

**B.K. Nurmaganbetova<sup>1</sup>, A.B. Baimbetova<sup>2</sup>, Zh.A. Dulatbekova<sup>3</sup>, D.D. Karatayev<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>c.e.sc., acting associate professor Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda State University Kyzylorda;

<sup>2</sup>c.e.sc., associate professor L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana;

<sup>3</sup>c.e.sc., acting associate professor L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University Astana;

<sup>4</sup>master L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University Astana

nbeqzat@mail.ru, ase1\_baymbetova@mail.ru, d\_jann@mail.ru, didar.karatayev1@gmail.com

## DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IS A CRUCIAL FACTOR OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL-POLITICAL STABILITY OF OUR COUNTRY

**Abstract.** The article outlines the importance of development of agriculture as a key factor of economic and social-political stability of the country, its necessity and the ways of development. Our country is committed to entering into the 30 most competitive countries and joining the World Trade Organization and joining the Eurasian Union which imposes a great deal on agriculture sector of our country. Agriculture does not only provide production raw materials in the country, but also plays a major role in solving social problems along with sustainable economic development of the country. Therefore, it is necessary to upgrade the material and technical base with the advanced technologies for agriculture. The current structure of the agricultural production system is based on many forms and forms of production activities. Repair and maintenance of farm equipment and livestock farming equipment, logistics, transport services, agrochemical and veterinary services in the village, work with various moving mechanized groups in agricultural work, production services for agroformations. At present, there are quantitative and qualitative changes in these structures, particularly, repair is being built on a large number of machine-technological stations on commercial basis on the basis of moving mechanical units of technical enterprises and industrial production units of agro-industrial complex. The diversity of these production services contributes to the economic and social-political stability of the country, in particular, the problem of unemployment.

**Keywords.** The development of agriculture as the main sector of the economy has a crucial role in ensuring food security and expanding exports, and social and economic issues, including the problem of unemployment in regions.

Provision the country and other industries with raw materials is a key role of agriculture and make him as the main branch of the economy. Agricultural products are a real sector of material production in terms of global food and natural conditions. However, agriculture can have different economic characteristics in most of countries. That is, the level of agriculture specialization and productivity, and rapid development are different in terms of production.

Our country can be considered as a full-fledged agricultural specialist, as agriculture is the main sector of our country in two areas. In particular, it has the opportunity to grow and produce many types of crops, and to breed different types of cattle breeds. Agriculture is not only supplying raw materials to the country, but also plays a major role in solving social problems along with sustainable economic development of the country. However, agriculture needs sustainable development to address these issues. The issues for sustainable development are not satisfactory today. In developed countries, agriculture is characterized by the complexity of commodity agriculture. It develops on the basis of mechanization, chemistry, biotechnology and new selection methods. Agriculture is not a homogeneous sector in developing countries, for that reason it includes: the traditional sector (mainly small - scale farms), the modern sector (and also the organized farming and commercial farms).

At the same time, the country has a special place in cattle breeding and sheep breeding. Laws and concepts related to the development of these farms have been adopted already. These laws and concepts

can be considered as positive solutions. The picture below shows that the gross domestic product revenue from these types of farms increases year by year (Figure 1).

It is necessary to upgrade the material and technical base with advanced technologies for the integrated development of agriculture in Kazakhstan. The support from the state and the agro-industrial complex consolidation make a favorable forecast for the development of the country's agro-industrial complex. At present, there are more than 86 thousand enterprises in the agriculture of Kazakhstan and the most of them are small farms. By developing peasant farms, it is possible to increase the number of livestock and crop yields. The poultry farm has a unique place in the country. The fact that modern domestic poultry farms can not fully meet the domestic demand of the country as it is imported from abroad. Currently, there are about 81 poultry factories in our country.

The development of agriculture is an important source of social issues. The reason is that currently, agriculture is also interesting for young generation. It is increasing in Akmola, Almaty, Mangistau, Zhambyl, West Kazakhstan and Pavlodar oblasts. Among them: the highest number of employed people aged 25-29 and 30-34 years was observed in the younger age group.

2015-2016. the level of economic activity in the countryside has changed: agriculture, forestry and fisheries have grown in all regions of the country, and the number of workers in rural areas has decreased throughout the country.

