

экономическое благополучие государства. А от этого во многом зависит решение проблем занятости населения, наполнение внутреннего рынка отечественными товарами, пополнение государственного бюджета и создание конкурентной среды. Успешное развитие малого и среднего бизнеса является одним из ключевых инструментов экономического роста и социально-политической модернизации государства.

В данной статье рассматривается динамика развития малого и среднего бизнеса в Казахстане, включая такие показатели, как вклад малого и среднего бизнеса в валовой внутренний продукт страны, количество зарегистрированных и действующих малых и средних предприятий, численность занятых в этой сфере. Проведен анализ кредитования малого и среднего бизнеса банками второго уровня за 2018-2020 годы, которое охватывает период до пандемии и во время пандемии. В период действия ограничительных мер государство оказывало поддержку малому и среднему бизнесу в виде налоговых льгот, процентных послаблений по ранее полученным бизнесом кредитам, снижению сумм по арендным платежам. Однако, несмотря на это, были выявлены проблемы в данном вопросе. В целях устранения выявленных проблем кредитования малого и среднего бизнеса были разработаны перспективные направления дальнейшего развития малого и среднего предпринимательства в Республике Казахстан.

UDC 338.43(574.1)
IRSTI 68.75.01

DOI 10.52578/2305-9397-2023-2-3-233-241

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STATE OF AGRICULTURE OF THE WEST KAZAKHSTAN REGION

ANNOTATION

Support for the agricultural sector is one of the most important tasks of the state. In all developing countries, the agricultural sector is supported by the state. This industry is known for its low adaptability to the market and competition.

Agriculture does not use its potential at a sufficient level, so it is very important to identify the main problems at the regional level and find solutions to them. In all developing countries, the agricultural sector is supported by the state. This industry is low adapted to the market and competition.

In animal husbandry, small commodity industries of the population's farms predominate. Black-type technology of keeping and feeding animals is used, poor feed base, lack of full-fledged mixed feed leads to low productivity of livestock and poultry.

Active influence on the development of the agricultural sector by economic methods can be carried out by the state through credit and tax regulation, budget financing, regulation of conditions and levels of remuneration, state programs, state orders, effective customs policy.

This article reflects the importance of the state regulation of this industry through its needs, tasks, directions. The article used data characterizing the state and development of Agriculture in the West Kazakhstan region.

Key words: agriculture, state support, crop production, animal husbandry, credit, financing.

Introduction. Ensuring food security is a big task facing the region, a priority direction. In this regard, the main goal is the development of the agricultural sector through the means of state regulation.

Agriculture of western Kazakhstan has a high value. Large territory, various climatic conditions allow for the development of crops and animal husbandry.

Agriculture does not use its potential at a sufficient level, so it is very important to identify the main problems at the regional level and find solutions to them. In all developing countries, the agricultural sector is supported by the state. This industry is low adapted to the market and competition.

The need for state regulation of Agriculture:

1) impact of the macroeconomic situation of the country on the markets of raw materials and food, agricultural products;

2) the inability of the market to ensure the distribution of income generated by the processes of production, processing and sale of products in an economically fair way;

3) the specifics of agricultural production, determined by the influence of natural factors on its effectiveness;

4) support of agriculture as the main type of activity of rural residents and preservation of rural territory.

Tasks of state regulation of the agricultural sector:

1) development of agricultural production;

2) ensuring the country's food security;

3) regulation of the markets of raw materials and food, agricultural products;

4) improving the food supply of the population;

5) maintaining the balance (parity) of Agriculture and other sectors of the economy;

6) equalization of the level of income of workers in agriculture and other industries;

7) protection of domestic producers [1].

Research material and method. As a material of the study, the state of agricultural development of the West Kazakhstan region, the dynamics of agricultural indicators were considered and recommendations were given.

In the process of analyzing agricultural indicators, methods of analysis, synthesis, grouping, mathematical calculation, statistical analysis, comparison, summation were used, diagrams and tables were compiled. The indicators of the agricultural sector in the region for 2012-2022 were analyzed. In particular, the dynamics of such indicators as the number of livestock and poultry, the gross output of animal husbandry and crop production, the volume of the main agricultural crops, their productivity over the years are shown.

Research results. In 2022, 22,090.1 million tenge was allocated from the budget to support agriculture, including 1,380.0 million tenge in the crop industry, 8,338.2 million tenge in animal husbandry, 4,649.9 million tenge in subsidizing investment investments, 2,159.8 million tenge in micro-crediting in rural settlements and small towns, for subsidizing the interest rate on loans and leases – 3,345.7 million tenge, for other activities - 2,216.5 million tenge.

