

THE CURRENT STATE AND PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX IN AKTOBE REGION

KAZAMBAEVA Aigul,

candidate of economic Sciences, associate Professor,

West Kazakhstan agrarian and technical University named after Zhangir Khan, Republic of Kazakhstan

e-mail: aigui@bk.ru

Abstract: *The resource potential of the agricultural sector is of paramount importance in the formation of the specialization of the region, region, district. Production involves a certain combination and combination of elements of the resource potential. The level and effectiveness of specialization of agricultural producers depend on how the structure of the resource potential corresponds to its functional purpose, taking into account spatial and temporal characteristics. The factors of the effective functioning of agricultural enterprises are mutually beneficial economic relations between agricultural, processing enterprises and trade.*

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1. Introduction

The agro-industrial sector has become one of the most important sectors of the country's economy, providing the population with food products of their own production, and industry with raw materials.

The urgent task of the modern development of the agro-industrial complex is the balance of all its' links. The agro-industrial complex includes sectors that have close economic and industrial relations, specializing in the production of agricultural products, their processing and storage, as well as providing agriculture and the processing industry with means of production.

2. Recent research and publications analysis

In recent years much attention has been paid to the study of priority areas for the effective functioning of the branches of the 3 agricultural sectors in market conditions. Various aspects of the formation of a streamlined economic mechanism for the functioning of the processing industry are reflected in the scientific works of leading scientists and economists of the CIS countries: Abalkina L.I., Altukhova A.I., Dobrynina V.A., Serova E.V., Karpova V.A., Orlova S.A., Smirnova T.V., Ushacheva I.G., Petrenko I.I., Samsonova O.I., Kaysheva V.G., Kayumova F.K. and many others. The economic justification of ways to increase the industry's efficiency in Kazakhstan is reflected in the scientific works of Kaliev G.A., Esirkepov T.A., Seydakhmetov A.S., Nurpeisova A.K., Akimova G.U. and others.

Despite the vast volume of research, the problems of the formation of a competitive industry in Kazakhstan remain undeveloped and a simultaneous comprehensive study of the direction of its development is not carried out taking into account the specific features of its individual regions.

3. The purpose of the research

The purpose of the article is to justify the conditions for the organization of agricultural production in the Aktobe region.

4. Results and discussion

The main directions of Kazakhstan's agrarian and food policy provide the solution of strategic tasks in the agro-industrial complex by accelerating the restoration of grain production, pursuing a

structural policy providing for promoting the competitiveness of domestic producers, pursuing a unified land, technological, personnel, financial policy, and information support.

Among the priority state measures to overcome the decline in agricultural production, it is envisaged: to contribute to improving the technical equipment of agriculture, developing long-term investment lending to agriculture, leasing and insurance activities, creating conditions for attracting private investment in agriculture, creating a civilized land market with the aim of transferring land to efficiently managed entities, effective integration structures, information and consultation system.

The main directions of stabilization and development of the agricultural sector are:

- development of the production potential of the agro-industrial complex at a qualitatively new scientific and technical level that meets the requirements of modern agricultural technologies;
- selection of effective forms of management, reform and financial recovery of insolvent enterprises;
- the concentration of state support in priority areas for the development of agro-industrial production, such as pedigree breeding in livestock farming, elite seed production, material and technical re-equipment of agricultural production; measures for the conservation of soil fertility.

The agro-industrial complex of the Aktobe region is a combination of industries that ensure the production of agricultural products, their harvesting, processing, and the release of food products from agricultural raw materials.

The total sown area of the Aktobe region over the last 9 years decreased by 8.7% (2019 in % compared with 2010) (Table 1).

