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MAIN WAYS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Abstract. The socio-economic development of regions depends on the country's strategic goals. Modern Kazakhstan is characterized by a high degree of openness of the regional economy, which is manifested in the tendency to interconnect the country's regions, which are parts of the economic system.

The article considers the provisions on the economic essence of the transfer of innovations to agricultural production, which is a set of organizational and economic relations that arise between producers of scientific and technical products, structures that perform transfer actions in the field of innovative support of agricultural production, and consumers of innovations – rural producers. Noted that the innovation process in the agricultural sector is a constant and continuous flow of turning technical and technological ideas into new technologies or its individual components and bringing them to use directly in production in order to obtain qualitatively new products. In Kazakhstan, there is a large multi – profile holding Baiserke-agro (Almaty region), LLP "Agrofirma "NurAgro", LLP "TZHN I K" and LLP "Kanat"(Almaty region), which are part of the holding "national agro-industrial company" with the production of products sold in the markets of Almaty, exported to Russia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan. LLP members of the national agro-industrial company holding company widely use Russian and Israeli equipment, special pumps, filters and other water installations in drip irrigation technologies that allow efficient and economical use of irrigation water, which provides increased productivity, reduced production costs, and improved product quality. The experience of creating various innovative and innovative consulting centers is considered: the special zone "Park of innovative technologies", on the territory of which the Technopark "Alatau" LLP operates. Almaty, which is one of 8 technoparks, "Regional Technopark of Astana, "Technopark " Algorithm", Uralsk, etc.

Key words: region, growth, production, innovation, experience, development, agriculture, industry, growth, conditions.

Introduction. The strategy of socio-economic development of the region depends to a large extent on the justification and adoption of performance benchmarks and strategic goals. In turn, the achievement of strategic goals is determined by the development level of competition, all forms of ownership of participants, efficient use of all types of resources, restructuring the economy, advancing development of processing and high-tech industries, strengthening the motivation to work, increase of volumes of attraction of local and foreign investments in the national economy [1].

In all countries of the world, regions have different levels of socio - economic development due to different geographical location, natural and climatic conditions, demographic situation, history of development, and other factors. Each state strives to improve living standards in backward regions, i.e. to pursue regional policies aimed at equalizing conditions and increasing their level of development.

Modern Kazakhstan is characterized by a high degree of openness of the regional economy. there is an increasing tendency to interconnectedness and interdependence of the country's regions, which are parts of the global economic system.

In addition, economic growth in Kazakhstan is mainly associated with the advanced development of the commodity sector. If the commodity regions are experiencing stabilization and even some growth,

then the regions developed in the past with qualified personnel and high population density are characterized by a decline in production, which makes it difficult for them to move to market relations. As a result, the socio-economic differentiation of Kazakhstan's regions is increasing, which is becoming increasingly difficult to overcome.

The heterogeneity of the country's territory on various grounds or the large extent of the territory from the point of view of certain purposes of study or practical activity makes it necessary to divide this territory into parts - regions.

At the level of each region, a clear organizational-driven innovation system should be formed, where each element is characterized by specific functions, internal and external links, and should carry out its activities in accordance with the strategy and objectives of the entire system.

Research methodology. In order for innovations to reach the end user as quickly as possible, various mechanisms have been developed by world practice. First: transfer of innovations – transfer of scientific and technical knowledge and experience. The second mechanism is related to independent actions of developers of innovations to bring them to the end user.

Transfer acts as the main form of innovation promotion and includes licensing; transfer of patents, technical documentation, know-how, and technological information related to the acquisition or leasing of equipment; information exchange at seminars, symposiums, and exhibitions; and it engineering.d.

The economic essence of the transfer of innovations to agricultural production is a set of organizational and economic relations that arise between producers of scientific and technical products, structures that perform transfer actions in the field of innovative support of agricultural production, and consumers of innovations – rural producers, and the organizational and economic mechanism for the transfer of innovations reflects the totality of methods and forms of innovative activity to ensure the promotion of innovative products from the carrier (developer, owner) to the consumer [2].