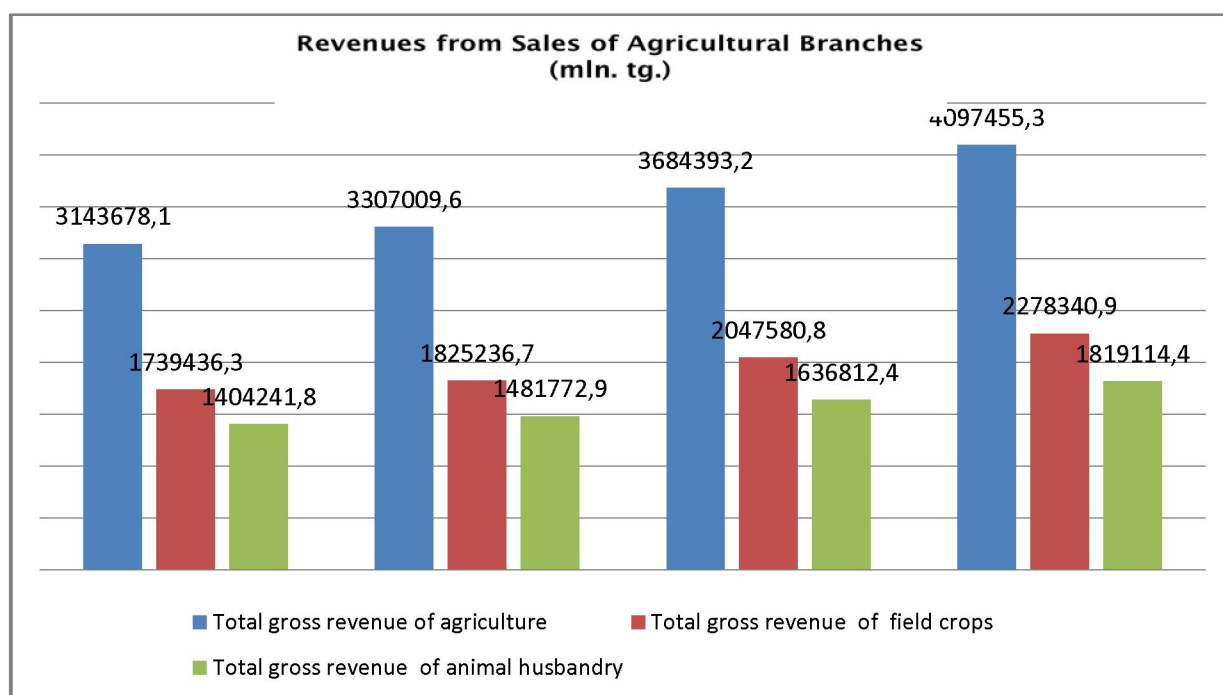


Figure 1 - Dynamics of revenues from total gross sales for agriculture between 2014-2017 [1].

Our country is committed to entering into the 30 most competitive countries and joining the World Trade Organization and joining the Eurasian Union. The development of the agrarian sector is important for the country's economic and social strategies. The positive decision of the development of agriculture is the result of the available resources and the proportion of the adequate growth of labor force in production expansion using natural resources, the decision to use the engineering infrastructure in the countryside, business development and entrepreneurship. The task of social stability and raising the country depends on the need to implement a comprehensive territorial development strategy. Taking into account the existing regional development strategies and appropriate strategic assessment of agriculture, it is needed to expand the development of agricultural infrastructure in rural areas and industrial infrastructural development of the regional system in the investment of enterprises and sectors of the economy. As well as it is important to strengthening spatial location of industrialization maps and schemes of interregional trade [2].

In order to improve the production and market infrastructure and industrial infrastructure through existing mechanisms and financial support, it is crucial to taking into account a full business infrastructure system and farming for the formulation of agricultural producers, machinery and equipment, technical support and business cooperation and processing. In general, it is planned to develop at the regional level with the participation of government agencies, business associations and organizations in the creation and delivery of agro-industrial production of complex for technical and technological production which will help for organization of competitive agricultural production and develop modern agricultural production. The specifics of agricultural production are in the development of rural infrastructure and the development of a multi-regional and international optimal production capacity which is based on the development of competitive and market-oriented domestic agricultural sectors. The development of these sectors, along with the unemployment problem in the region, will be a needed solution for socio-economic issues [3].

In accordance with the needs of agricultural enterprises, in the context of a reasonable professional orientation, the labor market should be enhanced to increase the involvement of the most active population and youth in economic activities which increases a work in relevant occupations and industries, and creation of decent working conditions in rural areas [4].

