DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN AGRICULTURE

Abstract. The article deals with the main directions of development of agro-industrial complex (hereinafter AIC) of the Republic of Kazakhstan against the background of globalization. In the context of the new global reality, priority is given to the accelerated development of the agricultural sector. In the next five years, the production and processing of agricultural products should become the main source of diversification and driver of economic growth. The implementation of the new role of agriculture will balance the sustainable development of the country, increase productivity and improve the standard of living of the majority of the population. Rural residents, who run subsidiary farms, will have new opportunities to engage in commodity production through large-scale cooperation and targeted state support. The article describes the main ways to improve the management system in the field of agriculture; optimization of priority areas of foreign economic activity in the era of globalization.

Key words: agribusiness, agriculture, globalization, governance, economic growth.

Introduction. Agriculture is one of the important sectors of the economy, which forms the food and economic security of the country, as well as labor and settlement potential of rural areas [1].

The agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter-RK) has good prospects for further development: export positions of oilseeds, meat industry is strengthened, and in grain and flour Kazakhstan has become one of the largest exporting countries in the world in the shortest possible time. Kazakhstan’s membership in the Eurasian economic Union (hereinafter-the EAEU) and the world trade organization (hereinafter - the WTO) creates new opportunities and at the same time imposes high requirements for competitiveness in the domestic and foreign markets. In this regard, the role of state regulation of agriculture is extremely important [2].

The agricultural sector of Kazakhstan has the following characteristics:
* total area of agricultural land-222.6 million hectares, of which 24 million hectares are under arable land (85 %) (data of the Committee on statistics, 2018);
* rural population-7.3 million people, or 47.2 % of the total population;
* pronounced horizontal and vertical zoning of soil and vegetation. In forest-steppe and steppe zones there are 10% of all lands, in semi-desert and desert-about 60 %, in mountain areas-about 5 % ("Agribusiness-2020");
* all agricultural areas of the country are characterized by low annual rainfall-150-320 mm;
* lack of access to the sea, which creates significant difficulties for access to foreign markets [3];
* self-sufficiency in most foods except sugar, vegetable oil, poultry, vegetables and fruits in the off-season [4];
* specialization of the Northern regions in the cultivation of grain crops and livestock; southern regions where irrigation is essential have a greater diversification of cultivated crops (cereals, oilseeds, fruit and berry crops, vegetables, cotton);
* the livestock sector is traditional in Kazakhstan, where almost 90% of the livestock is accounted for by households (the Concept of the state program for the development of agriculture for 2017-2021) [5];
Methodology. In the course of the study, general research methods were used: methods of analysis of financial statements: horizontal, vertical, ratio, comparison, and others.

The following methods were used to study the development of the agro-industrial complex management system in the context of foreign economic activity:
- review of the legal and regulatory framework;
- analytical method;
- study of foreign experience;
- the possibility of using public-private partnership instruments;
- collection and processing of statistical data;
- economic and mathematical calculations.

Theoretical and methodological basis of the study consists of the fundamental provisions of domestic and foreign scientists on issues of management theory, the development of agriculture, such as Sagaidak, I. G. Usacheva, A. A., Kaigorodtsev A. A., Aubakirov E. A., Gritsenko, M. P., A. A. Abduv, N. Ibrashev, etc [6].

Problems of state regulation of agriculture, which should also be considered by such scientists from neighboring countries, as Antonova N. B., Babushkina A. M., Kushlin V. I., Morozova T. G., Oreshin V. P., Petrov A. N., Samofalova E. V., Khodov L. G., Kalina, S. V., Karpenko G. S., Kruglov V. N.

The basis for the development of the problem and the solution of the formulated problems were the principles of a system-structural approach to the study of socio-economic objects and the theory of decision-making. Information and empirical base consists of official statistics in the field of management system of agro-industrial complex in the context of foreign economic activity, actual data occurring in monographic studies and publications of domestic and foreign scientists-economists, materials of scientific conferences, Internet resources, materials of periodicals, as well as data, received personally by the author in the process of research.

Results. The main tasks in the system of agricultural development management:
* development of large-scale agricultural societies with the involvement of 500 thousand of smallholders in commodity production and the establishment of an effective system of marketing and processing of products [7];
  * implementation of targeted export policy and promotion of Kazakhstan's brand of organic agricultural products;
  * ensuring efficiency and accessibility of state support with maximum coverage of agricultural producers;
  * increasing the efficiency of livestock farming by 40% [8];
  * improvement of crop production efficiency by 30%;
  * 1.3-fold increase in the share of processing and loading of enterprises;
  * formation of an effective system of agricultural technology transfer [9];
  * improvement of state regulation of agriculture.

State regulation in the field of agriculture provides [10]:
* addressing issues of rational use and irrigation of agricultural land;
* ensure safe epizootic and phytosanitary situation [11];
* creating incentives for the integration of science, education and production;
* formation of the regulatory and technical framework for the development of organic production [12].

As a result of the adoption of state regulation measures, the cadastral value of land will be updated and more than 600 thousand hectares of irrigated land will be involved in the turnover, which will have a positive impact on the efficiency of agricultural production. Of course, all these areas give the definition of the results (table) [13].

