2020, during the coronavirus pandemic, a number of measures were implemented to maintain socio-economic stability in the country, including the introduction of a new mechanism for guaranteeing second-tier bank loans for agribusiness entities, which will share the credit risks of banks and increase the attractiveness of financing the industry.

The guarantor for this program is JSC Fund for Financial Support of Agriculture. The guarantee is provided for the implementation of investment projects in the agro-industrial complex, which also suffered during the pandemic and needed to develop measures to increase their financing amid insufficient collateral.

Guarantee conditions include: loan amount up to 3 billion tenge at a rate of no more than 17% per annum, for a period of no more than 10 years. The guarantee fee is 30% of the amount of the guarantee, of which 29.9% is paid by the local executive body, 0.1% is paid by the subject of the agro-industrial complex. Since this program is new, currently, under this mechanism, the issuance of a guarantee in the amount of 650 million tenge for a loan of 1.3 billion tenge through Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC has been approved.

Within the framework of the State Program for the Development of Productive Employment and Mass Entrepreneurship for 2017 - 2021 "Enbek", the Ministry through the subsidiaries of JSC "NMH "KazAgro" is working to provide loans and microcredits for the implementation of business projects in rural areas and small towns.

For microcredit in 2020, 43.2 billion tenge was allocated from the republican budget, with a plan to issue 11,294 microcredits. These funds have been disbursed by 99.9%, in total, 11,106 microcredits have been issued in

rural areas and small towns, and about 11.9 thousand jobs have been created. Also financed were 6,711 start-up projects worth 24 billion tenge, 1,393 start-up business projects worth 5.5 billion tenge, operating business projects worth 13.5 billion tenge, including 752 anchor cooperation projects worth 5, 2 billion tenge and 3,823 projects worth 13.4 billion tenge of citizens trained in the basics of entrepreneurship under the Bastau-Business program.

In terms of sectors: 8,783 microcredits were issued for the development of animal husbandry, 338 microcredits for crop production, and 1,462 microcredits for non-agricultural businesses.

As part of the overall development of agricultural production and improvement of marketing, a pilot project was launched to develop a cooperative chain in the village "from field to counter" in Almaty, Zhambyl and Turkestan regions. The project involves 2,500 personal subsidiary farms (PSP), 31 peasant farms (PF), 73 agricultural producers (SHTP), 10 processing enterprises, 13 individual entrepreneurs (IP) and 82 trade facilities.

Discussion. The sale of goods was organized between 56 suppliers and 119 retail outlets without the participation of intermediaries.

The statistical analysis data presented above is a platform for the SWOT analysis of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Table 8).

Table 8- SWOT-analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Strengths:	Weaknesses:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - constant growth of the gross agricultural product; - Kazakhstan is the world leader in the production of wheat and wheat flour; - the agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan receives significant state support; - availability of land and water resources; - high potential for the production and export of organic products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - low productivity of animals; - low productivity of the main crops; - low labor productivity; - low level of profitability of business entities; - low implementation of R&D; - low degree of dissemination of modern agrotechnological knowledge; - low efficiency of the system of financing and insurance.
Threats and risks:	Opportunities:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - macroeconomic risks caused by the deterioration of the internal and external conjuncture of world prices for the industry's products; - increased competition in international markets due to accession to the WTO for a number of products; - adverse changes in natural and climatic conditions, both short-term and long-term 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - development of import substitution and implementation of export potential in a number of branches of the agro-industrial complex; - formation of effective state support for the industry;

<p>(global warming and the associated increase in desert and semi-desert lands, an increase in the shortage of water resources, instability of weather conditions, etc.);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- critical deterioration of the infrastructure for transporting products to target markets and the associated increase in the cost of delivery;- the spread of diseases of animals and plants and pollution of the natural environment, parasitic species of plants, animals, fish, insects, which will cause a decrease in the availability of land, water and other resources and a decrease in the productivity of the industry as a whole, may reduce the export potential of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan	<p>- development of commercial fish farming, export of cattle meat, transhumance, production of apples, oilseeds, and other types of products.</p>
--	--

As indicated above, for the timely resolution of issues of the agro-industrial sector by the state, a set of measures is being taken to improve it. Gradually, statistics show a positive trend in this area, including: an increase in gross output, the formation of new agricultural facilities, etc. However, the current measures are not enough, since a number of serious barriers hinder further quality assurance of the development of the industry:

1. First of all, the issue of low labor productivity in the industry remains relevant. The main reasons for such a low indicator include issues of insufficient technical equipment, implementation, transfer of effective agricultural technologies and their availability for small and medium-sized farms. For example, the degree of wear of machinery and equipment in agriculture in 2017 amounted to 45.7%. In terms of the number of agricultural tractors, Kazakhstan lags far behind other countries.

