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PROBLEMS AND IMPROVEMENT OF STATE REGULATION IN AGRICULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract. The article deals with modern problems of state regulation and development of agriculture in Kazakhstan, provides analytical information on the condition of state regulation, proposes measures to improve the state of agricultural production

Keywords: state regulation, state program, agriculture, crop production, animal husbandry, export, internal, external market, mechanisms, tools, cattle breeding, meat, meat products, grains, crop rotations, mineral fertilizers, agricultural formations, production costs, rural residents, rural areas, agroleasing, agricultural policy.

Introduction

Globalization of the world economy and the development of integration processes and cooperation in the domestic economy, the strengthening of international integration processes have led to macroeconomic changes in Kazakhstan, which is manifested especially in post-economic conditions. Therefore, the development of a strategy for sustainable development of the agricultural economy in accordance with the latest Message of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, where priority is given to the development of the agro-industrial complex, in particular agriculture, is put forward to the fore.

Agriculture due to its specific organization and functioning, low investment attractiveness and limited financial opportunities, high exposure to unstable climatic and other conditions, the great risk of doing business most of all requests state regulation and state support. All this causes the request for a comprehensive study of the system of agricultural production as a system-forming factor of the agro-industrial complex of the national economy.

Currently, the relevant directions in the field of agriculture of the republic are to increase the efficiency of the agricultural production system and state regulation, optimization of the use of land, material, labor, water and other natural resources, improving the quality of agricultural products and increasing the profitability of agricultural formations of the country.

All this determines the need for theoretical and methodological developments and practical understanding of the ongoing processes, assessing the effectiveness of the implementation of the state agrarian policy on the basis of various state programs and innovative projects, analyzing the development of the agricultural sector, identifying key problems and developing proposals and recommendations to improve the organization and efficiency of management in general in agriculture in order to increase the competitiveness of agricultural products and sustainable growth of agricultural formations.

Favorable and successful geopolitical location of Kazakhstan and great opportunities in the field of agricultural production, today allow to increase the production of various types of crop and livestock products, increase the export opportunities of the country, expand production capacity and ensure diversification of agricultural production, apply new modern resource-saving technologies, to cultivate high-yielding varieties of plants and highly productive cattle of different directions to increase the supply of various products to the domestic and foreign markets. However, the country's agriculture today does not fully meet the requests of the domestic market for some types of agricultural products, which is covered mainly by imports of these products. Therefore, state regulation and state support of rural producers should have a clearly oriented systematic and integrated approach with the application of the strategy of agricultural development in the near and long term, which will increase the effectiveness of state regulation and state support.

In the process of research, the dialectical method, statistical and economic methods, comparative, problem-oriented, computational-constructive, abstract-logical, monographic and other methods of economic research were used.

The main part of the study:

During the years of independence, Kazakhstan has created the necessary conditions for the development of agriculture, adopted the relevant legal acts and documents, which were the fundamental basis for ensuring the state agrarian policy in the field of agriculture of the country. In the republic, the most developed food subcomplexes are grain, meat and dairy subcomplexes. The most successfully developed is the grain subcomplex, which from the agricultural sector provides grain production. At the same time, the agro-industrial complex of the country is represented by a variety of processing enterprises in the milling, cereal, food and fodder industries, as well as subjects of elevator-warehouse, container economy and a network of trade and sales companies bringing the products of this subcomplex to the final consumer.

The second most important food subcomplex of the agro-industrial complex of the country is meat products, the basis of which is animal husbandry, in particular cattle, sheep, horse, pig and poultry. Moreover, meat production has been developed in all regions of the Republic. However, the conditions for the development of this sphere are not always the same and require consideration of zonal features of cattle breeding.

The third subcomplex of the agro-industrial complex is dairy, which includes dairy cattle breeding, fodder production, primary milk processing, processing, transportation and sale of dairy products. Unfortunately, this sphere of activity in various regions of the Republic does not receive proper development, as livestock is privately owned by the local population. Moreover, in some regions there are even no areas of industrial processing of milk, which leads to the dependence of these regions on other regions of the Republic [1].