The strategy of diversification of agricultural production in addressing socio-economic problems of agriculture is based on a number of key features of services, which is related to the specific services of competitors. For successful implementation of this strategy, the enterprise determines available services to identify consumers needs and changes need to be made to meet consumers' satisfaction with their consumption. Such diversification will help a company to increase its profitability and will play a role in addressing socio-economic issues by increasing service and production volumes. The following requirements must be met for diversification of production and services:

- to produce high-quality products and increase the productivity of agricultural products, it is necessary qualitative specialists and provide with needed material-technical base;
- the need for new modern and effective technologies for agricultural production and transformation;
- increase the demand for supplementary business services, technical, communication, transportation possibilities;
- timely responding to management and technical staff knowledge, experience and skills as well as customer feedback and comments;
- postponing collateral obligations to customers, provide various discounts and payment method for a their work which can be also performed in the form of a loan.

In fulfilling these requirements, there is a demand for engineering technical personnel with the technical and technical staff at an enterprise when performing a large number of services. For this purpose, it is extremely needed to increase the possibility of attracting highly-qualified specialists, including the involvement of qualified specialists from nearby districts, villages, cities [5].

In performing the early market access to the services market, the service provider will be able to provide a competitive advantage that will increase its profit, reach the fastest growth rate. Depending on the specifications of the goods market, it is necessary to enter the market of new goods on the basis of innovation. The competitive advantage will be the opportunity to become a leader in long term strategy.

The ability of agricultural enterprises to meet certain needs of basic production forms the demand for production services. The demand for agricultural production services depends on the following factors: 1) the income level of material production; 2) the possibility of moving between production facilities used; 3) the number of enterprises engaged in the production of material goods; 4) the desire for news. Therefore, a competitive person in agriculture should take into account these factors. The public expenditure of agricultural enterprises forms the supply of production services, the number of services that can be marketed at the current prices. The demand for the consumer market in the production services market is a reason for the supply. The actual production activity offers a variety of flexibility. The main purpose of this is the law of the rarity and limitations of resources, but other factors can also be affected. Manufacturing services may vary depending on the following factors: 1) cost of economic resources; 2) level of technological development of industrial infrastructure enterprises; 3) the number of enterprises in

this area; 4) presence of factors stimulating entrepreneurial activity; 5) waiting for news. In addition, the structure of the organization of agricultural production infrastructure is purposefully focused on the functional, sectoral, spatial, organizational, managerial, periodic and social relations. The service structure in agriculture should ensure that production activities are carried out in accordance with the stages of production and commercial activities of the business entity. The branch structure organizes material and technical base with the types of production services in accordance with the division of the social work, based on the needs of business entities. The spatial structure reflects the location of the production infrastructure elements and the regional use of production services. Organizational and administrative structure describes the administrative and economic structure. The periodicity structure describes the efficient use of external or internal production infrastructure for a different period of time. For example, according to experts, transport services of external organizations will be more expensive by 20% in the first two years following the acquisition of own vehicles. However, in two years from the start of the car, in some cases, it is sometimes advantageous to purchase the services from specialized enterprises, as repair costs are usually higher than the cost of that service.

The social structure of workers is based on knowledge, income levels, etc. The structure shows the structure. As a result of the dialectical interaction of all aspects of the structural organization of industrial infrastructure in agriculture, it is a set of various economic contacts with a business entity. The internal organization of the production infrastructure system is a set of services and their relationships (relationships). One element of the system can be replaced by its internal features. However, in this case, the functional properties of the element remain the same, that is, there is no change in the structure [6]. The relationship between the structure of the production infrastructure and the functionality of the system can be characterized as follows: the more diverse industrial infrastructure is its functional capabilities. If the target function of the production infrastructure determines general (internal and external) conditions as the provision of technological process conditions, the technological process of the business entity will be determined by a set of subsidiary service providers. If we define the target function as the general condition of the entire enterprise, the internal organization of the production infrastructure will expand and traditional components will be complemented by industries that need market-based.

By raising the level of agricultural specialization in the country, we will not only solve the problem of agriculture, but will also be responsible for the development of the industry in the country as well as decreasing unemployment rate. For example, although we have an opportunity to grow fruits and cereals, our country still import these products from Uzbekistan and Tajikistan and elsewhere. Eventhoughthere are a huge chance for livestock breeding capacities in the country, we still can not enter the ranks of a high productivity of livestock countries. For example, India, Brazil, the United States, China, Russia and other countries are specialized in breeding cattle. Accordingly, among the countries that specialize in producing meat, these countries are included also. In this advanced experience, specialization in the development of production services in the agrarian market economy is a crucial component of the production of agricultural products.

