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**DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS
OF AGRICULTURE IN KAZAKHSTAN**

Abstract. This article reveals the importance of the development of agriculture as one of the most necessary sectors of the national economy of Kazakhstan, as the living standard and welfare of the population largely depend on the development of agriculture: the size and structure of nutrition, per capita income, consumption of goods and services, the current state, and the prospects for the development of agriculture.

The main goal and tasks of the state program for the development of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2015-2021 are considered, the expected results of this sector, in particular the increase in livestock productivity by 40% and crop production by 30%, as well as the sevenfold increase in the number of recipients of state support, 67 to 500,000 agricultural producers. The article also identifies the problems and suggests the priority tasks for the effective development of agriculture at the state level.

Key words: agriculture, agriculture, crop production, livestock, state support, investments in agrarian sector, harvesting, production, agribusiness, state program.

Kazakhstan is a country with strong agriculture traditions. Agriculture in our region is a major part of the population. Today 43% of the population lives in rural areas. The level of agricultural production depends on the well-being of not only those who work in this area but also those who are linked to it. In other words, the standard of living of the majority of Kazakhstanis is related to agricultural production.

Kazakhstan is one of the largest countries in the world. In the grain-producing regions, hard wheat varieties with high gluten are mainly grown. This wheat that has a huge demand on the world market [1, 2].

The area of agricultural land in Kazakhstan is 215 million hectares or more than 4% of the worldwide area. In addition to Australia and Canada, Kazakhstan is one of the main places in the world for access to arable land per capita. The total grain crops occupy an area of 18 million hectares. 12 million hectares are allocated for wheat, the gross harvest of which is 600 000 tons. The result of growing corn yields eighty quintals per hectare [3, 4].

A variety of climatic conditions and soils allows our country to compete in various fields, such as wheat, rice, oilseeds, fodder crops, meat and dairy products. Kazakhstan also practices the cultivation of rice, buckwheat, rape, soy, oats, cotton, sugar beet, vegetables, and fruits.

The traditional branch of agriculture is livestock. It gives people food and raw materials to the light industry.

In the northern part of the country pigs and dairy cattle predominate. In the southern part, meat cattle, sheep, horse and camel breeding developed. In the west and east, the breeding of horses and beef cattle are located. The bird products are distributed almost equally in all regions [5, 6].

To summarize, 2016 was marked by growth in the agrarian sector. The volume of gross agricultural production for the given period reached 3.4 trillion, the volume index was 4.5% compared with the same period of last year.

During this period, the growth of investments in the agricultural sector was equal to 48% or 228 billion tenge. Compared to the previous year, with the same period of investment, when the volume was 148 billion [7, 8].

Gross harvest of grain scored 23.7 million tons in bunker weight. That is 3.9 million tons more than last year. The average yield composed 15.4 centners per hectare. 3.6 million tons of vegetables and 2.2 million tons of melons were prepared, which is 511 thousand tons more than last year.

In the regions, livestock, milk, and meat increased by 1.3%, 3.1%, and 3.5%, respectively.

For the first time over the past 20 years, sugar beet was planted in the North Kazakhstan region. As a result, they collected 14 thousand tons, 350 tons per hectare, which is above the national average level of 15% [9, 10].

In accordance with the State program for the development of the agro-industrial complex in 2015-2021, the productivity of livestock production is expected to grow by 40% and crop production by 30%, as well as an increase in the coverage of state support recipients by seven times from 67 to 500 000 agricultural producers.

In 2021, the total agricultural output is predicted to increase by 30% (1 trillion tenge), that is from 3.3 to 4.3 trillion tenge. The agrarian marketing plan will attract more than 1,200 cooperatives, it is supposed that at least 500,000 personal subsidiary farms will be combined [11, 12].

2016 has shown extreme weather conditions in many areas of our country. This year was significant for the owners of farms because the weather was a guide to changes that global climate can bring. In other words, it should be borne in mind that such weather, perhaps, may become the norm. In this case, we must take steps to introduce new agricultural technologies in the field of irrigation, land development, all agrotechnical activities in a shorter time, which will require better equipment. Also, it is necessary to pay attention to the seed stock by selecting the most suitable crops.

Despite all the difficulties, an excellent harvest of all kinds of our crops has been collected. Among them, there are such kinds, as cereals, soybeans, corn, sunflower, apples, grapes, and sufficient feedstock. It was slightly easier for cereals because it was rainy at the beginning of the spike rise, after which all of the grass was in the fields. Grasses crushed cereals, and they were milled together into coils and a rare quality feed was obtained. Where there was not a lot of grass, they could harvest a good crop of cereals. Due to heavy rains in the autumn, they did not have time to collect the sunflower and soya [13, 14].

Serious consideration should be given to global climate change and its impact on the country's agriculture at the government level.

2016 was full of events that affected the national agrarian sector. The first half of 2016 can be called as one of the longest periods in terms of its attractiveness for investment. The agrarian potential, especially on the export side, the most favorable direction and the investment subsector, has been discussed several times and at all levels. It is especially pleasant that our investors who have their own funds or access (oil and gas, metals and mining, financial sector) formed the bulk, foreign investors also arrived at the country, and farms often visit and offer to cooperate.

A significant role in this issue is played by the stability of state policy of the Ministry of Agriculture and KazAgro. They would suggest appropriate methods for creating favorable conditions for doing business in this area [15, 16].