Thus, there is 1 tractor per 1 hectare of agricultural land in Kazakhstan, while in the USA - 27, in India - 16, in Brazil - 11. At the same time, the life of most tractors and combines in the country exceeds the standard period of 17 years. In turn, the use of worn and outdated equipment increases the cost of repairs and fuel and lubricants by an average of 20% and ultimately leads to a decrease in harvest (2010-2018 <http://stat.gov.kz/getImg?id=ESTAT104800>)

2. Another important problem affecting labor productivity in agriculture and ensuring the country's food security is the weak interaction between agrosience and business. Here, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan indicates that only 8 percent of the results of scientific and technical activities are introduced into production in industry (Gross domestic product by production method for January-December 2018).

Research in science, as well as the main part of experimental-system works, is financed by the state, special interest in business-without the active participation of the community, there can be an aspiration to the development process. This is where commercialization and technology transfer issues arise. Every year, more than 6,000 farms are covered by scientific research, which is only 3 percent of the registered subjects of the agro-industrial complex (<http://stat.gov.kz/getImg?id=ESTAT225486>: 2018-2019)

In this regard, it is extremely necessary to introduce effective high technologies into domestic business. For example, in the field of crop production, it is necessary to use perennial varieties of various types of vegetables that can be stored for a long time and, as a result, provide the domestic food market with its own products throughout the year. Without the need to import valuable goods, this ultimately leads to an annual increase in consumer prices. Therefore, to solve this situation, it is necessary to choose the optimal format for interaction between the two parties - the scientific community and business, including small parties. Until this issue is resolved, there will be little progress.

There is also the issue of staffing. According to local executive bodies, about 80% of the subjects of the agro-industrial complex are in dire need of specialists. At the same time, it should be noted that a sufficient number of educational grants are allocated annually for training in agricultural specialties. However, as a result, only half of the graduates of agricultural universities are employed in rural areas. Some of them work only formally, but in fact they are employed in other areas.

3. The issue of distribution of subsidies deserves special attention. For example, at present, the expert community and farmers are actively discussing the issue of a financial support mechanism under the Sybaga program. According to the terms of this program, we must buy cattle only from foreign countries. Such strict requirements make this program inaccessible and ineffective for small and medium-sized enterprises. This is due to the fact that the purchase of breeding stock abroad is in most cases beneficial only to large enterprises, because the cost of such stock is quite high, as well as the cost of delivery, coordination and accommodation in the quarantine zone per month. . cut into pieces There is also a risk of animal and epizootic diseases.

At the same time, the country has its own breeding farms. However, under the terms of the program, domestic farms cannot participate as a supplier for the purchase of livestock, which ultimately discriminates against them in comparison with foreign breeding farms.

It should also be taken into account that the breeding stock of local farms has a number of competitive advantages. Firstly, these are lower transportation

costs and there is no need for customs and quarantine clearance. Secondly, the risk of detecting epizootic diseases is minimal. Thirdly, the cattle of local reproducers are already adapted to natural and climatic conditions, which reduces the risk of death. As a result, today local pedigree farms and reproducers are forced to slaughter highly productive pedigree cattle at the price of marketable meat, which goes against the principle of utility and return on previously invested funds.

4. Important are the problems of storage and marketing of agricultural products, which directly affect the level of competitiveness of the agricultural sector. The underdevelopment of the trade and logistics system, the virtual absence of facilities for pre-sale preparation of goods (washing, packaging, drying, sizing and transportation, etc.) does not ensure uniform supplies of high-quality raw materials throughout the year (<https://bnews.kz/ru/news/tolko:2021>).

Thus, in some regions, the warehouse infrastructure for the storage of fruits and vegetables and food products is underdeveloped. In total, there are 21 transport and logistics centers operating in the country, but the available capacities are insufficient to eliminate problems, since with an increase in the average annual yield of grains and oilseeds, a shortage of storage capacities increases.

Also, despite the growth in the number of retail outlets, the delivery of food to remote areas of Kazakhstan is complicated by the deterioration of the state of regional and district roads, the underdevelopment of the railway network for cargo transportation between regions.

In addition, the insufficient level of integration into the marketing system hinders the development of domestic production and processing of agricultural products. Often this is due to the fact that the main flows of food products fall on small enterprises (81%). As a result, the promotion of agricultural products from producers to buyers is carried out in a spontaneous mode.

Conclusion. Thus, despite the active state support, the increasing scale of agricultural production, meeting the need for basic types of food and participation in world trade, significant problems remain in the agriculture of Kazakhstan to this day. Therefore, for the further qualitative development of agriculture in the Republic of Kazakhstan, it is necessary:

1. Increasing the level of agricultural productivity by increasing the volume of domestic production on the basis of increasing innovative activity, in particular, by replacing obsolete and obsolete machines and equipment, introducing modern resource-saving technologies.

2. Development of a special action plan or map for the interaction of the scientific community and business in order to obtain effective, and most importantly, applied solutions to improve performance in agriculture.

3. Continued work towards improving living conditions (infrastructure, housing and communal services, benefits, etc.) in rural areas in order to attract young promising professionals to work in the agricultural sector.

4. A detailed review and evaluation of existing measures to subsidize the industry, taking into account all the risks and opportunities, thereby minimizing the impact of various kinds of lobbying.

