

20 Khassenova, K. Y. Literature Review on Methods of Financial Literacy Assessment and the Experience of Kazakhstan [Text]:/ K. Y. Khassenova, G. K. Ismailova, L. Z. Parimbekova, B. Kuantkan, & N. M. Anarbekov, Economics: the strategy and practice, 2022.- 17(3), 226-241, <https://doi.org/10.51176/1997-9967-2022-3-226-241>

РЕЗЮМЕ

Развитие цифровых технологий приобретает всё большую значимость в финансовой сфере и они предоставляют ряд преимуществ. Это упрощение доступа населения и бизнеса к государственным услугам, ускорение получения или же обмена информацией, появление новых возможностей для ведения бизнеса, создание новых цифровых продуктов и другие.

Финансовая грамотность населения во многих странах в основном связана с низким уровнем финансовых знаний и компетенций, особенно на практике. Высокий уровень финансовой грамотности населения необходим, в первую очередь, для роста экономики государства. Недостаточное внимание субъектов финансового сектора к проблеме повышения финансовой грамотности населения приводит к увеличению информационной асимметрии и финансовых рисков, ограничивая уровень и качество финансовых вливаний со стороны граждан и усиливая диспропорции в развитии экономики Казахстана.

Актуальность повышения финансовой грамотности населения обусловлена динамичным развитием финансового рынка в условиях стремительного внедрения новых цифровых технологий, появление on-line розничных продуктов в сфере финансовых услуг. Чтобы избежать возможных рисков населению необходимо приобретать знания и навыки в области финансов, которые нужны для принятия правильных решений.

Многими странами разработаны и реализуются программы повышения финансового образования населения, но все они имеют свои особенности и различаются по источникам финансирования.

UDC 338.43(574.1)
IRSTI 68.75.01

Zhangalieva Y.S., Master of Economics, Senior Lecturer, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0477-7952>
West Kazakhstan Agrarian and Technical University named after Zhangir Khan,
51 Zhangir Khan Ave., Uralsk, Kazakhstan, yelnaz@mail.ru

STATE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEVELOPMENT AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

ANNOTATION

The purpose of this article is to analyze the current state of animal husbandry at the local level and identify the reasons that hinder the development of this industry. In the process of writing the article, analysis, synthesis, as well as statistical and economic methods were used.

Data on the livestock industry in the West Kazakhstan region over the past ten years were collected: indicators of livestock production, the number of livestock and poultry raised, the volume of breeding farms, changes in the productivity of livestock products were analyzed, and the amount of funds provided by the state for the development of the agricultural sector was indicated.

Based on the data on the industry, the main restraining factors in the prosperity of the livestock industry at the local level were identified: the production of small goods, the availability of imported livestock products to the household population of the region, the need to improve state subsidies, weak veterinary control, dependence on the import of livestock products, etc. The development of innovative technologies is of great importance for the development of this industry and increasing its competitiveness. This will reduce material costs in the course of agricultural development at the local level, effectively allocate resources.

Key words: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, cattle breeding, dairy, meat, subsidies, state support.

Introduction. In modern conditions, a special place in solving the emerging food problem is given to the livestock industry, one of which is the provision of meat and dairy products. In this regard, the provision of the population with meat and dairy products is relevant, and it determines the economic policy of the state in providing this type of product.

A special place in the composition of Agriculture is occupied by animal husbandry and determines the economic efficiency of agricultural production. A sharp disparity in prices for industrial and agricultural goods, a decrease in the level of food supply and incomplete compliance with technological processes in dairy cattle breeding, as well as the monopolism of the manufacturing industry and other factors caused crisis phenomena in the industry. The state and dynamics of the development of animal husbandry lead to degradation of the industry, make our country dependent on imports of livestock products. Therefore, it is necessary to immediately develop a program to stabilize and restore the economic growth of animal husbandry, create the necessary organizational, economic and technological prerequisites for the revival and further development of the industry and the introduction of intensive forms of its conduct. The effectiveness of the agro-industrial complex as a whole and the provision of the population with meat and dairy products depend on the stable and progressive development of animal husbandry.