ӘОЖ 364.025.003 (574.5)

**Б.К. Нурмаганбетова<sup>1</sup>, А. Б. Баймбетова<sup>2</sup>, Ж.А. Дулатбекова<sup>3</sup>, Д.Д. Каратаев<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Қорқыт Ата атындағы мемлекеттік университеті (Қызылорда, Қазақстан);

<sup>2</sup>Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті (Астана, Қазақстан);

<sup>3</sup>Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті (Астана, Қазақстан);

<sup>4</sup>Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті (Астана, Қазақстан)

#### **АУЫЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫН ДАМУ ТУРАҚТЫЛЫҒЫНЫҢ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ЖӘНЕ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-САЯСИ ТҰРАҚТЫЛЫҒЫНЫҢ ШЕШУШІ ФАКТОРЫ**

**Аннотация.** Мақалада ауыл шаруашылығын дамыту еліміздің экономикалық және әлеуметтік-саяси тұрақтылығының шешуші факторы ретіндегі маңызын, қажеттілігі мен дамыту жолдарын ұсынған. Еліміз 30

бәсекелі елдердің қатарына кіруге ұмтылуы және Әлемдік Сауда Ұйымына кіруі, Еуразиялық Одаққа мүшелікке енуі ауыл шаруашылығына үлкен міндетті жүктеп отыр. Ауыл шаруашылығы елімізде тек өндірісті шикізатпен ғана қамтамасыз етуді жүзеге асырмайды, сонымен қатар еліміздің тұрақты экономикалық дамуымен қатар әлеуметтік мәселелерінде шешуде рөлі жоғары. Сондықтан ауыл шаруашылығына қажетті озық технологиялармен материалдық-техникалық базаны жаңартып отыруы қажет. Ауыл шаруашылығы өндіріс жүйесі қазіргі ұйымдастыру-басқару құрылымы өндірістік қызметтің көптеген түрлері мен нысандарынан қалыптасқан. Ауыл шаруашылығы техника мен мал шаруашылығы фермаларының жабдықтарын жөндеу және техникалық қызмет көрсету, материалдық техникалық жабдықтау, көліктік қызмет көрсету, ауылдағы агрохимиялық және малдәрігерлік қызмет, егін шаруашылығы жұмыстарын жүргізу барысында түрлі қозғалмалы механикаландырылған топтармен жұмыс жүргізу, агроқұрылымдарға өндірістік қызмет көрсету. Қазіргі уақытта берілген құрылымдарда сандық және сапалық өзгерулердің болуын атап айтқанда, жөндеу техникалық кәсіпорындардың қозғалмалы механикалық бөлімшелерінің және агроөнеркәсіп кешенінің инфрақұрылымдың өндірістік бөлімшелерінің негізінде коммерциялық негізде шаруашылықтарға қызмет көрсететін кең ауқымды жұмыс атқаратын машина-технологиялық бекеттерде құрылуда. Аталған өндірістік қызметтердің көптүрлілігі еліміздің экономикалық және әлеуметтік-саяси тұрақтылығында, атап айтқанда жұмыссыздық мәселесін шешуде үлес қосуда.

**Түйін сөздер:** Ауыл шаруашылығының экономиканың негізгі саласы ретіндегі дамуы азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз етуге және экспорттың ауқымын кеңейтуге және аймақтағы жұмыссыздық мәселесімен қоса, әлеуметтік-экономикалық мәселелерді шешуші рөлге ие.

УДК 364.025. 003 (574.5)

**Б.К. Нурмаганбетова<sup>1</sup>, А.Б. Баймбетова<sup>2</sup>, Ж.А. Дулатбекова<sup>3</sup>, Д.Д. Каратаев<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Кызылординский государственный университет имени Коркытата (Кызылорда, Казахстан);

<sup>2</sup>Евразийский национальный университет имени Л.Н. Гумилева (Астана, Казахстан);

<sup>3</sup>Евразийский национальный университет имени Л.Н. Гумилева (Астана, Казахстан);

<sup>4</sup>Евразийский национальный университет имени Л.Н. Гумилева (Астана, Казахстан)

## **РАЗВИТИЕ СЕЛЬСКОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ КАК ФАКТОР ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ И СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ СТРАНЫ**

**Аннотация.** В статье рассматривается развитие сельского хозяйства как ключевой фактор экономической и социально-политической стабильности страны и пути их развития. Наша страна планирует вступление в 30 наиболее конкурентоспособных стран, вступила в Всемирную торговую организацию и в Евразийский союз. Сельское хозяйство не только обеспечивает производство сырья в стране, но и играет важную роль в решении социальных проблем наряду с устойчивым экономическим развитием страны. Поэтому необходимо модернизировать материально-техническую базу передовыми технологиями, необходимыми для сельского хозяйства. Нынешняя структура системы сельскохозяйственного производства основана на многих формах и формах производственной деятельности. Ремонт и техническое обслуживание сельхозтехники и оборудования для животноводства, логистики, транспортных услуг, агрохимических и ветеринарных служб в селе, работа с различными движущимися механизированными группами в сельскохозяйственных работах, производственные услуги для агроформирования. В настоящее время в этих структурах происходят количественные и качественные изменения, в частности, ремонт строится на большом количестве машинно-технологических станций на коммерческой основе на основе движущихся механических узлов технических предприятий и промышленных производств агропромышленного комплекса. Разнообразие этих производственных услуг способствует экономической и социально-политической стабильности в стране, в частности, проблемы безработицы.