5. Strengthening integration processes between agricultural and processing organizations.

6. Improving the infrastructure for marketing agricultural products, namely, increasing the number of municipal wholesale food markets, concessional lending for the construction of food market infrastructure facilities.

7. Creation of an extensive network of procurement points in all rural settlements of the republic and remote areas with a high concentration of sources of agricultural raw materials and the construction of additional storage infrastructure facilities.

Of course, given that this industry is quite multi-vector and branched, it is impossible to solve all the issues here and now at once, but still, all interested parties should unite and try to take effective measures for their common good.

Information about authors:

A. Nurgaliyeva – candidate of economic sciences, professor of the department «Economics», Toraigyrov University, E-mail: nurgaliyeva_ainash@mail.ru, <https://ORCID.org/0000-0002-3818-7013>.

REFERENCES:

Address of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan K.K. Tokaev "Constructive public dialogue is the basis of stability and prosperity of Kazakhstan" // *Kazakhstanskaya Pravda*. 2021. – September.

Isabek T.K., Demin V.F. Development of intelligent information systems for calculating the technological parameters of mining processes: Monograph. - Germany: LAP Lambert Academic Publishing, 2021. - 128 p.

Agriculture in Kazakhstan: <https://www.kazportal.kz/selskoe-hozyaystvo-v-kazhstane/> State program for the development of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017 - 2021: <https://egov.kz/cms/ru/law/list/U1700000420>.

A new composition of the Board of Directors of NJSC "National Agrarian Scientific and Educational Center" was elected: https://online.zakon.kz/document/?doc_id=38209741.

Employed population by main types of economic activity (quarterly data) 2010-2018 – Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Labor: <http://stat.gov.kz/getImg?id=ESTAT104800>.

Gross domestic product by production method for January-December 2018 - Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, National accounts - Integrated accounts: <http://stat.gov.kz/getImg?id=ESTAT297361>.

Gross output of products (services) of agriculture, forestry and fisheries for 2018-

2019 – Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Statistics of agriculture, forestry, hunting and fisheries: <http://stat.gov.kz/getImg?id=ESTAT225486>

Kazakhstan: APK is not a "black hole": <https://kazakh-zerno.kz/novosti/populyarnye-novosti/242253-kazakhstan-apk-ne-chjornaya-dyra>.

Only 8% of the results of scientific and technical activities are introduced into production - Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan: https://bnews.kz/ru/news/tolko_8_rezultatov_nauchnotekhnicheskoi_deyatelnosti_vnedryautsya_v_proizvodstvo_msh_rk.

The Sybaga program lobbies the interests of foreign breeding farms: <http://www.matritca.kz/news/61602-programma-sybaga-lobbiruet-interesy-zarubezhnyh-plemennyh-hozyaystv.html>.

МАЗМҰНЫ

ПЕДАГОГИКА

- А. Әбілқасымова, Ж. Қалыбекова**
ТЕХНИКАЛЫҚ ЖОҒАРЫ ОҚУ ОРЫНДАРЫНЫҢ СТУДЕНТТЕРІНЕ
МАТЕМАТИКАНЫ КӘСІБИ-БАҒДАРЛЫ ОҚЫТУДЫҢ
ДИДАКТИКАЛЫҚ ПРИНЦИПТЕРІ.....5
- А.К. Алгазинова, Ж.Н. Бисенбаева, Б.Ж. Сомжүрек,
Р.Х. Канапьянова, Б.Б. Қашқынбай**
ЕРЕСЕКТЕРГЕ ШЕТ ТІЛІН ОҚЫТУДАҒЫ ПСИХОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ-
ПЕДАГОГИКАЛЫҚ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕР.....21
- Ж.Б. Ахметова, В.И. Жумагулова, Г.А. Орынханова**
БОЛАШАҚ ОРЫС ТІЛІ МЕН ӘДЕБИЕТІ МҰҒАЛІМДЕРІНІҢ
КӘСІБИ ҚҰЗЫРЕТТІЛІГІН ҚАЛЫПТАСТЫРУ ҮШІН ЦИФРЛЫҚ
ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРДЫ ПАЙДАЛАНУ.....36
- А.К. Бекболганова, А.Б. Әубәкір**
ЖАЛПЫ БІЛІМ БЕРЕТІН МЕКТЕПТЕГІ МАТЕМАТИКА
КУРСЫНДА ҚАШЫҚТЫҚТАН ОҚЫТУ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРЫН
ҚОЛДАНУ ӘДІСТЕМЕСІ.....56
- М. Жамбылқызы, С. Джайдакпаева**
ПЕДАГОГИКАДАҒЫ ТҮЛҒАҒА БАҒЫТТАЛҒАН ОҚЫТУ
МЕН ТӘРБИЕНІҢ ДАМУ ТАРИХЫ.....65
- А.А. Задаева**
БОЛАШАҚ ОРЫС ТІЛІ ЖӘНЕ ӘДЕБИЕТІ МҰҒАЛІМДЕРІН
ДАЙЫНДАУДЫҢ САПАСЫН ҚАМТАМАСЫЗ ЕТУДІҢ
МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ.....78
- Ә.С. Қарманова, Ғ.М. Мәдібекова, А.Ш. Досбенбетова,
А.Н. Жылысбаева**
ЦИФРЛЫҚ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ – БОЛАШАҚ ХИМИЯ
ПЕДАГОГТАРЫНЫҢ КӘСІБИ ҚҰЗЫРЕТТІЛІГІН ДАМУ
ФАКТОРЫ РЕТІНДЕ.....94