New approaches to solving the problems of improving the assessment of the effectiveness of animal husbandry through a comprehensive study of the conditions, factors and mechanisms of stable operation of agricultural enterprises in a market economy, as well as the organizational and economic mechanism of the industry, are needed [2].

For intensive animal husbandry, it is important to solve the following problems: justification of specialization, size and combination of industries, possibilities of cooperation and integration of production; creation and improvement of high-yielding breeds of animals and organization of herd reproduction; introduction of progressive methods of feed production, creation of a stable, economically justified feed base, improvement of feeding; strengthening the material and technical base, ; strengthening with highly qualified comprehensively developed personnel, the introduction of effective intra-Farm (commercial) accounting, etc. [17].

The competitiveness of animal husbandry implies an increase in productivity due to qualitative changes in production on the basis of its intensification, in particular, an increase in animal productivity without significant losses through the most efficient use of available resources on the basis of improving the entire system of its conduct, the introduction of achievements of scientific and technological progress [3].

Research material and method. The current state, dynamics, problems of animal husbandry development in the West Kazakhstan region were identified and recommendations were given as an example of local development.

In the course of the study, monographic, analytical and synthesis, as well as statistical and economic methods were used. The indicators of the livestock industry in the region for 2011-2021 were analyzed. It also shows the dynamics of such indicators as the number of livestock and poultry, their productivity over the years.

Research results. The potential for the production of livestock products, the country's own resources, the stable growth of agricultural production, and the sustainable development of animal husbandry are carried out on the basis of state support.

With the transition to intensive methods of organizing production, sometimes there is no integrated approach to the practical solution of problems (insufficient food base, inability to provide an intensive type of feeding). At the same time, the introduction of intensive technologies in animal husbandry is often not accompanied by an increase in the number of high-quality livestock. In conditions of intensive Organization of production, the reproduction of livestock for production is satisfactorily organized, the role of selection and breeding work, the planned improvement of the quality of the main herd is underestimated. The economic relations of participating enterprises are established by a contract in which the basic requirements for the activities of the system and the mutual obligations of the parties in the context of integration are set out [5].

If we look at the indicators of Agriculture of the West Kazakhstan region for the last 2011-2021, the total volume of agricultural output for the reporting period amounted to 242,007.1 million tons. the volume of crop production amounted to KZT 94,765.2 million, 146,379. 9 million tenge of livestock production.

Taking into account these, if we consider the current state of animal husbandry in the West Kazakhstan region:

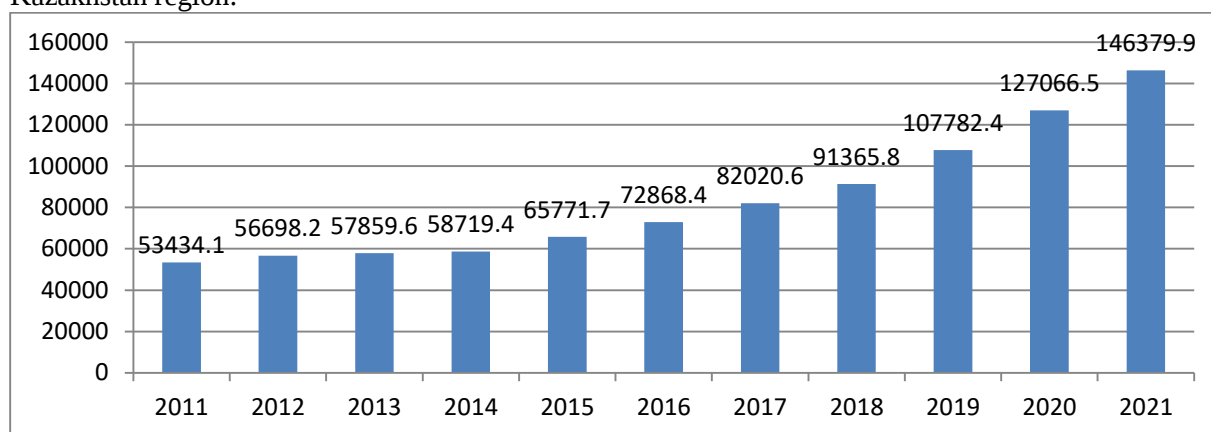


Figure 1 – Gross livestock production, million. tenge [6]

The main direction of recovery of Kazakhstan's economy after the pandemic is the development of agriculture, including the livestock sector, and ensuring food security.