**Ключевые слова.** Развитие сельского хозяйства как основного сектора экономики играет решающую роль в обеспечении продовольственной безопасности и расширении экспорта, а также социально-экономических проблем, включая проблему безработицы в регионе.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Official site of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan [Electronic fund].-Available at:[http://www.akorda.kz/kz/officialdocuments/strategies\\_and\\_programs](http://www.akorda.kz/kz/officialdocuments/strategies_and_programs)
- [2] A. Baltabayeva, Stefan Dyrka (2019). Crisis management economy of processing enterprises of agroindustrial complex of Kazakhstan. News of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Series of social and human sciences. ISSN 2224-5294 <https://doi.org/10.32014/2019.2224-5294.32> Volume 1, Number 323 (2019), 212 – 217
- [3] Agrarian Sector in the United States at the end of 20th Century. M.: RITS «Pilgrim». 1997.
- [4] Strategy oversight: Book / on edition. V.V. Kulinova. -M.: Politizdat, 1986. -255 p.
- [5] Terekhov A.B. The free trade: the analysis of the foreign countries. - M.: Economics, 1998. - 190 p.
- [6] Bolt G. J Practical guides for management of sales. - M.: Economics, 1990. – 271p
- [7] Nailya K. Nurlanova, Anel A. Kireyeva, Rashid M. Ruzanov / Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business Vol 4 No2 (2017) 37-44 37 Print ISSN: 2288-4637 / Online ISSN 2288-4645 Evaluation of Economic Potential and Level of Concentration of the Regions of Kazakhstan Received: March 8, 2017. Revised: April 25, 2017. Accepted: May 2, 2017. doi:10.13106/jafeb.2017.vol4.no2.37
- [8] Sagiyeva, R.; Zhuparova, A.; Ruzanov, R.; Doszhan, R.; Askerov, A. 2018. Intellectual input of development by knowledge-based economy: problems of measuring in countries with developing markets, *Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Issues* 6(2): 711-728. [https://doi.org/10.9770/jesi.2018.6.2\(17\)](https://doi.org/10.9770/jesi.2018.6.2(17))
- [9] Kosherbayeva N. A., Abdreimova K., Kosherba G., Anuarbek A. Synthesis of achievements of world mankind in humanity pedagogy. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences* 89, 2013. P.886-889. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.950>
- [10] Kassymova, G. K., Arpentieva, M. R., Kosherbayeva, A. N., Triyono, M. B., Sangilbayev S. O., Kenzhaliyev B. K. (2019). Science, education & cognitive competence based on e-learning. *Bulletin of the National academy of sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan*, 2019, (1), pp. 269–278. <https://doi.org/10.32014/2019.2518-1467.31>
- [11] Alibekova, G., Panzabekova, A., Satpayeva, Z., Abilkayir, N. //IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science/IOP Conf. Series: Earth and Environmental Science 177 (2018) 012010 (Web of Science Conference Proceedings Index и Scopus). DOI:10.1088/1755-1315/177/1/012010
- [12] T. Azatbek, A. Panzabekova, L. Bekenova, Zh. Yegizbyeva. The share of drug trafficking in Kazakhstan's GDP: methods for evaluation / *Economic Annals-XXI* (2017), 166(7-8), C. 31-36(Scopus). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21003/ea.V166-06>
- [13] Khalitova M.M., Praliev G.S., Panzabekova A.Z., Andreeva Z.M., Dzhubaliyeva Z.A. Financial instruments of state regulation industrial and innovative development of Kazakhstan economy. *Life Sci J* 2014;11(10s):369-378. (ISSN:1097-8135). <http://www.lifesciencesite.com.70>
- [14] Khalitova M.M., Panzabekova A.Z., Berstembayeva R. K. Government debt of Kazakhstan under conditions of the global financial system's instability. *Life Sci J* 2014;11(4s):354-35]. (ISSN:1097-8135). <http://www.lifesciencesite.com.63>