А.Б. Керімбердина, А.К. Садвакасова, Г.Л. Абдулгалимов БОЛАШАҚ ИНФОРМАТИКА ПЕДАГОГТАРЫН ЖАСАНДЫ НЕЙРОНДЫҚ ЖЕЛІЛЕРГЕ ОҚЫТУДЫҢ НЕГІЗГІ ӘДІСТЕРІ.....	107
А.К. Кундузкаирова, Л.Е. Койшигулова, Л.Ш. Әріпбаева, Ш.К. Тухмарова, А.М. Желдибаева ҚАШЫҚТАН ОҚЫТУ ЖАҒДАЙЫНДА БОЛАШАҚ ПСИХОЛОГ МҰҒАЛІМДЕРДІҢ КӘСІБИ ҚАСИЕТТЕРІН ҚАЛЫПТАСТЫРУ.....	120
М.Е. Рахметов, А.К. Садвакасова, Peter Schmidt , Г.А. Салтанова БОЛАШАҚ ИНФОРМАТИКА ПЕДАГОГТАРЫН ДАЯРЛАУДАҒЫ ҚАШЫҚТАН ОҚЫТУ ПЛАТФОРМАСЫНЫҢ МОДЕЛІ.....	129
М.Т. Рахметова, Г. Имашев, Б.Т. Абыканова ФИЗИКА ЖӘНЕ БИОЛОГИЯ САБАҚТАРЫН КІРІКТІРУ НЕГІЗІНДЕ ОҚУШЫЛАРДЫҢ ЭКОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ БІЛІМДЕРІН ДАМУЫ	141
А.К. Рысбекова, А. Абдраим, У.С. Маннапова ЭМОЦИОНАЛДЫ ЗИЯТКЕРЛІК БОЛАШАҚ МҰҒАЛІМНІҢ КӘСІБИ ЖЕТІСТІГІНІҢ НЕГІЗІ РЕТІНДЕ.....	156
А.Д. Сыздықбаева, Л.Р. Тайтелиева, В.Д.Тян БАСТАУЫШ БІЛІМ МАЗМҰНЫН ЖАҢА RTU: ЦИФРЛЫҚ САУАТТЫЛЫҚ, ӨЗГЕРІСКЕ ДАЙЫНБЫЗ БА?.....	173
А.Н. Токжигитова, М.А. Ермаганбетова IT БАҒЫТТАРЫ БОЙЫНША БІЛІМ АЛУШЫЛАР ҮШІН БІЛІМ БЕРУ ГЕЙМИФИКАЦИЯСЫНЫҢ РӨЛІ.....	186
А.К. Шашаев, А.Т. Селкебаева, Н.Н. Құрманалина, М.А. Шашаева, Р.Ж. Мрзабаева Н.СӘБИТОВТЫҢ ПЕДАГОГИКАЛЫҚ ОЧЕРКІНІҢ НЕГІЗГІ БАҒЫТТАРЫ.....	201
Т. Шелестова, А. Калижанова, Р. Жусупова, А. Амренова, Р. Шадиев ШЕТ ТІЛІНДЕ ОҚЫТУҒА АРНАЛҒАН WEB 2.0 ҚҰРАЛДАРЫНЫҢ АРАЛАС ПЕДАГОГИКАЛЫҚ БІЛІМ БЕРУ ӘЛЕУЕТІ.....	215