Animal husbandry is one of the priority areas of agricultural development in the West Kazakhstan region.

The gross output of animal husbandry in the region is 60.4% of the total output of agricultural products (services).

The implemented state programs to support agricultural producers had a positive impact on the development of animal husbandry in the West Kazakhstan region.

In recent years, the number of livestock and poultry has increased, indicators have increased. For ten years, the production of livestock products in the region has increased 2.7 times.

However, the bulk of the products produced in the animal husbandry of the region is concentrated in the share of farms of the population, gross livestock production in 2021 amounted to 146,379.9 million.

The main problems in the development of animal husbandry are small marketability of production, low quality of raw materials provided and its volume, insufficient amount of breeding stock and feed, unsatisfactory zooveterinary services for livestock, poorly organized sales of its products, weak material and technical base [7].

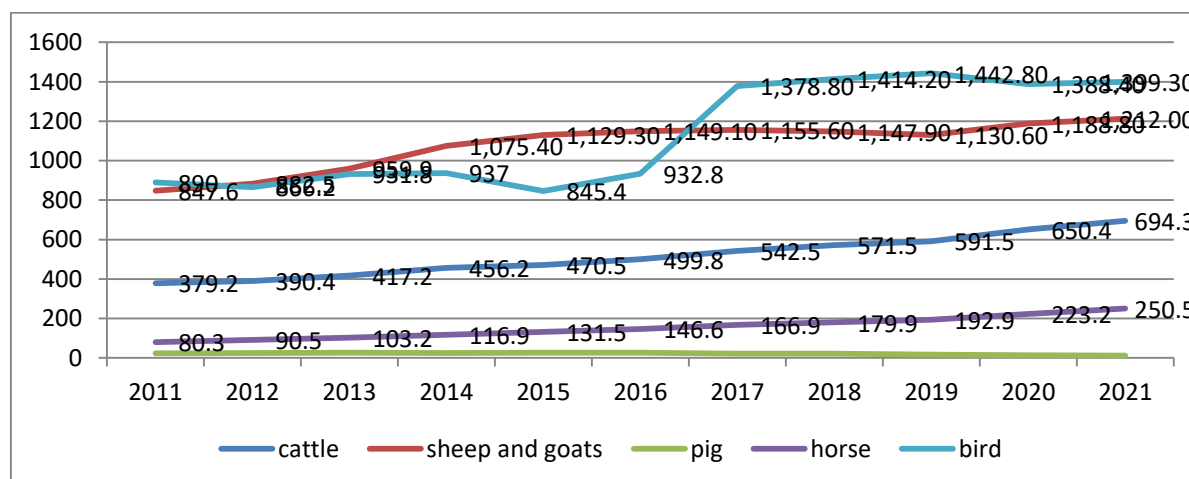


Figure 2 – Number of livestock and poultry, by the end of the year, thousand heads [6]

Livestock by 2021, cattle increased by 83% to 694.3 thousand heads, sheep – by 1,212.0 thousand heads (42.9%), horses – by 250.5 thousand heads (increased by 3 times), poultry – by 1,399.3 thousand heads (57%), goats – by 247.5 thousand heads (103.1%), pigs-by 12.6 thousand heads and decreased by 50%.

In the livestock sector in January-June 2022, 48.7 thousand tons of live animal and poultry meat were produced, or 100.9% compared to the same period in 2021. Milk production in all farms is 121.3 thousand tons (100.8%), eggs produced are 99.8 million tons. the number of copies (102.6%)

