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# БАЯНДАМАЛАРЫ

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## **WAYS TO INCREASE THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF FARMS IN RURAL AREAS**

**Abstract.** In the economic development of the country, the priority is to achieve a high standard of living of the people, which is largely due to food security, the degree of development of the production of agricultural raw materials and food products. It follows that the central element of the economic activity of the country as a whole and its regions is the effective development of agricultural production. The role of the agro-industrial complex as a multifunctional system should be considered from the economic, social, environmental and political perspectives.

The subject of the study. Patterns of development of the agricultural market and the formation of new economic relationships of economic entities corresponding to the level of development of the market economy at the regional level.

The purpose and objectives of the study. The need to critically assess the economic situation that has developed in the agricultural production of Kazakhstan, and to justify ways to improve its economic efficiency.

The necessity of program-targeted regulation of the economy of agricultural production in Kazakhstan is justified: the main directions of effective development of agricultural production in Kazakhstan are identified; mechanisms for improving the efficiency of agricultural production are proposed; the main elements of socio-economic security are identified in order to improve the real economic and social situation of the rural population; measures are recommended to improve the effective use of agricultural land as the main means of production.

The scientific novelty of the work consists in the further development of the methodology and applied aspects of the study of the problem of increasing the economic efficiency of agricultural production and the development of a major problem of increasing agricultural production, revealing significant reserves for the implementation of the Food Program.

**Key words:** population economy, rural areas, efficiency, development, economy, problems and solutions

**Introduction.** The most important task of agriculture is to provide the country's population with food, and industry with the necessary raw materials. In the conditions of the formation of a market economy, this task can be solved only by increasing the economic efficiency of agricultural production. It is the level of efficiency of agriculture that determines the degree of provision of the population with food products. Therefore, one of the primary tasks of science is to develop the economic basis for the development of the industry in market conditions and effective management methods.

Low productivity is a reflection of the structural weaknesses inherent in the Kazakh agricultural sector, such as high operating costs and significant dispersion of production. While large agricultural enterprises produce the bulk of wheat, barley, rice, and oilseeds, small-scale agriculture accounts for more than 50% of potato, meat, milk, and wool production.

These small producers often face difficulties in entering agricultural markets and overcoming the disadvantages associated with their size.

Agricultural cooperatives can help small producers increase productivity and benefit from economies of scale, improve their bargaining position with other participants in the supply chain, and better access to information and advisory services and technology transfer systems. In Kazakhstan, cooperatives can play an important role in supporting self-serving households by increasing their output and productivity through the transition to small-scale commercial farming.

**Methods.** The paper uses the methods of modeling and comparative analysis. To solve individual tasks, the methods of the «tree» of goals and expert assessments were used. The information and empirical base of the research is the normative and legal acts of the regional and municipal levels; official

data of the republican and regional authorities; methodological, scientific, educational and reference literature, materials of the Internet, as well as research conducted by the authors.

Methodological research is a general method of scientific knowledge-analysis and synthesis, Content-media analysis of sociography, system-comparative method that allows to determine the genesis, sequence and functioning of the stages of development of farms of the population of rural areas, the attractiveness and effectiveness of adapting foreign experience in the management of rural development.

**Results and discussion.** The agricultural sector of Kazakhstan has always been considered a basic component of the national economy. The basis of this situation is a number of advantages that the republic has:

- the presence of a huge territory. In terms of the area of arable land per capita, Kazakhstan ranks second in the world.

- becoming one of the major exporters of grain and flour;

- growing demand for food products among neighboring countries (China, Central Asia, the EAEU and the CIS).

In the first 12 months of 2020, the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the country's GDP amounted to 4.2%. At the same time, it is worth noting that this indicator in the late 1990s was at a higher level-8-9%. [1] At the end of last year, the total output increased by 3.4%, crop production accounted for 53% of the gross output of agricultural products (services), animal husbandry – 47% [2]. The industry employs about 1,226,700 people, or 14% of the employed population, while about 42% of the total population lives in rural areas. [3]

The growth of gross output over the past 10 years has had an unstable dynamics, which is partly due to the dependence of the industry on natural and climatic conditions. For example, the sharp increase in the volume of gross output in 2011 was due to the record grain harvest.