It should be noted that the innovation process in the agricultural sector is a constant and continuous flow of turning technical and technological ideas into new technologies or its individual components and bringing them to use directly in production in order to obtain qualitatively new products.

Research results. NurAgro Agrofirma LLP, TZHN I K LLP and Kanat LLP (Almaty region), members of the national agro-industrial company holding. products that are sold in Almaty markets are exported to Russia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan. LLP members of the holding company use Russian and Israeli equipment, special pumps, filters and other water installations for drip irrigation technology, which allow not only efficient but also economical use of irrigation water, which makes it possible to increase labor productivity, reduce production costs, and improve product quality.

A large multi – profile holding company Baiserke-agro (Almaty region) operates in Kazakhstan. One of the key areas of its activity is cattle breeding and subsequent processing of the obtained dairy products. this area of work is robotic. The farm is equipped with the latest robotic milkers. Six companies in Kazakhstan have implemented similar technology. The cows, feeling that the time has come, go to a special paddock, where the robot performs automatic cleaning and laser diagnostics of the cow's udder, feeds and while the cow is eating, collects milk, adjusting to the physiological characteristics of the animal.

This method of collecting milk is recognized all over the world as the most sparing, because during it the cows do not experience stress, the cows like the milking process so much that they run into the pen once again, but the robot does not allow them. Thanks to the special sensors that the cows wear around their necks, the robot is accurate to the minute milking time. The acquisition of robot milkmaids allowed the farm not only to significantly reduce the number of staff, but also significantly increased the yield. Milkmaid robots are not the only innovation that this holding company has.

In the fields, initially on an experimental basis, then on a regular basis, an innovative subsurface irrigation system was introduced. Its fundamental difference is that the hose that supplies water is placed at a depth of 40 cm, the moisture goes directly to the root of the plant and does not get to the weeds, as a result, corn yields 120 - 140 quintals per hectare, which is 4 times more than the indicators taken before the introduction of the technology [3].

The success of any agricultural enterprise depends directly on the synthesis of science and production. Therefore, as the agricultural holding developed, it was decided to create its own laboratory and sign a Memorandum of cooperation with 3 major research institutes of the Republic. You don't need

to submit samples to the city laboratory to check the quality of products or to monitor the health of livestock. Thanks to the latest equipment, analyses are carried out on the spot in a few minutes.

In Karaganda, production and Assembly of automated and hydroponic plants for sprouting fodder barley has been established. Due to the lack of pasture land or an aggressive climate, a number of European countries and the UAE are actively implementing this technology. In Kazakhstan, hydroponic installations have not yet become so widespread.

In the regions of Kazakhstan, there is experience in creating various innovative and innovative consulting centers. One of these centers can be considered a special zone "Park of innovative technologies" - on the territory of the Park operates Technopark "Alatau" LLP in Almaty, which is one of 8 technoparks," Regional Technopark in Astana, "Technopark " Algorithm", Uralsk, etc.

Innovation centers have also been created: the Korean-Kazakh center for technological cooperation, the Kazakh-French center for technology transfer, and the Kazakhstan technology transfer network. It should be noted that Kazakhstan successfully operates the "Innovation quality center", created for the purpose of developing in Kazakhstan the work on preparing business entities for the implementation and certification of management systems or integrated management system based on national and international standards ISO and OHSAS. Consultants and experts of the company have been trained in various programs in the field of quality management - in the training center of the company DQS, "Bureau Veritas Quality International", "MoodyInternational", the Academy of standardization, certification and Metrology of the Russian Federation, as well as in RSE "Kazinst" and have the appropriate international and national certificates.

Improvement of transfer activities will enhance the quality of innovative services to accelerate the modernization and improve the technological, economic, social and environmental efficiency of production in agriculture, sustainability of enterprises that will contribute to stable development of regional economies will ipredict impetus to the development of foreign economic activity in the agricultural sector [4].