At the present stage of development of the agrarian sector of economy state regulation and state support in this sphere takes place on the basis of the State program of development of the agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan for the 2017-2021, developed in accordance with the instructions of the Leader of the nation, given at the enlarged session of the Government dated September 9, 2016, in accordance with the strategic goals of development outlined in the Plan of the nation “100 steps” and the Strategy “Kazakhstan – 2050”.

The form of managing and creation of the effective economic mechanism of managing according to features of this or that organizational and legal form should provide concentration of agricultural production, optimality of the sizes of farms and their efficiency on the basis of the intensive approach to conducting agricultural production. Many domestic and foreign economists paid due attention to this problem. Moreover, according to many of them, small forms and sizes of farms do not allow to control and monitor by the state due to the lack of elements of the economic mechanism of management in these forms of farms [2, 3, 4].

Based on this, it is necessary to take into account the characteristics of individual branches of crop production, such as rice farming and some others, where engineering-prepared planned land, drainage systems, specific crop rotations and large volumes of irrigation water should be used. Moreover, the concentration of resource potential in large farms allows the most effective implementation of scientific achievements and best practices of the best farms, introduce new varieties of crops, timely use of mineral fertilizers and plant protection products, expand their capabilities through the development of additional branches of animal husbandry, reduce production costs and timely remove grown products in adverse weather conditions.

To date, the state executive authorities, unfortunately, do not take into account these features, which leads to a lack of efficiency of all state support and does not provide a forecast of sowing of certain types of crops. Given that many regions of Kazakhstan are located in arid areas, where the summer is very hot and there is an acute shortage of irrigation water and moisture in the soil, state regulation should predict the annual area of crops under irrigated and rain-fed agriculture on the basis of strict criteria of financial support for the forms and sizes of farms, which will ensure the concentration of land, material, labor, water, financial and other resources, and also to ensure timely and lossless harvesting of the grown crop in adverse weather conditions of individual years.

The world experience of management in the field of agriculture shows, that the consolidation of small and medium-sized farms is an inevitable process. Thus, the USA experience shows that in the period from 2010 to 2015 the number of farms decreased from 2201 to 2067, in Canada in 2001 there were 247 farms, and in 2012 it decreased to 229 farms. The result is an average farm size, estimated area of land used has grown over these time periods from 418 to 441 acres in the USA and from 676 to 728 acres in Canada [5].

At the same time, the increase in the area of land used does not always indicate the effectiveness of management, because the development of civilization leads to a large outflow of rural population to the urban area. As a result, a large part of the rural population moves to the urban area. In the structure of rural and urban population of Kazakhstan over the past decades, there have been no sharp changes in urbanization. Therefore, this problem of efficiency of agricultural production concentration requests to be considered from a position of return of the enclosed financial and other material means on monetary unit. The analysis of the problem of agricultural production concentration for greater objectivity should reflect the assessment not only of yield, but also of the total net profit received on the farm, and in the context of divisions and crop rotations, because the essence of the state support is covering part of production costs. In this aspect, large rice farms of Kyzylorda region have great opportunities to obtain gross agricultural output, total net profit, as well as profit in the context of structural units of the main production. Thus, in 2019, the area of rice in large rice farms such as LLP “Shagan”, “Tan”, “Akzharma” and some others amounted to 3000-3500 hectares of rice, which allowed timely and lossless harvest. At the same time, in farms where the area of rice ranged from 400 to 1050 hectares, there was an acute shortage of harvesting agricultural machinery. And in some farms until the end of September the rice did not ripen, despite the very hot summer, only good weather conditions allowed them to remove the grown crop. A positive example of the concentration of agricultural production can be called the rice company “Abzal and K”, which in 2019 planted rice on an area of 5500 hectares, and all field agrotechnical activities of this company were carried out in a timely and qualitative manner, which had an impact on the yield of unpolished rice. It should be noted that this company has a very good material and technical base with modern agricultural machinery, as a result, in the Central estate of the aul district named after Naga Ilyasov, the entire infrastructure is created, which is not inferior to urban areas. A similar situation is observed in LLP “Magzhan and K” Syrdarya district, which this year sowed 5000 hectares of rice, which is a partner of the rice company “Abzal and K”. Direct links between the two rice companies allow direct supply to the rice processing plant of the General partnership “Abzal and K”. As a result of this, LLP “Magzhan and K” today employs 415 workers in the economy, has 1 rice-growing teams, the economy from year to year develops new lands for rice culture. The farm is sowing seeds of rice varieties “Liman” and “Yantar”, which are in high demand among customers. At the same time, in many small farms, seed production is not at the proper level, which affects the rice yield. In this regard, requires financial support of the state, derived Kazakh Research Institute of Rice new varieties of rice.