At the end of 2019, in crop production, a traditionally significant share of output in value terms was accounted for by cereals (with the exception of rice), legumes and oilseeds, as well as vegetables and melons, root crops and tubers.

In the northern regions, spring wheat, oats, barley are grown, vegetable growing, melon growing and a number of industrial crops are developed – sunflower, flax, tobacco, etc. In turn, in the south of the country, high yields are produced by cotton, sugar beet, yellow tobacco, rice; orchards and vineyards bear fruit. [4]

In general, over the past few years, the gross harvest of oilseeds, sugar beets and vegetables, both open and protected ground, has increased, and tobacco production has decreased. On the one hand, the change in the volume of crop production is linked to weather conditions, on the other hand, it is associated with adjustments in the structure of the

sown areas of the republic.

The sown area of agricultural crops over the past 5 years was about 21 million hectares and changed slightly, the main changes were noted in its structure. Previously, the main share of crops was intended for wheat cultivation, but as a result of the state policy of crop diversification, wheat crops have decreased by almost 2 million hectares since 2013. Instead, the area of crops of barley, oats, corn, oilseeds, fodder, vegetable and melon crops increased. [5]

In the structure of animal husbandry at the end of 2019, the main share in the gross output was the breeding of dairy breeds of cattle and other breeds of cattle and buffaloes. Horse breeding and poultry farming show significant positive growth dynamics in terms of value.

For many years, the state has paid great attention to the development of the agro-industrial complex. Currently, one of the main tasks of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan is to increase the competitiveness of the agro-industrial complex, as one of the key drivers of the national economy. Thus, since the beginning of independence, ten program documents have been developed in Kazakhstan, on the basis of which the state policy in the field of agriculture is implemented.

In addition, in order to improve the system of state support for the industry, the National Holding «KazAgro» was established in 2006, which includes subsidiaries that provide state support in agriculture.

To date, Kazakhstan is implementing the State Program for the Development of the agro – industrial Complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017-2021. The main goal of the program is to increase labor productivity in the agro-industrial complex and export of processed agricultural products by at least 2.5 times compared to 2017. The total expenditures for the implementation of the state program amount to 2,774. 6 billion tenge, of which 90% fall on budget funds. [5]

As mentioned above, a set of measures aimed at improving the agro-industrial sector is being taken by the State to address the issues of the agro-industrial sector in a timely manner. 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, as a number of serious barriers prevent further quality assurance of the industry's development:

First of all, the issue of low labor productivity in the industry remains relevant. According to statistics, in 2019, the lowest labor productivity (with the exception of education) in the economy of the republic was observed in agriculture-5 thousand US dollars per employee per year. At the same time, it should be taken into account that every year significant amounts of subsidies are allocated to the agricultural sector, state support measures are implemented and a significant part of the employed population works. It should be noted that the same indicator in developed

countries reaches 90-100 thousand. US dollars.

The main reasons for such a low indicator include issues of insufficient technical equipment, introduction, transfer of effective agricultural technologies and their availability for small and medium-sized farms. For example, the degree of depreciation of machinery and equipment in agriculture in 2019 was 45.7%. In terms of the number of agricultural tractors, Kazakhstan lags far behind other countries.

So, for 1 hectare of agricultural land in Kazakhstan there is 1 tractor, while in the USA – 27, in India-16, in Brazil-11. At the same time, the service 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 by an average of 20% and ultimately leads to a decrease in the harvest. [6]

Another important issue that affects both labor productivity in agriculture and ensuring the country's food security is the weak interaction between agronomy and the business community. It is indicative of the data provided by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan that in the industry only 8% of the results of scientific and technical activities are introduced into production [7]. The bulk of research and development is funded by the state without the active participation of business, which could indicate its specific interests and requests in the development process. Hence the problems of commercialization and technology transfer. Scientific research annually covers more than 6,000 farms, which is only 3% of the registered subjects of the agro-industrial complex [8].