ЭКОНОМИКА

- Д.А. Амержанова, З.О. Иманбаева, Н.Б. Давлетбаева,
Г. Балгабаева, Г.К. Бейсембаева, И.В. Мамонова**
ӨНЕРКӘСІПТЕ ЖОҒАРЫ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРДЫ ҚОЛДАНУДЫҢ
БАСЫМДЫҚТАРЫ.....236
- Б.А. Ауезова, С.Б. Мақыш**
РЕСЕЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯСЫНЫҢ МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК
БАҒДАРЛАМАЛАРЫНА АУДИТ ЖҮРГІЗУ ӘДІСНАМАСЫНЫҢ
ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ.....249
- А.О. Жагышпарова, Г.К. Бекбусинова, М.А. Серикова, А.Н. Ракаева,
А.Б. Баимбетова**
ҚЫЗМЕТКЕР ЕҢБЕК (ҚЫЗМЕТТІК) МІНДЕТТЕРІН АТҚАРҒАН
КЕЗДЕ ОНЫ ЖАЗАТАЙЫМ ОҚИҒАЛАРДАН МІНДЕТТІ
САҚТАНДЫРУ ҚАҒИДАЛАРЫ.....262
- Ғ.М. Жұрынов, Л.П. Молдашбаева, Б.Н. Сабенова,
М.А. Канабекова, Г.И. Жолдасова**
ЖАҒАНДАНУ ПРОЦЕСТЕРІ КОНТЕКСТІНДЕГІ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ
ЖҮЙЕЛЕРДІҢ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯСЫН ТҰЖЫРЫМДАМАЛЫҚ
ТАЛДАУ.....274
- Р. Қабылқайратқызы, С.Қ. Қондыбаева**
ПАНДЕМИЯДАН КЕЙІНГІ ЕҢБЕК НАРЫҒЫ:
ЖАҢА БЕТАЛЫС — ЦИФРЛАНДЫРУ.....293
- А.М. Каракожаева, З.Т. Сатпаева**
ҚАЗАҚСТАН АЙМАҚТАРЫНДАҒЫ ХАЛЫҚТЫҢ ЦИФРЛЫҚ
ҚҰЗЕТІТТЕРІН ТАЛДАУ.....305
- А. Малдынова, Е.М. Бутин**
ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ӨНЕРКӘСІП КӘСІПОРЫНДАРЫНА АРНАЛҒАН
ӨЗЕКТІ МАРКЕТИНГІ СТРАТЕГИЯСЫ.....319
- Д. Махметова, Б.С. Қорабаев, А.Ж. Зейнуллина, Ж.Қ. Басшиева,
Ж. Дәуіт, К. Жақсалыков**
АГРОӨНЕРКӘСІП КЕШЕНІН ЭКОЛОГИЯЛАНДЫРУ:
ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ЖАҢҒЫРТУ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ
ШЫҒЫС ҚАЗАҚСТАН ОБЛЫСЫНЫҢ МЫСАЛЫНДА.....331

А.А. Нургалиева ҚАЗІРГІ ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДАҒЫ АУЫЛШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫ ӨНДІРІСІНІҢ ДАМУ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ МЕН БОЛАШАҒЫ.....	345
З.Х. Нургалиева, К.Е. Хасенова, Б. Куанткан, Л.А. Шафеева, А.В. Заякина ШЫҒЫС ҚАЗАҚСТАН ОБЛЫСЫНЫҢ ТУРИСТІК СЕКТОРЫН ҰЙЫМДАСТЫРУДА ШАҒЫН ЖӘНЕ ОРТА БИЗНЕСТІ ДАМУДЫҢ ӘДІСНАМАСЫ МЕН ЗАМАНАУИ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ТӘСІЛДЕРІ ЖӘНЕ ӘЛЕМДІК ТӘЖІРИБЕНІ ҚОЛДАНУ.....	363
Г.А. Рахимова, Г.Ж. Есенова, Г.Б. Алина, Н.В. Кабашева НОРВЕГИЯДАҒЫ ӨНДІРІСТЕГІ ЖАЗАТАЙЫМ ОҚИҒАЛАРДАН ЖӘНЕ КӘСІБИ АУРУЛАРДАН САҚТАНДЫРУДЫҢ ТЕОРИЯЛЫҚ НЕГІЗДЕРІНЕ ШОЛУ ЖӘНЕ ТАЛДАУ.....	379
С. Рейдолда, К.О. Шаяхметова, А.М. Бержанова МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК-ЖЕКЕМЕНШІК ӘРІПТЕСТІГІНІҢ ӨНІМДІЛІКТІ ЫНТАЛАНДЫРУ МОДЕЛІНІҢ ТЕОРИЯЛЫҚ НЕГІЗІ.....	392
Р.Б. Сартова, А.С. Кадырова, Г. Мусиров, Г.М. Алдашова, Н.Б. Давлетбаева ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ ИНДУСТРИАЛДЫ-ИННОВАЦИЯЛЫҚ САЯСАТТЫҢ ӨНІРЛІК АСПЕКТІСІ.....	409

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ПЕДАГОГИКА

- А. Абылкасымова, Ж. Калыбекова**
О ДИДАКТИЧЕСКИХ ПРИНЦИПАХ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО-
НАПРАВЛЕННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ МАТЕМАТИКЕ СТУДЕНТОВ
ТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ ВУЗОВ.....5
- А.К. Алгазинова, Ж.Н. Бисенбаева, Б.Ж. Сомжүрек,
Р.Х. Канапьянова, Б.Б. Қашқынбай**
ПСИХОЛОГО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ В ОБУЧЕНИИ
ВЗРОСЛЫХ ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ.....21
- Ж.Б. Ахметова, В.И. Жумагулова, Г.А. Орынханова**
ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ ДЛЯ
ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ
У БУДУЩИХ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА
И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ.....36
- А.К. Бекболганова, А.Б. Аубакир**
МЕТОДИКА ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ДИСТАНЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ
В КУРСЕ МАТЕМАТИКИ В ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ
ШКОЛЕ.....56
- М. Жамбылқызы, С. Джайдакпаева**
ИСТОРИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ЛИЧНОСТНО-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННОГО
ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ВОСПИТАНИЯ В ПЕДАГОГИКЕ.....65
- А.А. Задаева**
ВОПРОСЫ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ КАЧЕСТВА ПОДГОТОВКИ БУДУЩИХ
УЧИТЕЛЕЙ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ.....78
- А.С. Карманова, Г.М. Мадыбекова, А.Ш. Досбенбетова,
А.Н. Жылысбаева**
ЦИФРОВАЯ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ КАК ФАКТОР РАЗВИТИЯ
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ БУДУЩИХ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ
ХИМИИ.....94