One of the directions is the creation of Kazakh-Russian joint centers of agricultural innovation for cooperation in the field of mutual investments, the functioning of cross-border joint ventures, building production chains, providing high-quality transport and logistics infrastructure. Kazakhstan is completing the construction of the Western Europe – Western China corridor through Russia. [5]this could create centers for expanding food supplies using the resources of the Eurasian development Bank. of the Bank's 12 projects financed this year, 10 are in agriculture.

Kazakhstan has adopted the state program "Digital Kazakhstan", which is strategically important for the country, to prepare the economy for the fourth industrial revolution. In Aktobe region, a pilot project "farmers service Center" is being implemented using digital technologies. Within the framework of the project, a single electronic database of sold livestock was introduced, an auction was organized and a platform for selling live cattle and agricultural equipment was organized. Representatives of financial institutions that provide state support to rural producers will also be located there. The region is actively implementing elements of digitalization in agriculture: farms of "Aktep" LLP and "ice" LLP are fully automated, special sensors allow monitoring the average daily weight gain of animals, their activity and General health indicators. New technologies are used for sowing and harvesting.

A number of state programs aimed at improving the socio-economic development of the region and its economic progress in the context of the country are being actively implemented in the regions of Kazakhstan. In the East Kazakhstan region, over the 8 months of 2019, the volume of production in the mining industry increased by 73% compared to the corresponding period of 2018 and amounted to 309.4 billion tenge.

East Kazakhstan has a powerful mineral resource base: multicomponent polymetallic ores.. In addition, there are deposits of tin, tantalum, titanium, magnesium, Nickel and cobalt. Large mining enterprises of the region: KAZ Minerals Aktogay LLP, Bakyrchikskoye mining enterprise LLP, Vostoksvetmet LLP, Taskara LLP, Satpaevskoye mining and processing enterprise LLP, Gornyak prospectors ' Artel LLP.

The agro-industrial complex of the region is being developed in accordance with the State program for the development of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017-2021.

The volume of gross agricultural output for January-August 2019 amounted to 245.4 billion tenge, which is 13% more than in 2018. Gross output of crop production amounted to 44.2 billion tenge,

livestock 201 billion tenge. Investments in fixed capital of agriculture for the 8 months of 2019 amounted to 17.4 billion tenge, an increase of 30.5% over the same period in 2018.

East Kazakhstan region is one of the three leaders in the production of meat and milk in the country. In a region where animal husbandry is the leading sector of agriculture, strengthening the feed base is of paramount importance. Therefore, an important place is given to the creation and introduction of new highly productive varieties of perennial grasses into production. For further intensification of feed production, they must meet international standards and be adapted to local conditions.

The volume of gross agricultural output for January-August 2019 amounted to 245.4 billion tenge, which is 13% more than in 2018, the gross output of crop production amounted to 44.2 billion tenge, livestock 201 billion tenge. The volume of commodity products of the food and processing industry in January-August of this year amounted to 87.3 billion tenge, the volume of exports of processed agricultural products for the seven months of 2019 amounted to \$39.4 million, which is lower than the level of 2018.

In January-August 2019, 158.1 thousand tons of meat of all types of livestock and poultry in live weight were produced, compared to 2018, 226 tons of meat were exported. Rural producers of the region signed contracts for the supply of 1,600 tons of meat to the Republic of Uzbekistan and China by the end of the year. In order to develop irrigated agriculture in the region, a state investment project is being implemented jointly with the Asian development Bank to restore popular irrigated lands with a total suspended area of 82.2 thousand hectares [6].

The agricultural experimental station in the region has bred a new variety of esparzet "Shygys", which is characterized by stress resistance, increased productivity, and adapted to local soil and climate conditions. Cultivation of Shygys esparzet was carried out using biotechnology in the dry-steppe zone, which is typical for the main livestock areas of the region.

Extensive natural pastures in Kazakhstan allow for relatively low costs to keep sheep, which helps to reduce the cost of wool. Thanks to this, washed wool and its processing products are competitive on the world market and can become a significant source of export revenue, as evidenced by the experience of Australia and New Zealand, which specialize in the production of the most valuable types of wool - fine and fine-wool and made wool and its processing products one of the main sources of income [7].