At the same time, domestic farmers are in urgent need of implementing effective technologies. For example, in the field of crop production, it is necessary to use long-term varieties of various types of vegetables that can be stored for a long time and as a result provide the domestic food market with their own products all year round without the need to import imported goods, which eventually leads to an increase in consumer prices every year. Therefore, to solve this paradoxical situation, it is necessary to choose the optimal format of interaction between the two parties – the scientific community and business, including small businesses. Until this aspect is resolved, then do not expect any big effects.

Here it is worth highlighting the problem of staffing. According to the data of local executive bodies, about 80% of the subjects of the agro-industrial complex have an acute need for specialists. At the same time, it is worth noting that a sufficient number of educational grants are allocated annually for training in agricultural specialties. However, only half of the graduates of agricultural universities are employed in rural areas. Some of them work only formally, but in fact are engaged in other areas.

The issue of distribution of subsidies deserves special attention. For example, the expert community

and farmers are currently actively discussing the issue of the financial support mechanism under the Sybaga program. According to the terms of the program, the purchased cattle must be imported only from foreign countries. The existence of such a strict requirement makes this program inaccessible and unprofitable for small and medium-sized farms. This is due to the fact that often the purchase of breeding cattle abroad is only profitable for large enterprises, since the cost of such cattle is quite high, and also the costs of delivery, customs clearance and placement for a month and a half in the quarantine zone are required. In addition, there are also risks of death and importation of epizootic diseases with livestock.

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. According to the data for 2021, there are 1,044 breeding farms in the country, the number of breeding cattle of the meat direction in them is 282.4 thousand heads. At one time, in the period 2009-2019, these farms were financed through subsidiaries of JSC Holding «KazAgro» to create 103 reproducers in the amount of 46.2 billion tenge, the total number of imported breeding stock was 70.9 thousand heads [9].

It is also worth considering that the breeding stock of local farms has a number of competitive advantages. First, it is lower transportation costs and there is no need for customs and quarantine clearance. Secondly, the risk of detection of epizootic diseases is minimal. Third, the cattle of local reproducers are already adapted to the natural and climatic conditions, which reduces the risk of death. As a result, today local breeding farms and reproducers are forced to slaughter highly productive breeding cattle at the price of marketable meat, which goes against the principle of utility and return on previously invested funds.

Important are the problems of storage and marketing of agricultural products, which directly affect the level of competitiveness of the agricultural sector. The lack of development of the trade and logistics system, the almost absence of facilities for pre-sale preparation of goods (washing, packaging, drying, calibration and transportation, etc.) does not ensure a uniform supply of high-quality raw materials throughout the year.

Thus, in some regions, the warehouse infrastructure for storing fruit and vegetable products and food products is not sufficiently developed. In total, there are 21 transport and logistics centers operating in the country, but the available capacity is insufficient to eliminate problems, since with the growth of the average annual yield of grain and oilseeds, the shortage of storage capacity increases.

Also, despite the growth in the number of retail sales, the delivery of food to remote areas of

Kazakhstan is complicated by the deterioration of the state of regional and district roads, the insufficient development of the railway network for cargo transportation between the regions.

In addition, the insufficient level of integration into the sales system hinders the development of domestic production and processing of agricultural products. This is often due to the fact that the main flows of food products are accounted for by small businesses (81%). As a result, the promotion of agricultural products from producers to buyers is carried out in a spontaneous mode.

Overcoming the growing systemic crisis in rural areas is extremely slow [1, p. 35]: the number of rural settlements is decreasing, the number of rural population, including young people, is decreasing, the gap between urban and rural residents in life expectancy is growing, there is a huge difference in the level of material well-being, in access to social infrastructure facilities.

The natural resource orientation of the development of the rural economy leads to a deterioration of the environmental situation in rural areas. The outflow of young people and qualified personnel in rural areas (including those with agricultural higher education) hinders the modernization and innovative development of agricultural production. Information on investment innovations is extremely insufficient, and financial subsidies to it are sharply reduced. It is obvious that further steps are needed to reform the state policy of rural development of the Republic of Kazakhstan [2].