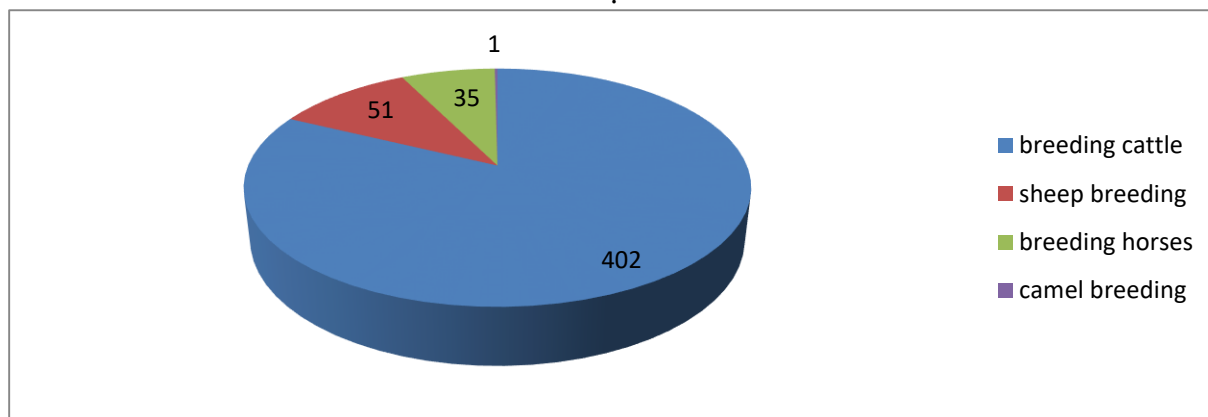


Figure 3 – Number of breeding farms in the West Kazakhstan region, 2021 [7]

According to the results of 2021, 489 breeding farms were registered in the region. Of these, 402 farms are engaged in breeding cattle, 51 farms are engaged in sheep breeding, 35 farms are engaged in breeding horses and 1 farm is engaged in breeding camels.

In the region, 94.6 thousand heads of breeding cattle, 50.1 thousand heads of sheep, 10.4 thousand heads of horses and 281 heads of camels are raised.

The share of breeding stock of all categories is 13.8% of the total number of livestock, cattle – 4.9%, sheep-4.2%, camels – 12.5%.

According to statistical data, 260 agricultural cooperatives were registered in the region, and 238 agricultural cooperatives worked at the end of 2021. The basis of existing cooperatives is 214 specialized cooperatives for meat cattle breeding (90%), 18 dairy cooperatives (8%), 5 cooperatives for Crop Production (2%) and 1 cooperative for beekeeping (1%).

Agricultural cooperatives have 4,912 Members (2 legal entities, 113 MFC and individual entrepreneurs, 4,797 households), they have 92,432 heads of farm animals (35,672 heads of MF, 56,527 heads of MSM and 233 heads of horses).

According to the results of 2021, cooperatives produced 470 tons of meat, 10095 tons of milk, 4700 tons of potatoes and 35 tons of wool, 24 tons of honey.

According to statistical information, in January – June 2022, 41,366.1 million. food products produced in tenge amounted to 98.5% of the physical volume index to the level of the corresponding period of 2021.

Compared to the same period in 2021, the volume of bread and bakery products amounted to 6579 tons (102.4%), processed milk and cream – 1552 tons (267.1%), and refined and unrefined vegetable oils – 3101 tons (108.9%), long - term confectionery products - 1880 tons (103.2%), pasta – 11832 tons (105.7%), sausage products – 4845 tons (123.4%), meat tins - 2756 tons (110.2%) and contributed to the growth of production volumes.

At the same time, flour – 52997 tons (97.4%), meat and food sub – products – 4868 tons (79.3%), cheese and cottage cheese - 151 tons (87.3%), butter – 94 tons (89.5%), other dairy products - 261 tons (88.8%), cereals, coarse flour – 144 tons (68.6%), fish tins-1376 tons (96.6%) were produced there is a decrease.

In order to increase the volume of agricultural processing production in 2022, 198 new jobs were created and 22.4 billion US dollars were created. it is planned to implement 18 projects in tenge.