А.Б. Керимбердина, А.К. Садвакасова, Г.Л. Абдугалимов ОСНОВНЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ИСКУССТВЕННЫМ НЕЙРОННЫМ СЕТЯМ БУДУЩИХ ПЕДАГОГОВ ИНФОРМАТИКИ.....	107
А.К. Кундузкаирова, Л.Е. Койшигулова, Л.Ш. Арипбаева, Ш.К. Тухмарова, А.М. Желдибаева ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ КАЧЕСТВ БУДУЩИХ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ-ПСИХОЛОГОВ В УСЛОВИЯХ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ.....	120
М.Е. Рахметов, А.К. Садвакасова, Peter Schmidt, Г.А. Салтанова МОДЕЛЬ ПЛАТФОРМЫ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ ПРИ ПОДГОТОВКЕ БУДУЩИХ ПЕДАГОГОВ ИНФОРМАТИКИ.....	129
М.Т. Рахметова, Г. Имашев, Б.Т. Абыканова РАЗВИТИЕ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЗНАНИЙ УЧАЩИХСЯ НА ОСНОВЕ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ УРОКОВ ФИЗИКИ И БИОЛОГИИ.....	141
А.К. Рысбекова, А. Абдраим, У.С. Маннапова ЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ КАК ОСНОВА ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ УСПЕШНОСТИ БУДУЩЕГО УЧИТЕЛЯ.....	156
А.Д. Сыздыкбаева, Л.Р. Тайтелиева, В.Д. Тян ОБНОВЛЕНИЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЯ НАЧАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ: ЦИФРОВАЯ ГРАМОТНОСТЬ, ГОТОВЫ ЛИ МЫ К ПЕРЕМЕНАМ?.....	173
А.Н. Токжигитова, М.А. Ермаганбетова РОЛЬ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ГЕЙМИФИКАЦИИ ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО IT-НАПРАВЛЕНИЯМ.....	186
А.К. Шашаев, А.Т. Селкебаева, Н.Н. Курманалина, М.А. Шашаева, Р.Ж. Мрзабаева ОСНОВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОГО ОЧЕРКА Н.САБИТОВА.....	201

**Т. Шелестова, А. Калижанова, Р. Жусупова, А. Амренова,
Р. Шадиев**
ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ ИНСТРУМЕНТОВ WEB 2.0
ДЛЯ СМЕШАННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ В ИНОЯЗЫЧНОМ
ОБРАЗОВАНИИ.....215

ЭКОНОМИКА

**Д.А. Амержанова, З.О. Иманбаева, Н.Б. Давлетбаева, Г. Балгабаева,
Г.К. Бейсембаева И.В. Мамонова**
ПРИОРИТЕТЫ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ВЫСОКИХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ
В ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ.....236

Б.А. Ауезова, С.Б. Макыш
ОСОБЕННОСТИ МЕТОДОЛОГИИ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ АУДИТА
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ ПРОГРАММ РОССИЙСКОЙ
ФЕДЕРАЦИИ.....249

**А.О. Жагыпарова, Г.К. Бекбусинова, М.А. Серикова, А.Н. Ракаева,
А.Б. Баимбетова**
ПРАВИЛА ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНОГО СТРАХОВАНИЯ РАБОТНИКА ОТ
НЕСЧАСТНЫХ СЛУЧАЕВ ПРИ ИСПОЛНЕНИИ ИМ ТРУДОВЫХ
(СЛУЖЕБНЫХ) ОБЯЗАННОСТЕЙ.....262

**Г.М. Журинов, Л.П. Молдашбаева, Б.Н. Сабенова,
М.А. Канабекова, Г.И. Жолдасова**
КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ
ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СИСТЕМ В КОНТЕКСТЕ
ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИОННЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ.....274

Р. Қабылқайратқызы, С.Қ. Қондыбаева
РЫНОК ТРУДА ПОСЛЕ ПАНДЕМИИ: НОВАЯ ТЕНДЕНЦИЯ –
ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИЯ.....293

А.М. Каракожаева, З.Т. Сатпаева
АНАЛИЗ ЦИФРОВЫХ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ
В РЕГИОНАХ КАЗАХСТАНА.....305

А. Малдынова, Е.М. Бутин
АКТУАЛЬНАЯ МАРКЕТИНГОВАЯ СТРАТЕГИЯ ДЛЯ
ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ КАЗАХСТАНА.....319