The national economic functions of rural areas are diverse, and consist in the following:

- socio-demographic function: reproduction of the personal factor of the rural population, providing agriculture and other sectors of the economy with labor resources;

- production function: meeting the needs of society for food and raw materials;

- cultural and ethnic function: preservation of original national languages and culture, folk traditions, customs, rituals, folklore, experience of farming and development of natural resources, protection of natural, historical and cultural monuments located in rural areas;

- ecological function: maintenance of ecological reproduction, maintenance of nature reserves, nature reserves, national parks, etc.

- recreational function: creation of conditions for restoring the health of rural and urban populations;

- political function: support of stability and reactionary forces in society, since the rural population is the most homogeneous, conservative part of society;

- function of social control over the territory: assistance of the rural population to state bodies in ensuring public order and security in sparsely populated settlements.

«Sustainable rural development» refers to the development of a rural community that ensures:

- the performance of its national economic functions (production of food, agricultural raw materials, other non-agricultural goods and services, as well as public goods, recreational services, preservation of the rural lifestyle and rural culture, social control over the territory, preservation of historically developed landscapes);

- expanded reproduction of the population, increasing the level and improving the quality of its life; - maintaining the ecological balance in the biosphere.

The prospects and forecast for the development of rural areas are largely determined by the state of agricultural production. The volume of agricultural products of all agricultural producers for 9 months of 2019 in actual prices amounted to 2995.3 billion tenge, or 107.7% in a comparable estimate to the level of the corresponding period in 2013. As of November 1, 2019 in the farms of all categories, grain was harvested in the initially recorded weight of 105.7 million tons, sunflower – 8.1 million, sugar beet – 28.6 million tons, potatoes-30.5, and 13.8 million tons of vegetables were harvested.

In the current year, grain was threshed by 16.1% more than in the previous year. Sunflower was obtained by 1.5% less, sugar beet-by 2.0% less. The harvest of potatoes increased by 2.8% compared to the previous year, and vegetables-by 0.5%. For 9 months of 2020, the production of livestock and poultry for slaughter (in live weight) in farms of all categories) it amounted to 8.5 million tons (104.1% compared to 9 months of 2018), milk-24.1 million tons (99.4%), eggs-31.4 billion pieces (99.2%)» [4].

The main factors that will determine a more complete use of the potential available in the industry in agricultural areas are: modernization, transition to an innovative model of development, accelerated development of modern achievements of science and technology, allowing to increase labor productivity, reduce the resource intensity of manufactured products and form the human potential of the village, able to master advanced technologies; introduction of unused agricultural land, including arable land, in order to increase agricultural production, as well as the formation of export resources, more complete development of rural areas; diversification of agro-industrial production, aimed at creating effective employment of the rural population; increasing the profitability of agricultural producers in order to create conditions for expanded reproduction, bringing the level of remuneration of those employed in agriculture closer to its average value in the country's economy, as well as increasing the prestige of agricultural labor; developing production and non-production infrastructure, reproducing land and other resources of the industry, greening production.

Effective use of rural resources implies a high level of organization of the activities of the agribusiness management bodies and state and local executive authorities. Equalizing the economic development



of municipalities in rural areas is an increase in the standard of living of low-income segments of the population, bringing local conditions closer to the best in the country. Stability – the creation of a balanced multi-disciplinary structure of production, ensuring the crisis-resistance of enterprises, the reliability of jobs, the resource supply of local economy [10].

#### Summary and Conclusion

Thus, despite the active state support, the increasing scale of agricultural production, the satisfaction of 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:

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

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

- Continuing to work towards improving living conditions (infrastructure, housing and utilities, benefits, etc.) in rural areas in order to attract young promising specialists to work in the agricultural sector.

- 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 types of lobbying.

- Strengthening of integration processes between agricultural and processing organizations.

- Improvement of the infrastructure for the sale of agricultural goods, namely, an increase in the number of municipal wholesale food markets, concessional lending for the construction of infrastructure facilities for food markets.

- 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 the fact that this industry is sufficiently 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.