The division of the former large rice farms into peasant and farm in many aul districts of the Kazakhstan Aral Sea region has worsened the opportunities of these rural areas, in which the budget of the aul districts cannot solve many pressing social problems, not to mention the low level of equipment of these small farms. Mechanisms of cooperation in essence do not stimulate rural producers to consolidation in view of the lack of motivation to shareholders. Today, the population of aul districts, where there are small forms of farms, largely do not receive dividends on their land shares, which cannot be said about large rice farms, where the net profit is distributed to encourage advanced workers, strengthen the material base of farms. In order to obtain financial support, farmers and rice farmers are forced to increase the acreage for rice, which does not comply with the structure of scientifically based rice-alfalfa crop rotations, in poor condition is the planning of rice checks, which leads to inefficient use of land and water resources. Therefore, the agrarian policy of the state should create an effective mechanism of cooperation and integration, in which large farms will be able to realize their resource potential and solve the social problems of rural areas, unfortunately, which is not fulfilled in many regions of the country.

State regulation by means of institutional tools characterizes methods of impact using organizational institutional forms. Unfortunately today the role of institutional tools in implementation of the state agrarian policy of the agricultural manufacturers has not been considered yet at the national and regional levels causing reduction of efficiency of the state regulation and support of rural manufactures in regions. This is reasoned by absence of complexity and consistency in implementation of the agrarian policy which does not fully cover occurring changes in the market of the county. At the same time there is low return of

the human resources capacity in the agrarian sphere of economy which causes incomplete usage of the existing possibilities in regions and in country in whole.

One of the considerable functions of the state regulation and supporting rural manufacturers is control over efficiency of the state support in the rice planting. There is no doubt that the state spends a lot of funds to support various organizational legal forms of business, but at the same time the level of return of invested funds is low. Secondly, it is impossible to reach rationality of previous functions without proper control of financial support, otherwise as the practice shows, billions of the budget funds have been used improperly [6].

Speaking about state regulation and state support, it is necessary to note certain state programs, which sometimes do not have a relationship between budgets. Improving the budget process involves integrating the strategic and medium-term socio-economic development of the country with the annual budget. The policy of relations between the Republican and local budgets is one of the important strategic issues facing the Republic of Kazakhstan. The changes that have occurred in the technology of budget relations have been most reflected in the recent years of reforming the budget relations of the center and regions, improving the financial technology of the organization of inter-budget flows [7].

Therefore, in order to strengthen the role of state regulation and state support, all state programs and subprograms should be defined in the strategic plan for the development of agriculture, in which there should be no duplication in the implementation of financial support for certain crops, livestock breeds or agricultural products. In this aspect, a conceptual approach is required to solve the urgent problems of the development of certain branches of agricultural production, animal breeds and livestock products. Unfortunately, the issues of zonal specialization of regions are still not resolved, there is no system of agricultural production, so the adopted state programs do not give an economic effect. Today, the agricultural policy of Kazakhstan should provide priority directions for the development of the single agricultural market of agricultural products and food in the Eurasian space on the basis of taking into account the capabilities of the regions and the implementation of the cluster approach in agriculture.

The main problems of the agricultural mechanism of Kazakhstan are: the low role of the state in the management of production processes (the share of the state in the volume of gross production is 24 %, Belarus – 74 %, in the Russian Federation – 48 %). Along with this, the high debt burden of rural producers, the lack of competitiveness of agricultural products in terms of price characteristics, the low volume of export-oriented products, except for grain and low quality [8].

The reason for all this is the lack of compliance with the necessary technological techniques, weak material and technical base of agricultural formations, lack of financial resources, the use of extensive approaches and the lack of modern highly productive technologies, the lack of rotation of crop rotations and turnover of breeding cattle in various farms. Along with this, the disparity in prices for agricultural and industrial products, the lack of use of agricultural land for its intended purpose, the lack of certification of products, public-private partnerships and others are of great importance.