In Kazakhstan, fine-wool sheep in the pre-reform period developed in the East Kazakhstan, Almaty, Zhambyl, South Kazakhstan regions, the establishment of regional clusters, covering the enterprises specialized in the breeding of fine sheep, procurement of wool, fodder, providing veterinary services, primary processing of wool, manufacturing tops, yarns, fabrics, blankets, the manufacture of meat products, leather, meat and bone meal, medical raw materials and raw materials for the cosmetic industry (lanolin), distribution and trading companies, and scientific-research institutes.

The country's first robotic dairy farm has been launched in the East Kazakhstan region (Bobrovka village, Glubokovsky district). This is the first stage of the project "Organization of a robotic dairy farm", included in the Program of agricultural development for 2013-2020 "Agribusiness-2020".

The project worth 905 million tenge is financed by the East Kazakhstan enterprise Vostok-Moloko LLP. The farm has been completely reconstructed and modernized. The French system of automated and robotic control of the de Laval dairy herd is installed here.

The work is performed by the car system: feeds, cares for, milks, monitors the health and well-being of cows. The robotic system allowed to significantly increase the milk yield of cows, the quality of milk is high. Loose, boxed animal keeping was used, and the feed base was organized with the introduction of irrigation systems in crop production. The farm contains 360 heads, and in the near future it is planned to increase the milking herd to 1000 heads.

This unique project of the agro-industrial complex in the next 5 years will allow to increase the initial number of dairy herds by 8 times and receive 2.5 thousand tons of milk annually. The expected profit from the sale of dairy products is 262 million tenge of feedlots and 230 breeding farms. It is planned to create 4 more dairy farms and 10 feedlots. Vostok-Moloko produces more than 40 types of dairy products for the markets of Kazakhstan and Russia. In 2019, 3 dairy farms for 700 heads were built in the region, 5 MTF for 1100 heads is planned to be reconstructed, and 10 milk collection points have been created.

Conclusion. Socio-economic development of regions depends on the country's strategic goals. Modern Kazakhstan is characterized by a high degree of openness of the regional economy, which is

manifested in the tendency to interconnect the country's regions, which are parts of the economic system. The essence of the transfer of innovations to agricultural production is a set of organizational and economic relations that arise between producers of scientific and technical products, structures that perform transfer actions in the field of innovative support of agricultural production, and consumers of innovations – rural producers. The innovation process in the agricultural sector is a constant and continuous flow of turning technical and technological ideas into new technologies or its individual components and bringing them to use directly in production in order to obtain qualitatively new products.

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ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ДАМУДЫҢ НЕГІЗГІ ЖОЛДАРЫ

Аннотация. Өңірлердің әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуы елдің стратегиялық мақсаттарына байланысты. Қазіргі Қазақстан үшін экономикалық жүйенің бөліктері болып табылатын ел өңірлерінің өзара байланысы үрдістерінде көрініс табатын өңірлер экономикасының ашықтығының жоғары дәрежесі тән.

Ғылыми-техникалық өнімді өндірушілер, ауылшаруашылығы өндірісін инновациялық қамтамасыз ету саласында трансферттік әрекеттерді жүзеге асыратын құрылымдар және ауылшаруашылығы тауарларын өндірушілер арасында туындайтын ұйымдық-экономикалық қатынастардың жиынтығын білдіретін ауылшаруашылығы өндірісіне инновациялар трансфертінің экономикалық мәні туралы ережелер қаралды. Аграрлық сектордағы инновациялық үдеріс техникалық және технологиялық идеяларды жаңа технологияларға немесе оның жекелеген құрамдас бөліктеріне айналдыру және оларды сапалы жаңа өнімалу мақсатында тікелей өндірісте пайдалануға жеткізу тұрақты және үздіксіз зағыны болып табылатыны атап өтілді. Қазақстанда ірі көп бейінді Байсерке – Агро холдингі (Алматы облысы), "Nuragro" Агрофирма" ЖШС, "ТЖН және К" ЖШС және "Қанат" ЖШС (Алматы облысы) жұмыс істейді. "Ұлттық агроөнеркәсіп компаниясы" холдингіне кіретін ЖШС тамшылатып суару технологияларында еңбек өнімділігін арттыруды, өндірістің өзіндік құнын төмендетуді, өнім сапасын жақсартуды қамтамасыз ететін суармалы суды тиімді, үнемді пайдалануға мүмкіндік беретін Ресейлік және израильдік жабдықтарды, арнайы сорғыларды, сүзгілер мен басқа да су қондырғыларын кеңінен пайдаланады. Түрлі инновациялық инновациялық-консультациялық орталықтар құру тәжірибесі қарастырылды: "инновациялық технологиялар паркі" арнайы аймағы, оның аумағында 8 технопарк болып табылатын Алматы қаласының "Алатау" технопарк ЖШС, "Астана қаласының өңірлік технопарк", "Алгоритм" технопарк", Орал қаласының және т.б.