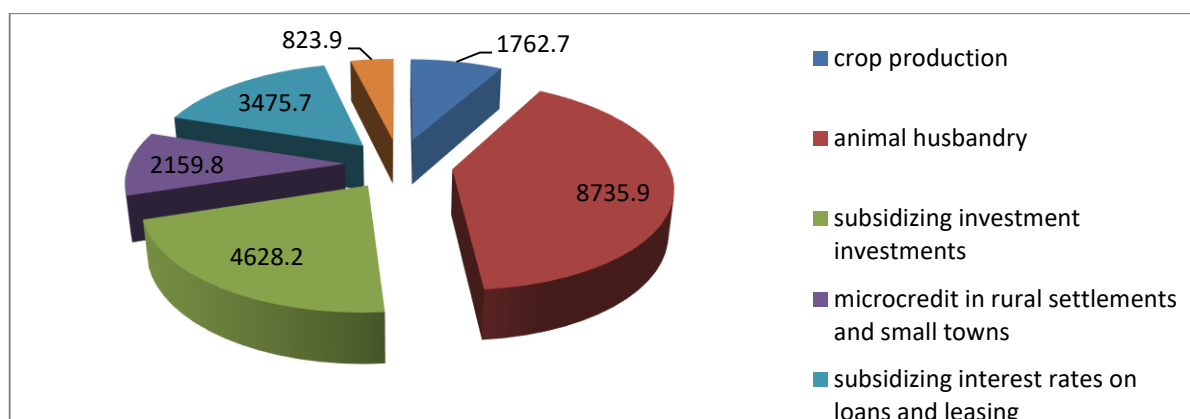


Figure 4 – Funds allocated from the budget to support the agricultural sector of the West Kazakhstan region in 2022, mln. tenge [7]

In 2022, support in the field of Agriculture was provided to the regional department from the budget of МЛН 21,586.2 million. tenge was allocated, in particular, crop production-1,762.7 million. tenge, animal husbandry-8735.9 million. KZT 4,628.2 million for subsidizing investment investments. KZT 2,159.8 million for small loans in rural areas and small towns. tenge, subsidizing interest rates on loans and leasing – 3,475.7 million. tenge, other measures-823.9 million. tenge.

Problems in the development of animal husbandry:

- 1) insufficient veterinary control;
- 2) weak control over the market of veterinary drugs and feed additives;
- 3) the production of the vaccine produced in the country is weakly developed;
- 4) lack of possibility of certification of veterinarians in production control units;
- 5) the possible complexity of quick and timely nzar administration in the occurrence of dangerous diseases among animals [8].

Currently, import dependence on a number of livestock products remains. For example, in terms of poultry meat, deep-processed meat and dairy products, the current opportunities allow us to be among the world exporters of not only regional, but also livestock products.

In animal husbandry, the main inhibiting factor in the accelerated development and increase in its productivity is the lack of a feed base.

It is known that for the sustainable development of animal husbandry, in addition to full security, there must be a feed insurance fund. In addition, there are also issues of intensive use of pasture lands without adequate work to improve them due to their productivity.

It should be noted that the current distortions in the state support of animal husbandry, in particular, in the excessive concentration on breeding work with high corruption in subsidies, against the background of obligations to supply meat to feedlots and meat processing enterprises and the lack of motivation of farms, led to the fact that the latter today are only half loaded.

As a result, with the loss of value added and tax revenues of livestock at the site of high-tech industrial fattening and slaughter, the deterioration of the epizootic situation in the local area, yard fattening and slaughter began to develop.

There is a shortage of specialists in animal husbandry, and at present, in addition to veterinarians, there is a shortage of zootechnical technologists, zootechnical breeders, including in industrial poultry farming. At the same time, the issue of approving young specialists in the local area remains relevant [9].

Taking into account these points, it should be noted that measures should be taken to improve the veterinary service of animal husbandry. The volume of work on the distribution of powers between veterinary services of local executive bodies, the release of veterinary services from redundant services, the assignment of additional powers to veterinary doctors of rural districts, as well as digitalization in the veterinary sphere should be carried out.

For the production of competitive products of the animal husbandry industry, it is necessary to master innovative technologies that will reduce the negative impact on material costs, make more efficient use of resources.

To increase the sustainability of animal husbandry development, it is recommended:

- improvement of subsidies for animal husbandry. As part of the measures, it is necessary to strengthen mandatory requirements for the availability of feed production capacities for recipients of subsidies from animal husbandry. For example, without a guaranteed feed base, it will be impossible to provide state support to working livestock entities;
- the directions of subsidies should be systematized and optimized.;
- animal husbandry should be staffed with qualified specialists, primarily veterinarians and zootechnicians. This emphasizes the importance of not only specialists with higher education, but also middle-level specialists who train colleges financed from the local budget. Also, work is underway to strengthen and expand the scope of the program "with a diploma to the village" in the issue of fixing personnel in rural areas, and it is necessary to solve its norms by expanding them to middle-level specialists;
- to improve the quality of Veterinary Services for animal husbandry.