Financial support of agriculture today is carried out by the state body of JSC “National Holding KazAgro”, financing of its activities is carried out at the expense of the Republican budget, bond loans, credit resources of second-tier banks and other financial institutions. This holding mediates the development of financial resources allocated by the state budget for the development of agriculture. Part of the allocated budget funds is directed to increase the authorized capital of the holding. The main directions of financing budget funds through this holding are: the program “Sybaga”, the program “Altyn asyk”, financing of small and medium-sized agricultural producers through credit partnerships, the development of non-commodity exports through JSC “Agrarian Credit Corporation”, ensuring effective employment of the rural population and the use of the potential of private farms through JSC “Fund for support of agriculture” and others. Since 2017, JSC “KazAgro” revised interest rates, and financing is carried out in three directions through the Agricultural Credit Corporation. The first – funding of second-tier banks at 1 % per annum, with the final annual rate for agricultural producers not exceeding 5 % per annum. The second – direct financing of Agricultural Credit Corporation at 2 % per annum with the provision of guarantees to banks. The third – financing through credit partnerships and microfinance organizations at 2 % per annum, with the final rate for rural producers not exceeding 6 % per annum. At the same time, the main borrowers of this Corporation are mainly large agricultural formations, the share

of small farms in the Republic accounts for only a small part of the allocated funds. Financing of agriculture through JSC “KazAgro” is visible from table 1.

Table 1 – Financing of agriculture through JSC “KazAgro”, billion tenge

Type of financing	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
On carrying out spring and field works	80	60	40	60	60	60
On carrying out cleaning works	8	14	20	-	77	15
Information: data of JSC “KazAgro”.						

As can be seen from the table for spring field work over the past three years, the state consistently provides financial support in the amount of 60 billion tenge, which are returned by rural producers at the end of the year. However, in 2015 the state did not allocate funds for harvesting, and in 2016 it allocated 77 billion tenge and in 2017 15 billion tenge. These funds were allocated for oilseed crops of sunflower, rapeseed, soybean, flax, sugar beet, rice, cotton, oats, potatoes.

One of the elements of state support of rural producers for modernization and technical re-equipment of existing and creation of new productions is agroleasing. The use of leasing by agricultural formations today allowed to purchase various modern agricultural machines and combines. However, the possibility of leasing varies in farms. Physically and morally obsolete agricultural machinery and equipment and high costs for their maintenance do not allow small and medium-sized forms of agricultural formations to fully solve technological operations, not to mention the use of agroleasing. Therefore, the priorities of industrial and innovative development of the sphere of agriculture should be state assistance in the modernization of the material and technical base of export-oriented agricultural formations by concentrating production capital on the basis of integration of the sphere of processing of agricultural products with the producers themselves. In this regard, the positive experience in the field of rice farming of large rice-sowing agricultural formations, where the management pays great attention to the modernization of production and the renewal of the machine and tractor fleet of farms on the basis of the application of agroleasing, deserves attention.

Important for state regulation and financial support for agriculture is the creation of an effective mechanism of regional innovative policy in which the system of complex support of innovative activity of agricultural enterprises for agricultural production development should occur in complex part not only of public authorities but also private businesses, financial institutions, public organizations and associations. On the other hand, the state should increase funding for scientific institutions on the basis of prioritization of crops and a systematic approach to agriculture in the regional aspect. In Kazakhstan, despite the presence of a certain network of scientific and technical institutions dealing with agricultural production, their number is very small, in addition, there is no integrated and systematic approach to the disclosure of the structure of scientific institutions, the state does not determine the strategy of development of the industry and does not form a system of territorial management of agricultural production [9, 10].