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### АУЫЛДЫҚ АУМАҚТАР ТҰРҒЫНДАРЫ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҚТАРЫНЫҢ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ТИІМДІЛІГІН АРТТЫРУ ЖОЛДАРЫ

**Аннотация.** Елдің экономикалық дамуында халықтың өмір сүруінің жоғары деңгейіне қол жеткізу басым мәнге ие, бұл көбінесе азық-түлікпен қамтамасыз етілуге, ауыл шаруашылығы шикізаты мен тамақ өнімдері өндірісінің даму дәрежесіне байланысты. Яғни, тұтастай алғанда елдің және оның аймақтарының экономикалық қызметінің орталық буыны ауылшаруашылық өндірісінің тиімді дамуы болып табылады. Агроөнеркәсіптік кешеннің көп функционалды жүйе ретіндегі рөлін экономикалық, әлеуметтік, экологиялық және саяси тұрғыдан қарастырған жөн.

Зерттеу пәні. Аграрлық нарықтың даму заңдылықтары және аймақтық деңгейде нарықтық экономиканың даму деңгейіне сәйкес келетін шаруашылық жүргізуші субъектілердің жаңа экономикалық қатынастарын қалыптастыру.

Зерттеудің мақсаты мен міндеттері. Қазақстанның ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісінде қалыптасқан экономикалық жағдайды сыни бағалау және оның экономикалық тиімділігін арттыру жолдарын негіздеу қажеттілігі.

Қазақстанның ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісінің экономикасын бағдарламалық-нысаналы реттеу қажеттілігі негізделді: Қазақстанда ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісін тиімді дамытудың негізгі бағыттары айқындалды; ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісінің тиімділігін арттыру тетіктері ұсынылды; ауыл халқының нақты экономикалық және әлеуметтік жағдайын жақсарту мақсатында әлеуметтік-экономикалық қауіпсіздіктің негізгі элементтері айқындалды; өндірістің басты құралы ретінде ауыл шаруашылығы мақсатындағы жерлерді тиімді пайдалануды арттыру жөніндегі шаралар ұсынылды.

Жұмыстың ғылыми жаңалығы ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісінің экономикалық тиімділігін арттыру мәселелерін зерттеудің әдіснамасы мен қолданбалы аспектілерін одан әрі дамыту және азық-түлік бағдарламасын жүзеге асырудың маңызды резервтерін ашатын ауыл шаруашылығы өнімдері өндірісін ұлғайтудың ірі мәселесін әзірлеуден тұрады.

**Түйін сөздер:** халықтың шаруашылығы, ауылдық аумақтар, тиімділік, даму, экономика, проблемалар және шешу жолдары

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## ПУТИ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ХОЗЯЙСТВ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ СЕЛЬСКИХ ТЕРРИТОРИЙ

**Аннотация.** В экономическом развитии страны приоритетное значение имеет достижение высокого уровня жизни народа, что в значительной степени обусловлено продовольственной обеспеченностью, степенью развития производства сельскохозяйственного сырья и пищевых продуктов. Отсюда следует, что центральным звеном хозяйственной деятельности страны в целом и ее регионов выступает эффективное развитие сельскохозяйственного производства. Роль агропромышленного комплекса как многофункциональной системы следует рассматривать с экономических, социальных, экологических и политических позиций.

**Предмет исследования.** Закономерности развития аграрного рынка и формирование новых экономических взаимоотношений хозяйствующих субъектов, соответствующих уровню развития рыночной экономики, на региональном уровне.

**Цель и задачи исследования.** Необходимость критически оценить экономическую ситуацию, которая сложилась в сельскохозяйственном производстве Казахстана, и обосновать пути повышения его экономической эффективности.

Обоснована необходимость программно -целевого регулирования экономики сельскохозяйственного производства Казахстана: определены основные направления эффективного развития сельскохозяйственного производства в Казахстане; предложены механизмы повышения эффективности сельскохозяйственного производства; определены основные элементы социально-экономической безопасности в целях улучшения реального экономического и социального положения сельского населения; рекомендованы меры по повышению эффективного использования земель сельскохозяйственного назначения как главного средства производства.

Научная новизна работы состоит в дальнейшем развитии методологии и прикладных аспектов исследования проблемы повышения экономической эффективности сельскохозяйственного производства и разработке крупной проблемы увеличения производства сельскохозяйственной продукции, раскрывающей значительные резервы осуществления Продовольственной программы.

**Ключевые слова:** хозяйство населения, сельские территории, эффективность, развитие, экономика, проблемы и пути решения.

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