The most successful instruments are investment subsidies (reimbursement of costs), including subsidies for the purchase of agricultural machinery, introduced in 2016 to replace ineffective subsidies per hectare. They reduced interest rates on market loans to soft loans, preferential KazAgro for small and medium-sized farmers, for livestock: Sybaga, Kulan, Altyn Asyk, stipulated by corresponding master plans for each industry.

It is also interesting to note that in 2016 joint work in the agro-food sector with our neighbor China began to intensify. More than 30 delegations from the Chinese and Kazakh sides participated in the establishment of bilateral relations, as well as a meeting of state heads in Beijing, where issues of our environmentally friendly products in China were ensured, and joint projects in the agricultural sector were discussed. In 2016, Chinese investors built and commissioned vegetable oil production factory in the North Kazakhstan region [17, 18].

In this regard, the participation of the media in publications on the joint work of Kazakhstan and China coincided with changes in the Land Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. For these reasons, unauthorized rallies were held, after which the president imposed a moratorium on the amendment.

The agricultural industry is now perceived as a possible factor in the national economy, and only one that demonstrates sustainable growth in 2016 compared to other industries that have been stagnant. More authority is given to the Minister of Agriculture, adding the title of Deputy Prime Minister. This had been expected for a long time in the current reality of managing the processes in the country.

The arrival of the new Minister of Agriculture allowed many market participants to hope for a solution of 'chronic' problems, such as constant underfinancing of the industry, global solution to veterinary problems, and further increase in the attractiveness of investment in the industry.

The activities of the new minister marked a shift in the priorities of state policy. Nowadays, the government's policy is aimed to revitalize small businesses in rural areas by providing loans and grants to private farm cooperatives and to cover the maximum number of subsidies for farmers by reducing the threshold requirements for subsidies and other tasks, as reflected in the concept of the new state program AIC 2017-2021. The task is complicated by the fact that the financing of the new program will be implemented in the approved budget, which in the past was insufficient to solve all problems. The reserve increases the criteria for grant recipients and improves their effectiveness, increases the possibility of their production and strengthens control over their intended use, in particular by automating and adjusting monitoring by crops [19, 20].

In general, 2016 was a difficult year for the agricultural sector. Weather conditions did not allow farms to collect high-quality crops due to the fact that a large amount of rainfall led to a huge number of hogweeds in the fields.

Despite the fact, for example, for companies involved in the year of milk production, it was quite good, because they did not need to feed animals by a high-quality harvest.

Certainly, it would be better to have comfortable climatic conditions for agricultural production. However, it is more important what kind of changes in legislation will be. In particular, with regard to subsidizing the industry. These could be correct amendments and the preservation of existing norms that will allow the agriculture of Kazakhstan to grow.

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Аннотация. Бұл мақалада Қазақстанның халық шаруашылықтағы ең қажетті салаларының бірі ретіндегі ауыл шаруашылығы дамуының маңыздылығы айқындалған, себебі ауыл шаруашылықтың дамуы халықтың тұрмыс деңгейі мен әл-ауқатына әсерін тигізеді: тамақтану мөлшері мен құрылымы, жан басына шаққандағы табыс, тауарлар мен қызметтерді тұтыну, сонымен қатар мақалада ауыл шаруашылықтың қазіргі жағдайы мен дамыту перспективалары да қарастырылған.

Мақалада 2015-2021 жылдарға арналған Қазақстан Республикасының агроөнеркәсіптік кешенін дамытудың мемлекеттік бағдарламасының негізгі мақсаты мен міндеттері, осы саладан күтілетін нәтижелері, атап айтқанда, мал шаруашылығының өнімділігін 40%-ға және өсімдік шаруашылығы өндірісін 30%-ға арттыруы, сондай-ақ мемлекеттік қолдаудың алушыларының жеті есе өсімі, 67-500 мың ауыл шаруашылығы тауарын өндірушілері туралы да айтылған. Мақалада, сондай-ақ осы саланың дамуына әсер ететін проблемалары да айқындалған және мемлекеттік деңгейде ауыл шаруашылығын тиімді дамытудың басым міндеттерін ұсынылған.

Түйін сөздер: ауыл шаруашық, ауылшаруашылық өнімдері, өсімдік шаруашылығы, мал шаруашылығы, мемлекеттік қолдау, аграрлық секторға инвестициялар, егін жинау, өндіріс, агробизнес, мемлекеттік бағдарлама.

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Аннотация. В данной статье раскрывается важность развития сельского хозяйства, как одной из самых необходимых отраслей народного хозяйства Казахстана, так как от развития сельского хозяйства во многом зависят жизненный уровень и благосостояние населения: размер и структура питания, среднедушевой доход, потребление товаров и услуг, также проведен анализ современного состояния, определены перспективы развития сельского хозяйства.

В статье рассматриваются основная цель и задачи государственной программы развития агропромышленного комплекса Республики Казахстан на 2015-2021 годы, ожидаемые результаты данной отрасли, в частности повышения продуктивности животноводства на 40% и растениеводства на 30%, так же увеличение охвата получателей господдержки в семь раз, с 67 до 500 000 сельхозтоваропроизводителей. Также в статье определены проблемы и предложены приоритетные задачи по эффективному развитию сельского хозяйства на государственном уровне.

Ключевые слова: сельское хозяйство, КазАгро, сельхозтовары, растениеводство, животноводство, господдержка, инвестиции в аграрном секторе, урожай, производство, АПК, государственная программа.

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