Kazakhstan as an agricultural and industrial country has huge possibilities for integration into the world market, however this requires to conduct a task-oriented and efficient agricultural policy aimed at development of regions by means of applying the system of management of agricultural industry. In this aspect it is required to attract new German projects oriented on intensification of agricultural industry. Through a broader lens to use a positive experience of Israel, EU counties as Holland, Sweden and others. The positive thing is the development of big production in Sweden which allows to use large crop areas of the north regions of Kazakhstan more efficiently on the basis of cooperation of the agricultural formations. As well it is required to fulfill diversification of agricultural industry taking into account requirements of the world market. Today, notwithstanding the high financial support from the government, Kazakhstan is dependant in sugar needs from the world market, covering own needs only by 11 %. The same situation is observed in relation to milk and dairy products. That is why it is required to develop a cattle breeding taking into account pedigree peculiarities by means of attracting investments and projects from Holland, Germany, Russia and other countries. Positive examples of the agricultural development, in particular in rural areas, include the experience of rural development in Germany and other countries of the European Union. In order to develop the agricultural machine building sector it is required to integrate this sector with the German agricultural machine building experience in some regions of our country. For instance,

the Kazakhstani professionals speak positively about the German harvester “Case”, which is successfully used in some rice-sowing farms of Kyzylorda oblast. The establishment of subsidiaries in this region will enable expanding the sale market of German companies in the Central Asia that accommodates vast agricultural areas [11].

Proceeding from these positions, the relationship between science and production should be ensured, the concept of rural development and rural areas should be developed, the mechanism of relations between rural producers and various scientific institutions and groups of scientists conducting research in this area should be formed.

Subsidies are the main form of covering part of the produced material costs in agriculture. However, in this regard, rural cotton producers last year did not receive the allocated amounts of subsidies due to the lack of elaboration of the mechanism of relations between them and the state authorities. The transition to the digitalization of relations between government agencies and representatives of agrobusiness, the use of electronic invoices in essence does not allow to prove to the state authorities the delivery of agricultural products. Therefore, only 10-15 % of the cotton crop goes to direct processing. It requires determining the real value of the purchase price for cotton grown by farmers, as the price at the level of 110 tenge per kilogram does not allow small farms to make a profit. The transfer of cotton plants to the status of warehouses sharply reduced the infusion into the sphere of cotton production. At the same time, the lack of direct links between cotton mills and farmers, a lot of intermediaries purchased by foreign traders does not allow cotton mills to buy cotton themselves, but only to process products as raw materials. At the same time, the Ministry of Agriculture cannot directly subsidize farms.

Therefore, today in the field of cotton production, there may be a reduction in this sphere, as production costs increase sharply from year to year. So, if in 2009 the cost per hectare was 65 thousand tenge, in 2019, they amounted to 129 thousand tenge. This situation leads to the transition of some farms to the sowing of rice culture. All this points to the lack of a targeted agricultural policy and strategy for the development of relevant sectors of agriculture on a regional scale. At the same time, the state through financial support mechanisms can successfully regulate the development of a particular sphere of agriculture.

Long-term practice of management shows that in the grain complex of the Republic there are also shortcomings of economic relations between processing and storage enterprises and various farms. At the same time, the state bodies represented by JSC “Gosprodkorporatsiya” do not control the process of storing grain in elevators, and grain that is in safe storage with the owners of elevators is subject to sale, although they are state stock. The situation with the use of agricultural land is no better. In this regard, the state has in recent years seized unused land and sold it in the future through auctions. At the same time, it is necessary to ensure annual monitoring and control over the rational and targeted use of agricultural land, to strengthen the responsibility of regional governors for this work. Along with this, there is a need on the part of state agricultural authorities and specialized land organizations to exercise annual control over the preservation of soil condition and fertility, because excessive and harmful use of arable land without taking into account the characteristics of the soil and introduced fertilizers leads to soil structure disturbance.

Given the state support for agriculture, agricultural yield and its structure are important, as can be seen from table 2.

Table 2 – Composition and structure of agricultural products of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Indicators	Years				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross domestic product, million tenge	35 999025,1	39 675832,9	40 884133,6	46 971150,0	51566764,1
including					
Agricultural product	2 940 723,1	3 133 198,4	3 295 159,7	3 669 122,2	4 085 483,4
Share of agricultural production to GDP, %	8,2 %	7,9 %	8,1 %	7,9 %	8 %
Crop production	1 683 851,4	1 739 436,4	1 825 236,7	2 047 580,8	2 278 340,9
Livestock product	1 256 871,7	1 393 762	1 469 923	1 621 541,4	1 807 142,5

Note: compiled on the basis of information of the Committee on statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

As can be seen from the table, the gross domestic product is growing from year to year, which in 2017 is 51566764,1 million tenge, including agricultural products amounted to 4085483,4 million tenge, which is 8 % of the total gross domestic product. The share of crop production in 2017 is 55,8 %, and livestock products – 44,2 %. At the same time, Kazakhstan has great opportunities to increase the share of livestock products, which requires solving problems in this industry in accordance with the Message of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the people of Kazakhstan, which defines priorities for the development of AIC.