Д. Махметова, Б.С. Корабаев, А. Ж. Зейнуллина, Ж.Қ. Басшиева, Ж. Дәуіт, К. Жаксалыков ЭКОЛОГИЗАЦИЯ АПК: ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ НА ПРИМЕРЕ ВКО.....	331
А.А. Нургалиева ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ АГРАРНОГО ПРОИЗВОДСТВА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ.....	345
З.Х. Нургалиева, К.Е. Хасенова, Б. Куанткан, Л.А. Шафеева, А.В. Заякина МЕТОДИКА И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ПОДХОДЫ К РАЗВИТИЮ МАЛОГО И СРЕДНЕГО БИЗНЕСА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ТУРИСТСКОЙ СФЕРЫ ВКО И ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ МИРОВОГО ОПЫТА.....	363
Г.А. Рахимова, Г.Ж. Есенова, Г.Б. Алина, Н.В. Кабашева ОБЗОР И АНАЛИЗ ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИХ ОСНОВ СТРАХОВАНИЯ ОТ НЕСЧАСТНЫХ СЛУЧАЕВ НА ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕ И ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ НОРВЕГИИ.....	379
С. Рейдолда, К.О. Шаяхметова, А.М. Бержанова ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ОСНОВА МОДЕЛИ СТИМУЛИРОВАНИЯ ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНОСТИ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННО-ЧАСТНОГО ПАРТНЕРСТВА.....	392
Р.Б. Сартова, А.С. Кадырова, Г. Мусиров, Г.М. Алдашова, Н.Б. Давлетбаева РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ АСПЕКТ ИНДУСТРИАЛЬНО- ИННОВАЦИОННОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ.....	409

CONTENTS

PEDAGOGY

- A. Abylkassymova, Zh. Kalybekova**
DIDACTIC PRINCIPLES OF PROFESSIONALLY ORIENTED
TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS TO STUDENTS OF TECHNICAL
UNIVERSITIES.....5
- A. Algazinova, Zh. Bissenbayeva, B.Zh. Somzhurek,
R.Kh. Kanapyanova, B. Kashkhynbay**
PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL FEATURES IN TEACHING
A FOREIGN LANGUAGE TO ADULTS.....21
- Zh. Akhmetova, V. Zhumagulova, G. Orynkhanova**
THE USE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE FORMATION OF
PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES OF FUTURE TEACHERS
OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.....36
- A. Bekbolganova, A. Aubakir**
METHODOLOGY OF APPLICATION OF DISTANCE LEARNING
TECHNOLOGIES IN MATHEMATICS COURSES IN SECONDARY
SCHOOLS.....56
- M. Zhambylkyzy, S. Jaidakpayeva**
THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PERSONALLY-
ORIENTED APPROACH IN TEACHING AND UPBRINING
IN PEDAGOGY.....65
- A. Zadayeva**
ISSUES OF ENSURING THE QUALITY OF TRAINING FOR FUTURE
TEACHERS OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.....78
- A.S. Karmanova, G.M. Madybekova, A.Sh. Dosbenbetova,
A.N. Zhylysbayeva**
DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY AS A DEVELOPMENT FACTOR OF
PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF FUTURE CHEMISTRY
TEACHERS.....94

A. Kerimberdina, A. Sadvakassova, G. Abdulgalimov BASIC METHODS OF TRAINING FUTURE INFORMATICS TEACHERS ON ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS.....	107
A.K. Kunduzkairova, L.E. Koishigulova, L.Sh. Aripbayeva, Sh. Tukhmarova, A.M. Zheldibaeva FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL QUALITY OF FUTURE TEACHERS- PSYCHOLOGISTS IN THE CONDITIONS OF DISTANCE LEARNING.....	120
M.E. Rakhmetov, A.K. Sadvakassova, Peter Schmidt, G.A. Saltanova THE MODEL OF THE DISTANCE LEARNING PLATFORM IN THE PREPARATION OF FUTURE COMPUTER SCIENCE TEACHERS.....	129
M. Rakhmetova, G. Imashev, B. Abykanova DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL KNOWLEDGE OF STUDENTS BASED ON THE INTEGRATION OF PHYSICS AND BIOLOGY LESSONS.....	141
A.K. Rysbekova, A. Abdraim, U.S. Mannapova EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AS THE BASIS OF PROFESSIONAL SUCCESS OF A FUTURE TEACHER.....	156
A. Syzdykbayeva, L. Taitelieva, V. Tyan UPDATING THE CONTENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION: DIGITAL LITERACY, ARE WE READY FOR CHANGES?.....	173
A. Tokzhigitova, M. Yermaganbetova THE ROLE OF EDUCATIONAL GAMIFICATION FOR STUDENTS IN IT AREAS.....	186
A.K. Shashaev, A.T. Serkebayeva, N.N. Kurmanalina, M.A. Shalaeva, R.J. Mrzabayeva THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF N. SABITOV'S PEDAGOGICAL ESSAY.....	201
T. Shelestova, A. Kalizhanova, R. Zhussupova, A. Amrenova, R. Shadiev PEDAGOGICAL POTENTIAL OF WEB 2.0 TOOLS IN EFL BLENDED LEARNING ENVIRONMENT.....	215