Қазақстанда ИСО және OHSAS ұлттық және халықаралық стандарттар базасында менеджмент жүйелерін немесе менеджменттің интеграцияланған жүйесін енгізуге және сертификаттауға шаруашылық жүргізуші субъектілерді дайындау бойынша дамыту мақсатында құрылған "инновациялық сапа орталығы" тиімді жұмыс істейді. Аталған орталықтың мамандары сапаны басқару саласындағы бағдарламалар бойынша DQS компаниясы жанындағы даярлау орталығында, "BureauVeritasQualityInternational", "MoodyInternational", Ресей Федерациясының Стандарттау, сертификаттау және метрология академиясында, "ҚазСтИн" РМК-да оқып, халықаралық және Ұлттық сертификаттаралды.

Трансферттік қызметті жетілдіру инновациялық қызметтердің сапасын арттыруға, жаңғыртуды жеделдетуге және АӨК-дегі өндірістің технологиялық, экономикалық, әлеуметтік және экологиялық тиімділігін, кәсіпорындардың жұмыс істеу тұрақтылығын арттыруды қамтамасыз етуге мүмкіндік береді, бұл өңірлер экономикасының тұрақты дамуына ықпал етеді және АӨК-дегі сыртқы экономикалық белсенділіктің дамуына серпін береді.

"Цифрлық Қазақстан" мемлекеттік бағдарламасын іске асыру атап өтілді, осылайша Ақтөбе облысында сандық технологияларды қолдану арқылы "фермерлерге қызмет көрсету орталығы" пилоттық жобасы іске асырылуда. Жоба бойынша сатылатын малдың бір ыңғай электрондық базасы енгізілді, аукцион және тірі мал мен ауылшаруашылығы техникасын сатуға арналған алаң ұйымдастырылды. Облыста ауылшаруашылығында цифрлау элементтері енгізілуде: толығымен автоматтандырылған, жануарлардың орташа тәуліктік салмағын, олардың белсенділігі мен жалпы денсаулық көрсеткіштерін бақылауға мүмкіндік беретін арнайы датчиктер, жаңа ехнологиялар "АкТеп" ЖШС және "Айс" ЖШС фермаларында егін егу және егін жинау кезінде қолданылады.

Еліміздің облыстарында әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуын, олардың ел бөлінісіндегі экономикалық өрлеуін жақсартуға бағытталған мемлекеттік бағдарламалар іске асырылуда. Шығыс Қазақстан облысы республикада ет және сүт өндіру бойынша көшбасшылардың үштігіне кіреді, АӨК-нің жетекші саласы мал шаруашылығы болып табылады, жемшөп базасын нығайту бірінші кезектегі маңызға ие, көп жылдық шөптердің жаңа жоғары өнімді сорттарын жасау және өндіріске енгізу маңызды орын алады. Азық өндірісін одан әрі қарқындалу үшін олар әлемдік стандарттарға жауап беруі және жергілікті жағдайларға бейімделуі тиіс.

Түйін сөздер: аймақ, өсу, өндіріс, инновация, тәжірибе, даму, ауылшаруашылығы, өнеркәсіп, көтерілу, жағдай.