In the context of the current year, in the second quarter of 2019, the consumption of meat and meat products decreased against the first quarter by 1,8 %, with an average of 19,1 kg per inhabitant of the country, which increases by 2,5 % against the same period of 2018, a sharp reduction in meat consumption is observed in rural areas, which is an average of 17,7 kg per rural resident. At the same time, many villagers do not have personal livestock in their farmsteads, which is due to the lack of pastures and hay around the centers of the aul districts, as well as fodder for livestock. Therefore, local executive bodies should take measures to create places around the centers of aul districts for grazing cattle and harvesting hay for rural residents. The increase in demand for meat and meat products and the shortage of these products cause an increase in prices on the consumer market for all types of meat products and poultry, which requires strengthening of state regulation in terms of breeding cattle.

Despite the existence of an appropriate legislative and regulatory framework for the development of agriculture, state regulation requires the grouping of problems in the organizational, institutional, legal, economic, scientific and technological aspects with the definition of appropriate tools and mechanisms for the implementation of these pressing problems in this area. Along with this, there is a need to protect state programs and projects from corrupt actions of representatives of state structures, because the allocated budget funds often do not reach the agricultural producer, and social programs of rural areas are not implemented. All this reduces the role of state regulation and state support, increases the costs of this sphere of the national economy.

Today, many countries of the Middle East and South-East Asia, in particular China and Iran, have a great interest in agricultural products. During the visit of the President of Kazakhstan K. Tokayev to China, contracts for the supply of livestock dairy products and woolen raw materials were signed. In this regard, the establishment of enterprises for the primary processing of wool, the definition of zones for the placement of certain breeds and directions of cattle, which increase the export opportunities of the country, requires a solution.

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**ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДА АУЫЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫН
МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК РЕТТЕУДІҢ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ МЕН ЖЕТІЛДІРІЛУІ**

Аннотация. Мақалада автор әлемдік экономиканың жаһандану жағдайындағы ауыл шаруашылығын мемлекеттік реттеудің маңызды рөліне назар аударады, Қазақстандағы агроөнеркәсіптік кешенді мемлекеттік реттеу мен дамытудың қазіргі проблемаларын қарастырады. Мемлекеттік реттеу туралы аналитикалық ақпарат береді. Аймақтардағы ауылшаруашылық өндірісінің жағдайын жақсарту шараларын ұсынады. Республиканың ауыл шаруашылығы саласындағы тиісті бағыттары мемлекеттік реттеудің барлық факторлары мен құралдарының өзара байланысына қатысты деп есептейді автор. Сонымен қатар ауылшаруашылық өндіріс жүйесі мен мемлекеттік реттеудің тиімділігін арттыру, жер, материалдық, еңбек, су және басқа да табиғи ресурстарды пайдалануды оңтайландыру, ауылшаруашылық өнімінің сапасын жақсартумен байланысты деп санайды. Еліміздің ауылшаруашылығы саласындағы мемлекеттік аграрлық саясатты қамтамасыз етудің іргелі негізін анықтай отырып, мақалада астық, ет және сүт қосалқы кешендері сияқты ең дамыған азық-түлік қосалқы кешендері анықталған. Сонымен қатар агроөнеркәсіптік кешеннен астық өндіруді қамтамасыз ететін астық өнімдерінің субкомплексі өте сәтті дамыған деп саналады. Сонымен қатар мақалада ет-сүт кешенінің маңыздылығы айтылған. Халықаралық тәжірибеге сәйкес, мал шаруашылығындағы ұсақ шаруашылық түрлерін нығайтудың маңыздылығына назар аудара отырып, бұл