ECONOMICS

- D. Amerzhanova, Z. Imanbayeva, N. Davletbayeva, G. Balgabayeva, G. Beisembayeva, I. Mamonova**
PRIORITIES FOR THE APPLICATION OF HIGH TECHNOLOGIES
IN THE INDUSTRY.....236
- B.A. Auyezova, S.B. Makysh**
FEATURES OF THE METHODOLOGY FOR AUDITING STATE
PROGRAMS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.....249
- A.O. Zhagyparova, G.K. Bekbusinova, M.A. Serikova, A.N. Rakaeva, A.B. Baimbetova**
RULES OF OBLIGATORY INSURANCE OF EMPLOYEE AGAINST
ACCIDENTS DURING PERF.....262
- G.M. Zhurynov, L.P. Moldashbayeva, B.N. Sabenova, M.A. Kanabekova, G.I. Zholdassova**
CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF
ECONOMIC SYSTEMS IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION
PROCESSES.....274
- R. Kabylkairatkyzy, S.K. Kondybaeva**
POSTPANDEMIC LABOUR MARKET: NEW MILESTONE IS
DIGITALIZATION293
- A.M. Karakozhayeva, Z.T. Satpayeva**
ANALYSIS OF THE DIGITAL COMPETENCIES OF THE POPULATION
IN THE REGIONS OF KAZAKHSTAN.....305
- A. Maldynova, E. Butin**
RELEVANT MARKETING STRATEGY FOR INDUSTRIAL
ENTERPRISES OF THE KAZAKHSTAN.....319
- D. Maknmetova, B. Korabayev, A. Zeinullina, Z. Basshieva, Z. Daut, K. Zhaxalykov**
ECOLOGIZATION OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX:
PROBLEMS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC MODERNIZATION ON THE
EXAMPLE OF EAST KAZAKHSTAN REGION.....331

A. Nurgaliyeva PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN IN MODERN CONDITIONS.....	345
Z. Nurgalieva, K. Khassenova, B. Kuantkan, L. Shafeyeva, A. Zayakina METHODOLOGY AND MODERN ECONOMIC APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED BUSINESSES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TOURISM SECTOR OF THE EAST KAZAKHSTAN REGION AND THE APPLICATION OF WORLD EXPERIENCE.....	363
G.A. Rakhimova, G.Zh. Essenova, G.B. Alina, N.W. Kabasheva REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF THE THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INSURANCE AGAINST INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES IN NORWAY.....	379
S. Reidolda, K.O. Shayakhmetova, A.M. Barzhanova THE THEORETICAL BASIS OF THE PERFORMANCE INCENTIVE MODEL PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP.....	392
R. Sartova, A.S. Kadyrova, G. Mussirov, G.M. Aldashova, N. Davletbayeva REGIONAL ASPECT OF INDUSTRIAL AND INNOVATION POLICY IN KAZAKHSTAN.....	409

Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice in the journals of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan

For information on Ethics in publishing and Ethical guidelines for journal publication see <http://www.elsevier.com/publishingethics> and <http://www.elsevier.com/journal-authors/ethics>.

Submission of an article to the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract or as part of a published lecture or academic thesis or as an electronic preprint, see <http://www.elsevier.com/postingpolicy>), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, including electronically without the written consent of the copyright-holder. In particular, translations into English of papers already published in another language are not accepted.

No other forms of scientific misconduct are allowed, such as plagiarism, falsification, fraudulent data, incorrect interpretation of other works, incorrect citations, etc. The National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan follows the Code of Conduct of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), and follows the COPE Flowcharts for Resolving Cases of Suspected Misconduct (http://publicationethics.org/files/u2/New_Code.pdf). To verify originality, your article may be checked by the originality detection service Cross Check <http://www.elsevier.com/editors/plagdetect>.

The authors are obliged to participate in peer review process and be ready to provide corrections, clarifications, retractions and apologies when needed. All authors of a paper should have significantly contributed to the research.

The reviewers should provide objective judgments and should point out relevant published works which are not yet cited. Reviewed articles should be treated confidentially. The reviewers will be chosen in such a way that there is no conflict of interests with respect to the research, the authors and/or the research funders.

The editors have complete responsibility and authority to reject or accept a paper, and they will only accept a paper when reasonably certain. They will preserve anonymity of reviewers and promote publication of corrections, clarifications, retractions and apologies when needed. The acceptance of a paper automatically implies the copyright transfer to the National Academy of sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Editorial Board of the National Academy of sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan will monitor and safeguard publishing ethics.

Правила оформления статьи для публикации в журнале смотреть на сайте:

www: nauka-nanrk.kz

ISSN 2518–1467 (Online),

ISSN 1991–3494 (Print)

<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en>

Директор отдела издания научных журналов НАН РК *А. Ботанқызы*

Заместитель директор отдела издания научных журналов НАН РК *Р. Жәліқызы*

Редакторы: *М.С. Ахметова, Д.С. Аленов*

Верстка на компьютере *Г.Д. Жадырановой*

Подписано в печать 30.08.2022.

Формат 60x881/8. Бумага офсетная. Печать - ризограф.

27,5 п.л. Тираж 300. Заказ 4.