REFERENCES

1. Kazakhstan Republics. Memleket bashysy Kasym-Jomart Tokaevtyн Kazakhstan halkyna 2020 zhylygy 1 kyrkuyekkegi "Zhana zhagdaydagy Kazakhstan: is-kimyl kezeni" Zholdaу [Electronic resource] / Kazakhstan Republikasy Adilet ministerligi. – Kiru mode: <https://adilet.zan.kz/kaz/docs/K2000002020>
2. Maslova, V. Factor analysis of the competitiveness of agro-food products in the EAEU member states / V. Maslova, N. Zaruk, M. Avdeeva // Agro-industrial complex: economics, management. - 2018. - No. 4. - pp. 75-85.
3. Kharitonov, A. Development of agriculture in the context of food security of the region / A. Kharitonov, P. Kosinsky // Agro-industrial complex: economics, management. - 2017. - No. 3. - pp. 59-65.
4. Gizzatova, A.I. Kazakhstan khalky ushin azyk-tuliktin ekonomikalyk kolzhetimdiligi / A.I. Gizzatova, S.M. Kapanova, S.M. Esengalieva // Problems of the agro-market. - 2019. – No. 3. - B. 48-55.
5. The current state and trends in the development of animal husbandry in the Republic of Kazakhstan / S.M. Esengalieva [et al.] // Economics: the strategy and practice. – 2021. - № 16 (2). – Pp.134-144. <https://doi.org/10.51176/1997-9967-2021-2-134-144>
6. Batys Kazakhstan oblysynyn negizgi aleumettik-ekonomikalyk korsetkishterin serpin [Electronic resource], 2021 / Kazakhstan Republicas Strategiyalyk zhosparlau zhane reformalar agenttiginin ulttyk statistics bureaucrats. - Kiru mode: <https://stat.gov.kz> (karalghan uakyt: 10.01.2023).
7. Batys Kazakhstan oblysyndagy aul, orman zhane balyk sharuashylygy [Electronic resource] : statistikalыk zhinak, 2017-2021 / Kazakhstan Republicas Strategiyalyk zhosparlau zhane reformalar agenttiginin ulttyk statistics bureaucrats. - Kiru mode: <https://stat.gov.kz> (karalghan uakyt: 10.01.2023).
8. Kazakhstan Republikasyn agroonerkasiptik keshenin damytudyn 2017 – 2021 zhyldarga arналган мемлекеттік бағдарлама. [Electronic resource] / Kazakhstan Republikasy Adilet ministerligi. – Kiru mode : <https://adilet.zan.kz/kaz/docs/P1800000423>
9. Yelyubayeva, A. What hinders the development of animal husbandry in Kazakhstan? [Electronic resource] / A. Elyubaeva. - Kiru mode: <https://kapital.kz/economic/105489/chto-meshayet-razvitiyu-zhivotnovodstva-v-kazakhstane-2.html>
10. Economic regulation of reproduction in the agro-industrial complex [Text] / V. Maslova [et al.] // Agro-industrial complex: economics, management. - 2017. - No. 4. - pp. 51-60.
11. Petrikov, A. State support of small entrepreneurship in agriculture and rural development / A. Petrikov // Agro-industrial complex: economics, management. - 2003. - No. 1. – p. 10-15.
12. Tazhibayeva, R.M. State support of the agricultural sector of Kazakhstan / R.M. Tazhibayeva // Problems of the agricultural market. - 2021. - No. 1. - pp. 44-49. - DOI:10.46666 / 2021-1-2708-9991.05.
13. Konuspaev, R.K. Strategy of diversification in the agro-industrial complex / R.K. Konuspaev, T.Zh. Demesinov, T.A. Taipov // Problems of the agro-market. - 2021. - № (2). - Pp. 31-37. - DOI: 10.46666/2021-2. 2708-9991.03.
14. Azretbergenova, G.Zh. Ensuring food security of the Republic of Kazakhstan VUSLOVIYAH COVID-2019 / G.Zh. Azretbergenova, A.O. Syzdykova, B. Bimendeev // Problems of the agro-market. - 2021. - No. 2. - pp. 21-20.