нақты мал шаруашылығы салалары мен аймақтарының ерекшеліктерін ескеру қажеттігін көрсетеді. Автор күріш өсіру аймағында дақылдардың ауыспалы егістігімен сәйкестікті жақсарту қажеттілігін қарастырады, бұл қажетті технологиялық әдістерге, ауылшаруашылық кәсіпорындарының материалдық-техникалық базасының әлсіздігіне, қаржылық ресурстардың жетіспеушілігіне, кең тәсілдердің болуына және қазіргі заманғы жоғары өнімді технологиялардың болмауына, шағын және орта фермаларда ауыспалы егіске сәйкес келмеуіне байланысты, осы ерекшеліктер мемлекеттік қолдауды қажет етеді, сондай-ақ жүйелі, жан-жақты, ұтымды және тиімді қағидатты қамтамасыз етуі керек. Автордың пікірінше, мемлекеттік реттеу ұйымдас-тырушылық, институционалдық, құқықтық, экономикалық, ғылыми және технологиялық аспектілерде ауылшаруашылық өндірісі саласындағы осы өзекті проблемаларды іске асырудың тиісті құралдары мен тетіктерін анықтай отырып, біріктіруді қамтамасыз етуі керек.

Түйін сөздер: Мемлекеттік реттеу, мемлекеттік бағдарлама, ауыл шаруашылығы, өсімдік және мал шаруашылығы, экспорт, ішкі, сыртқы нарық, тетіктер, құралдар, ет және ет өнімдері, дәнді дақылдар, ауыспалы егіс, минералды тыңайтқыш, ауыл шаруашылығын қалыптастыру, өндірістік шығын, ауыл тұрғындары, елдімекендер, агролизинг, аграрлық саясат.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ И СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ В СЕЛЬСКОМ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

Аннотация. В статье автор выделяет важную роль государственного регулирования в сельском хозяйстве в условиях глобализации мировой экономики, рассматривает современные проблемы государственного регулирования и развития сферы сельского хозяйства Казахстана, приводит аналитическую информацию по состоянию государственного регулирования, предлагается меры для улучшения состояния сельскохозяйственного производства в регионах с учетом зонального размещения системы ведения сельскохозяйственного производства. Автор считает, что актуальными направлениями в области сельского хозяйства республики являются взаимосвязь всех факторов и инструментов государственного регулирования, а также повышение эффективности ведения системы сельскохозяйственного производства и государственного регулирования, оптимизация использования земельных, материальных, трудовых, водных и других природных ресурсов, повышение качества производимой сельскохозяйственной продукции и увеличение рентабельности сельскохозяйственных формирований страны. Определяя фундаментальной основой обеспечения государственной аграрной политики в сфере сельского хозяйства страны, в статье выделяются наиболее развитые продуктовые подкомплексы, как зернопродуктовый, мясной и молочный подкомплексы. При этом считается, что наиболее успешно развитым является зернопродуктовый подкомплекс, который со стороны сферы сельского хозяйства обеспечивает производство зерна. Наряду с этим в статье выделяется важность мясопродуктового и молочного комплекса. Выделяя согласно международного опыта важность укрепления малых форм хозяйствования в животноводстве, в то же время указывается на необходимость учета специфических особенностей тех или иных отраслей животноводства и регионов. В регионе рисоводства автор считает необходимым улучшение соблюдения севооборотов, показывает о несоблюдении необходимых технологических приемов, слабой материально-технической базе сельхозформирований, нехватки финансовых ресурсов, о наличии экстенсивных подходов и отсутствие современных высокопродуктивных технологий, несоблюдении ротации севооборотов в малых и средних хозяйствах, при котором государственная поддержка должна учитывать эти особенности и обеспечивать принцип системности, комплексности, рациональности и эффективности поддержки с экономической отдачей вкладываемых государственных средств. По мнению автора, государственное регулирование должно обеспечить группировку проблем в организационном, институциональном, правовом, экономическом, научном и технологическом аспекте с определением соответствующих инструментов и механизмов реализации этих насущных проблем в сфере аграрного производства.

Ключевые слова: государственное регулирование, государственная программа, сельское хозяйство, растениеводство, животноводство, экспорт, внутренний, внешний рынок, механизмы, инструменты, скотоводство, мясо, мясные продукты, зерновые, севообороты, минудобрения, сельхозформирования, производственные затраты, сельские жители, сельские территории, агролизинг, аграрная политика.

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