Table 1. The area of agricultural land, thousand hectares

Index	Years			Rates of growth		
	2010	2015	2019	2015 in % to 2010	2015 in % to 2010	2015 in % to 2010
Total sown area, thousand hectares	848,3	501,4	778,3	59,1	91,7	155,2
Sown area of grain crops, thousand hectares	723,9	313,2	452,1	43,3	62,5	144,3
of them:						
- wheat	633,5	231,9	313,1	36,6	49,4	135,0
- barley	81,1	71,1	126,4	87,7	155,9	177,8
- oats	1,8	1,7	5,2	94,4	288,9	305,9
- millet	4,4	5,6	3,9	127,3	88,6	69,6
- rye	3,1	2,9	3,5	93,5	112,9	120,7
Oil crops:	23,9	32,7	29,9	136,8	125,1	91,4
-sunflower	23,9	32,7	29,9	136,8	125,1	91,4
Vegetables	4,4	3,6	4,5	81,8	102,3	125,0
Gourds	0,3	0,6	1,2	200,0	400,0	200,0
Potatoes	8,2	5,4	6,3	65,9	76,8	116,7
Other seasonal crops	87,6	145,9	284,3	166,6	324,5	194,9
- of which: forage crops	76,6	144,2	279	188,3	364,2	193,5

The structure of sown areas of farms shows that grain crops (58.1%) and fodder (36.5%) occupy approximately the same area on average over 9 years. The rest falls on the share of industrial crops (5.4% - an average of 9 years).

Analyzing table 2, it can be seen that the productivity of grain crops in 2019 compared with 2010 has been increased: wheat, barley 3 times, oats 72.5%, millet, rye, sunflower 2 times. A decrease in yield is observed in the following crops: vegetables by 7%, melons by 27%, a decrease in yield for some types of crop production occurred due to adverse weather conditions during the spring field work (table 2).

Table 2. The yield of individual crops, centner / hectare

Index	Years			Rates of growth		
	2010	2015	2019	2015 in % to 2010	2015 in % to 2010	2015 in % to 2010
Cereals, total	2,4	5,6	8,4	233,3	350,0	150,0
of them:						
- wheat	2,4	5,8	8,2	241,7	341,7	141,4
- barley	2,4	4,9	9,1	204,2	379,2	185,7
- oats	4,0	4,5	6,9	112,5	172,5	153,3
- millet	4,3	2,7	9,1	62,8	211,6	337,0
- rye	2,9	6,2	7,8	213,8	269,0	125,8
Oil crops:						
-sunflower	2,4	2,5	5,4	104,2	225,0	216,0
Vegetables	187,9	174,7	167,8	93,0	89,3	96,1
Gourds	245,6	179,4	169,6	73,0	69,1	94,5
Potatoes	123,3	159,5	163,1	129,4	132,3	102,3

The volume of gross grain products of the Aktobe region in 2015 compared with 2010 and in 2019 compared with 2015 doubled, including the collection of gross wheat in 2015 compared with 2010 doubled. Compared to 2015, in 2019, it grew by only 95%, over this period, the sown area (over 9 years) decreased by 50.6%, but as a result of improved agricultural cultivation techniques, the productivity for this period increased by 3 times, therefore, the gross harvest of wheat is growing every year.

Table 3. Gross crop production, thousand tons

Index	Years			Rates of growth		
	2010	2015	2019	2015 in % to 2010	2015 in % to 2010	2015 in % to 2010
Gross harvest of grain crops, thousand tons	64,4	164,9	403,2	256,1	626,1	244,5
of them:						
- wheat	59,7	129,8	254,1	217,4	425,6	195,8
- barley	4,1	31,2	115	761,0	2804,9	368,6
- oats	0,7	0,7	3,6	97,2	500,0	514,3
- millet	0,1	0,9	3,5	900,0	3549,0	394,3
- rye	0,4	1,7	2,6	425,0	650,0	152,9
Oil crops:						
-sunflower	3	4	15,9	133,3	530,0	397,5
Vegetables	80	63,4	86,9	79,3	108,6	137,1
Gourds	8,6	11	20,5	127,9	238,4	186,4
Potatoes	102	84,5	102,5	82,8	100,5	121,3

Of grain crops, the gross yield of barley for this period increased several times, in 2015 compared to 2010, the gross yield increased 7 times, during this period the sown area decreased by 12.3%, but due to the introduction of water-saving technology, the yield increased 2 times, therefore, in the dynamics of the gross harvest, the growth rate remained, in 2019 compared to 2015, the gross harvest increased by 3 times, during this period the sown area increased by 77%, and the yield increased by 85.7%, the volume of gross harvest of oats, millet, rye has grown several times over 9 years, it is connected with the introduction of water-saving technology for the production of grain crops, also the gross harvest of industrial crops for this period increased, including oilseeds 5 times, melons 2 times, vegetables 8.6 %. To provide the population with vegetables, the area of greenhouses was increased to 7.7 hectares. The commissioned greenhouses currently provide 30% of the region's needs (Table 3).

