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PROBLEMS OF THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRARIAN SECTOR OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Abstract. In the conditions of economic instability in the world community, there is a need to pinpoint the principles and tasks, rights and duties of state bodies (local governments) in the sphere of agricultural development management. Along with economic interests, it is necessary to strengthen the role of organizational and administrative methods, to ensure vertical management, contractual, technological and executive discipline of commodity producers, to develop a new approach and the mechanism of interaction between state bodies. This is all evidence that the theoretical aspects of improving the management system for the development of the agrarian sector as a whole and raising its effectiveness on this basis are timely and very relevant. The aim of the state economic policy in the agrarian sector at the level of national-state economic systems is to satisfy the growing social needs, to achieve a certain standard of living of the population, to create the necessary economic, social and environmental conditions for the effective development of the agro-industrial sector of the economy and human life.

Keywords: problems, agriculture, products, competition, livestock, crop production, region.

Introduction. The development of the agricultural sector in Kazakhstan is one of the most important strategic tasks. Thus, in the Message to the people of Kazakhstan "Kazakhstan-2050: New political course of the state", the Head of the state especially draws attention to the modernization of the agro-industrial complex in the conditions of the growing global demand for agricultural products [1].

The implementation of the Address addresses two most important tasks for the state: ensuring food security and diversifying exports.

As the President noted, in order to become the leader of the world food market and to increase agricultural production, it is necessary to increase the acreage, which is an important priority for Kazakhstan in comparison with other countries.

With a view to realizing the tasks set, the main role is given to the issues of further development of the agrarian sector of the economy on the basis of a broad use of investment and innovative mechanisms for the production of agricultural products. In the strategic plan, this direction is a key link determining the solution of the complex of problems of agricultural development, achieving sustainable economic growth and increasing the competitiveness of domestic agricultural production in world markets.

Methods of research. The main methods of research are a method of deduction and induction, as well as a comprehensive approach and a method of scientific abstraction. The variety of goals, objectives and areas of activity in agriculture predetermines various criteria for assessing the effectiveness of economic entities.

Results. For the development and modernization of the agrarian sector of the economy, the Message states that "the state policy is oriented to the development of farming and SMEs in agricultural processing, which is a key task of the state. Priority is the change in the culture of farming, by reviving, taking into account new scientific, technological, managerial achievements "[2].

In order to ensure food security and protect the domestic food market, the state is carrying out significant work.

Among the priority tasks facing the state can be referred to the search and implementation of ways, methods and means to improve the conditions for financing domestic agriculture, other sectors and agro-industrial complex. It is imperative to take macroeconomic measures such as price, credit and financial policies and support for the AIC. At the same time, agriculture should be viewed as a complex, multi-faceted system that provides solutions to many national economic problems: demographic, labor, environmental, environmental and others, and not only from the point of view of production. Special attention is paid to the issues that provide for the solution of strategic tasks in the agricultural sector of the economy. They include: the implementation of a structural policy that promotes the increase of the competitiveness of domestic producers, the implementation of a single land, technology, personnel, financial policy and information support.

Among the main problems of agriculture in the republic can be attributed the following: high degree of wear of technological equipment for processing agricultural products, low level of industrial processing of agricultural raw materials and underutilization of processing facilities due to lack of quality raw materials, insufficient level of competitiveness of processed products, etc .

The socio-economic situation of agriculture is largely determined by the technical equipment of the agricultural producer. The problem of technical re-equipment of the agricultural sector is currently one of the main. The disparity of prices for industrial and agricultural products, the constant growth of tariffs for fuel and energy resources do not allow for extended reproduction and renewal of basic production assets, leading to a sharp decline in the purchasing power of the selzoztarovorozhditeley.

It is known that agricultural production in Kazakhstan is carried out under conditions of increased risk associated with complex natural and climatic conditions. The country is dominated by a zone of risky farming - agriculture often suffers from drought, hail, rainfall, frosts in the spring and summer. All this causes significant damage to agricultural and all social production, since the product created in the agricultural sector of the economy serves as a basis for satisfying the needs of the population for food and raw materials for other branches of the national economy.

Another important area of agrarian policy is the development of long-term credit for agriculture. The difficult financial situation of most agricultural enterprises is characterized by:

- small cash receipts from the sale of products due to the low level of prices for it and sales restrictions;
- shortage of own circulating assets for seasonal financing of production and inaccessibility of bank credit;
- high accounts payable, mainly on preferential state loans, payments to budgets of all levels and extra-budgetary funds.

Taxes are one of the main economic regulators of the state's influence on agriculture. Tax regulation issues are one of the most difficult problems in any economic system. At present, there is no sufficient linkage of the tax system with the development of the economy and the activities of direct commodity producers. The lack of such reciprocity has led to the fact that commodity producers are experiencing excessive pressure on their own. Therefore, in order to avoid high taxation, they are interested in obtaining, first of all, a minimum profit.

The economy of Kazakhstan is characterized, first of all by the globalization of economic relations, by increased competition in the market. As a result of the formation of the market mechanism of management in the agrarian sphere of the economy, stability has been achieved, production efficiency is improving: crop yields and productivity of animals, production of the main types of agricultural products is increasing. However, domestic experience shows that reforms in the agrarian sector are being implemented with considerable difficulties. To a large extent, this is due to the complex processes of transforming the forms of ownership in the countryside and the formation of a class of real owners, as well as their adaptation to market mechanisms of free pricing and the liberalization of foreign trade.

Therefore, to reform the economy of the agro-industrial complex of the republic, a considerable amount of time is required before completion. For the current situation, the ratio of two generalized transformation groups is characteristic:

- Positive changes that are related to the functioning of a multistructure economy, the development of market relations with ever more complete independence of economic entities, the realization of manufactured agricultural products and food products;