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ОСНОВНЫЕ ПУТИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

Аннотация. Социально-экономическое развитие регионов зависит от стратегических целей страны. Для современного Казахстана характерна высокая степень открытости экономики регионов, которая проявляется в тенденции к взаимосвязанности регионов страны, являющихся частями экономической системы.

Рассмотрены положения о экономической сущности трансфера инноваций в сельскохозяйственное производство, которая представляет совокупность организационно-экономических отношений, возникающих между производителями научно-технической продукции, структурами, осуществляющими трансфертные действия в сфере инновационного обеспечения сельскохозяйственного производства, и потребителями инноваций – сельскими товаропроизводителями. Отмечено, что инновационный процесс в аграрном секторе представляет собой постоянный и непрерывный поток превращения технических и технологических идей в новые технологии или отдельные ее составные части и доведения их до использования непосредственно в производстве с целью получения качественно новой продукции. В Казахстане функционирует крупный многопрофильный холдинг Байсерке – Агро (Алматинская область), ТОО «Агрофирма «NurAgro», ТОО «ТЖН и К» и ТОО «Канат» (Алматинская область), входящих в холдинг «Национальная агропромышленная компания» с выпуском продукции, реализуемой на рынках Алматы, экспортируемой в Россию, Туркменистан, Узбекистан и Азербайджан. ТОО, входящие в холдинг «Национальная агропромышленная компания», в технологиях капельного орошения широко используют российское и израильское оборудование, специальные насосы, фильтры и другие водные установки, позволяющие эффективно, экономно использовать поливную воду, что обеспечивает повышение производительности труда, снижение себестоимости производства, улучшение качества продукции. Рассмотрен опыт создания различных инновационных инновационно-консультационных центров: специальная зона «Парк инновационных технологий», на территории которого функционирует ТОО Технопарк «Алатау» г. Алматы, являющимся одним из 8 технопарков, «Региональный Технопарк г. Астаны, «Технопарк «Алгоритм», г. Уральск и др.

Выделено, что в Казахстане эффективно функционирует «Инновационный центр качества», созданный с целью развития по подготовке хозяйствующих субъектов к внедрению и сертификации систем менеджмента или интегрированной системы менеджмента на базе национальных и международных стандартов ИСО и ОHSAS. Специалисты данного центра обучались по программам в области управления качеством - в центре подготовки при компании DQS, «Bureau Veritas Quality International», «Moody International», Академии стандартизации, сертификации и метрологии Российской Федерации, в РГП «КазИнСт» и приобрели международные и национальные сертификаты.

Совершенствование трансфертной деятельности позволит повысить качество инновационных услуг, ускорить модернизацию и обеспечить повышение технологической, экономической, социальной и экологической эффективности производства в АПК, устойчивости функционирования предприятий, что будет способствовать стабильному развитию экономики регионов и придаст импульс развитию внешнеэкономической активности в АПК.

Отмечена реализация государственной программы «Цифровой Казахстан», так в Актыбинской области реализуется пилотный проект «Центр обслуживания фермеров» с применением цифровых технологий. По проекту внедрена единая электронная база реализуемого скота, организован аукцион и площадка для

продажи живого скота и сельскохозяйственной техники. В области внедряются элементы цифровизации в сельском хозяйстве: полностью автоматизированы, специальные датчики позволяющие контролировать среднесуточный привес животных, их активность и общие показатели здоровья, новые технологии применяются при посевах и уборке урожая на фермах ТОО «АкТеп» и ТОО «Айс».

В областях страны реализуются государственные программы, направленных на улучшение социально-экономического развития областей, их экономического прогресса в разрезе страны. Восточно-Казахстанская область входит в тройку лидеров по производству мяса и молока в республике, ведущей отраслью АПК является животноводство, укреплению кормовой базы придается первостепенное значение, важное место занимает создание и внедрение в производство новых высокопродуктивных сортов многолетних трав. Для дальнейшей интенсификации кормопроизводства они должны отвечать мировым стандартам и быть адаптированными к местным условиям.

Ключевые слова: регион, рост, производство, инновации, опыт, развитие, сельское хозяйство, промышленность, подъем, условия.

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