The number of livestock and poultry in 2015 compared to 2010 for all types of animals in terms of the conditional number decreased by 13%, but nevertheless during this period the production of meat in live weight and slaughter weight increased by 12%, because for this period the average live weight of livestock for slaughter: cattle increased by 14%, sheep and goats - by 5%, pigs - by 14%, and in 2019 the number of livestock and poultry (in terms of livestock) increased in comparison with 2015 by 26%, during this period the average annual milk yield per cow increased by 3%, but due to an increase in cows milk production during this period increased by 11%, and egg production increased by 36% due to increase in population of birds by 15.3% (Table 4).

Table 4. Livestock and poultry (in terms of conditional livestock), thousand heads

Index	Years			Rates of growth		
	2010	2015	2019	2015 in % to 2010	2015 in % to 2010	2015 in % to 2010
Cattle stock	468,1	384,9	493,5	82,2	105,4	128,2
including cows	198,8	196,4	246,8	98,8	124,1	125,6
Sheep and goats	1 149,5	1 030,3	1 127	89,6	98,1	109,4
Pigs	78,3	41,3	58,4	52,7	74,6	141,4
Horses	73,6	96,1	144,3	130,6	196,0	150,1
Camels	16,6	15,9	17,8	95,8	107,2	111,9
Bird	1401,5	1136,3	1 310,5	81,1	93,5	115,3

The development of meat and milk production stimulates an increase in the processing of agricultural products, so in 2019 compared with 2015 (over 9 years), the production of animal meat, fresh or chilled, increased 4 times, poultry, fresh or chilled, frozen 3 times, sausages and similar products from meat 2 times, the production of pasta and similar flour products increased by 2 times. And also during this period, the volumes of production of the following types of processed products decreased, these are: processed and canned vegetables decreased by 74.3%, refined sunflower oil by 58.4% (this is 28% of the capacity of processing enterprises), although the gross volume for this period sunflower production increased 5 times, and gross vegetable production increased by 8%. The decrease in the production of processed products of vegetables and refined sunflower oil is due to the fact that the price of domestic products cannot compete with imported goods.

Despite the increase in agricultural production volumes, the processing level and capacities of the processing enterprises of the Aktobe region remain not fully utilized, this is due primarily to the fact that the purchase prices for raw materials are low and the prices of finished products of the processing enterprises are not competitive with imported products. The competitiveness of processed products is determined by high consumer demand, modern technology and equipment, training, well-developed marketing infrastructure, environmental friendliness of raw materials and the introduction of management systems in production and competitive prices for manufactured products.

In total, gross agricultural output in 2015 compared to 2010 increased 2 times, and in 2019 compared to 2015 increased by 66%, agricultural labor productivity in 2015 increased compared to 2010, and in 2019 compared to 2015 grew 2 times, this is due to the growth in agricultural production.

5. Conclusions

In general, in the Aktobe region in the crop and livestock sectors, the rapidly developing areas include oats, sunflower, vegetables, melons, potatoes, meat, milk, eggs, and the slow-growing industries: wheat, barley, millet, wool, and skins. In the production of processed and food products, the rapidly developing areas include the production of pasta, processed milk, the production of sausages, the unstable developing industries include prepared and canned meat products, processed and canned vegetables, and refined sunflower oil.

For further improvement of the development of the agro-industrial complex, it is necessary:

- to introduce of moisture-saving technologies into agricultural production;
- to ensure food security in the region through the use of their own rural lands, pastures, etc .;
- to carry out events to exchange experiences with foreign countries with similar climatic conditions and introduce innovative developments in agricultural production.

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