15. Tarshilova, L. S. Reaction of the Regional Agroindustrial Complex to Integration Processes / L.S. Tarshilova, A.M. Kazambayeva, A.J. Ibyzhanova // *Espacios*. – 2017. – № 38 (62). – P. 101-116.
16. Kiselev, S. The state and prospects of Russia's agro-food exports to the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union / S. Kiselev, R. Romashkin // *Studies on the economic development of Russia*. – 2021. – Vol. 32. – No. 2. – p. 221 -228. – DOI: 10.1134/S1075700721020064.
17. Heigermoser, M. COVID-19, the oil price slump and food security in low-income countries [Electronic resource] / M. Heigermoser, T. Glauben; Leibniz Institute of Agricultural Development in Transition Economies (IAMO) // *IAMO Policy Brief*. – 2020. – No. 37e. URL: <http://www.iamo.de/en/publications/iamo-policy-briefs/> (date of access: 12/25/2022).
18. Espolov, T. Agroindustrial Complex Modernization of Kazakhstan on the Basis of Innovation / T. Espolov [and etc] // *International Journal of Management and Business Research*. – 2018. – № 8 (1). – P. 93-107.
19. Kaliev, G. Economic Problems of Dairy Production and Processing in Kazakhstan and Their Solutions / S. Kaliev [and etc] // *Astra Salvensis*. – 2017. – Vol. 2017. – P. 337-342.
20. Kurmanova, G.K. Improving the efficiency of agricultural land use / G. K. Kurmanova, B.U. Asilov, M. Daniyarova // *Problems of the agricultural market*. – 2021. – № 4 (4). – Pp. 169-177. – Access mode: <https://doi.org/10.46666/2021-4.2708-9991.19>
21. Akimbekova, G.U. Priority directions of agro-industrial complex development in Kazakhstan / G.U. Akimbekova, G.A. Nikitin // *Problems of AgriMarket*. – 2020. – № 4. – P. 13-23. – <https://doi.org/10.46666/2020-4-2708-9991.01>

ТҮЙІН

Берілген мақаланың мақсаты – жергілікті деңгейдегі мал шаруашылығының қазіргі жағдайын талдап, осы саланың дамуына кедергі болып табылатын себептерді анықтау. Мақала жазу барысында талдау, синтез, сондай-ақ статистикалық-экономикалық әдістер пайдаланылды.

Соңғы он жылдағы Батыс Қазақстан облысы бойынша мал шаруашылығы саласы бойынша мәліметтер жинақталды: мал шаруашылығы өнімі көрсеткіштері, өсірілген мал мен құс саны, асыл тұқымды мал өсіруші шаруашылықтар көлемі, мал шаруашылығы өнімдерінің өнімділігі сияқты көрсеткіштер өзгерісі талданып, мемлекет тарапынан ауыл шаруашылығы саласын дамытуға қарастырылған қаржы көлемі көрсетілді.

Сала бойынша мәліметтер негізінде жергілікті деңгейдегі мал шаруашылығының саласының өркендеуіндегі негізгі тежеуші факторлар анықталды, атап өтсек: ұсақ тауар өндіру, алынатын мал шаруашылығы өнімдері көбінесе облыстың тұрғын халқының үй шаруашылығына тиесілі болуы, мемлекеттік субсидиялауды жетілдіру қажеттілігі, ветеринариялық бақылаудың әлсіздігі, мал шаруашылығы өнімдері импортына тәуелділік және т.с.с. Сондай-ақ, өңдеу объектілерінің желісінің әлсіздігін, халықтың кепіл мүлкінің жетіспеушілігін проблема ретінде қарауға болады. Аталған сала дамуы үшін және оның бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыру үшін инновациялық технологияны игеру маңыздылығы зор. Бұл жергілікті деңгейде ауыл шаруашылығын дамыту барысындағы материалдық шығындарды азайтуға, ресурстарды тиімді бөлуге мүмкіндік береді.