As a rule, all concepts and programs of agricultural development are aimed at increasing the profitability of production (except for the construction of schools and hospitals), increasing productivity [15]. The objectively inert nature of the development of this industry limits the possibility of quick results of the reform. Often adopted and implemented programs had low efficiency due to the fact that they were focused on improving economic performance [16].
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gross agricultural output (services)</th>
<th>Among them:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>gross output of crop production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1 822 074,1</td>
<td>895 425,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2 720 453,4</td>
<td>1 654 428,5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2 393 619,0</td>
<td>1 241 517,0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2 949 485,0</td>
<td>1 683 851,4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3 143 678,1</td>
<td>1 739 436,4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>3 307 009,6</td>
<td>1 825 236,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>3 684 393,2</td>
<td>2 047 580,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>4 070 916,8</td>
<td>2 249 166,9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*From 2010 to 2017, the data were formed in accordance with the methodology for calculating the gross output of products/services of agriculture, forestry and fisheries*, approved by the order of the Chairman of the Committee on statistics of the Ministry of national economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 9, 2015 № 175 [14, 5].

**Source:** statistics Committee of the Ministry of national economy.

**Conclusions.** Thus, the aim of the development of agribusiness management system is the sustainable development of all its industries and sectors. At the same time, the sustainable development of agricultural production consists in the effective reproduction of material, labor, land and financial resources, the implementation of technological improvement, ensuring the preservation of the environment, which together leads to the satisfaction of the need for agricultural products and food security. The implementation of the proposed directions for the management of the development of agro-industrial complex in Kazakhstan will create conditions for the formation of small businesses as a major participant in the agricultural production system on the basis of cooperation, expanding their production capabilities and improving the quality of products [17].

Increasing effective demand and improving the quality of life in rural areas will be the basis for stabilizing the processes of urbanization and improving the social security of rural residents.

The proposed approach to the reform of management of the agricultural sector, involves the need to take into account the specifics of the industry, epistemological roots and impulses of its development. At the present stage, of course, the innovative vector of modernization of agriculture is very important. But in the development of the concept of development of the agricultural sector, it is necessary to correctly place the emphasis, both in the long and in the short term. It is planned to modernize the sphere of functioning of the agricultural sector in stages and with the correct target orientation. With this approach to the innovative modernization of production relations and productive forces of the agricultural sector of Kazakhstan, this direction will become a real, effective direction of competitive development of the national economy.

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**АГРООНЕРГЕКСПЕЦІЯ КЕШЕН ЖУЙЄСІНІ ДАМЫТУ БАСҚАРМАСЫ**

**Аннотация.** Макалада қызылсұл ұдерістері айырылған Қазақстан Республикасының агроонергекспеція кешенін (бұлда әрі-АҚ) дамытудын негізгі баяндары қарастырылады. Жаңа жаңандық қышқылды контекстінде әуе әуел аралык қызметтерін жеке дамытуға басымдық береді. Алдыңғы бең жылда әуел аралығы оңдірілу мен қайнау әдісі әрі-аралықтың негізі қоғамдық экономикалық өсімдік және әрі-аралық әдіс көрсетеді. Ал, әуел аралық қызметтерін құру әдісінің құрыққа әкімшілік әрі-аралыққа құрыққа әдіс көрсетеді. Қосылысты аралық қызметтер кезінде әуел құрыққа әкімшілігін құрыққа әдіс көрсетеді. Макалада әуел аралық қызметтер қосылыстық базар құйысын жетілдіру қызметін дамыту қоғамдық экономикалық қызметін дамытуға басым әуел аралық қызметтерін қоғамдық және әрі-аралық аралықтың қарастырылып, әуелдер құйысын құрыққа әдіс көрсетеді. Құрыққа әдіс көрсетеді. **Түйін сөздер:** агроонергекспеція кешені, әуел аралық қызмет, жаңылану, басқару, экономикалық әсу.
МАДИНА АЗЖАНОВА, ШЫНАР МУЛДОКАНОВА

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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ РАЗВИТИЕМ СИСТЕМЫ АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО КОМПЛЕКСА

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются основные направления развития агропромышленного комплекса (далее АПК) Республики Казахстан на фоне процессов глобализации. В контексте новой глобальной реальности приоритетное внимание уделяется ускоренному развитию сельскохозяйственного сектора. В ближайшие пять лет, производство и переработка сельскохозяйственной продукции должны стать основным источником диверсификации и драйвером экономического роста. Реализация новой роли сельского хозяйства позволит сбалансировать устойчивое развитие страны, повысить производительность труда и повысить уровень жизни большинства населения. Сельские жители, ведущие подсобные хозяйства, получат новые возможности для вовлечения в товарное производство за счет масштабной кооперации и адресной государственной поддержки. В статье рассмотрены основные пути совершенствования системы управления в области сельского хозяйства, оптимизация приоритетных направлений развития внешнеэкономической деятельности в эпоху глобализации.

Ключевые слова: агропромышленный комплекс, сельское хозяйство, глобализация, управление, экономический рост.

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