In 2022, agricultural producers of the region received млн 22,143.3 million to finance agriculture. attracted credit resources in the amount of tenge, including млн 9,305.2 million since the beginning of the year. 779 units of agricultural machinery and equipment were leased for the amount of tenge.

Gross agricultural output in the reporting year amounted to 298,938.5 million tons. the volume of crop production amounted to KZT 132,167.2 million. tenge, animal husbandry – 165,923.0 million. tenge, services-848.3 million. tenge. IFI amounted to 113.2% to the level of the corresponding period of 2021, including crop production – 131.8%, animal husbandry – 101.2%, services – 100.0%.

Fixed capital of agriculture amounted to млн 19,982.1 million. tenge of investments were attracted, the physical volume index was 52.9% to the level of the corresponding period of 2021.

According to the results of the 1st half of 2022, labor productivity in agriculture amounted to 911.3 thousand tenge, labor productivity index – 102.5%.

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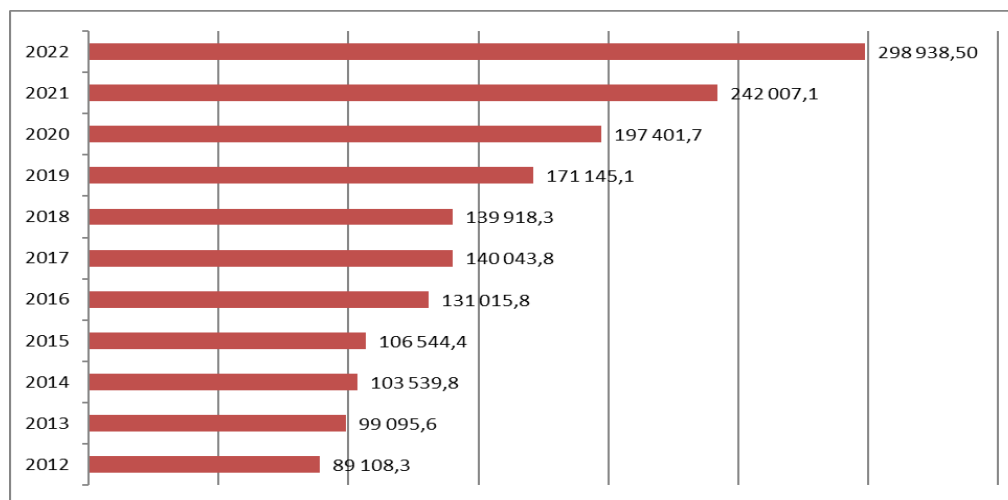


Figure 1. Gross output of agricultural products (services), million. tenge [6]

Table 1. number of livestock in agriculture in Uralsk, head

years	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
cattle	417,2	456,2	470,5	499,8	542,5	571,5	591,5	650,4	694,3	777,5
sheep and goats	959,9	1 075,4	1 129,3	1 149,1	1 155,6	1 147,9	1 130,6	1 188,8	1 212,0	1 306,6
pig	26,0	25,0	25,9	25,6	21,2	21,5	17,3	14,0	12,6	11,6
horse	103,2	116,9	131,5	146,6	166,9	179,9	192,9	223,2	250,5	280,5
bird	931,8	937,0	845,4	932,8	1 378,8	1 414,2	1 442,8	1 388,4	1 399,3	1 451,3

As of 2022, the head of cattle is 777.5 thousand heads (112.0%), sheep – 1 108.5 thousand heads (109.1%), horses – 280.5 thousand heads (112.0%), camels – 2.6 thousand heads (107.0%), goats – 198.1 thousand heads (101.2%), Birds – 1 451.3 thousand heads (103.7%), a decrease in the number of pigs – 11.6 thousand heads (91.5%).

During the reporting period, 104.2 thousand tons of animal and poultry meat were sold for slaughter in live weight, or 102.5% for the corresponding period of 2021. The volume of production of cow's milk in all categories of farms amounted to 240.0 thousand tons (100.0%), chicken eggs amounted to 189.9 million tons.pieces (97.9%) were produced.

In 2022, 489 farms in the region are engaged in breeding farm animals. Of these, 402 are engaged in breeding cattle, 51 are engaged in sheep breeding, 35 are engaged in breeding horse breeding and 1 is engaged in camel breeding.

In the region, 94.6 thousand heads of breeding cattle, 50.1 thousand heads of sheep, 10.4 Thousand Horses and 281 heads of camels are bred.

The share of breeding stock in the total number of farm animals is: cattle – 13.8%, small cattle – 4.9%, horses – 4.2%, camels-12.5%.

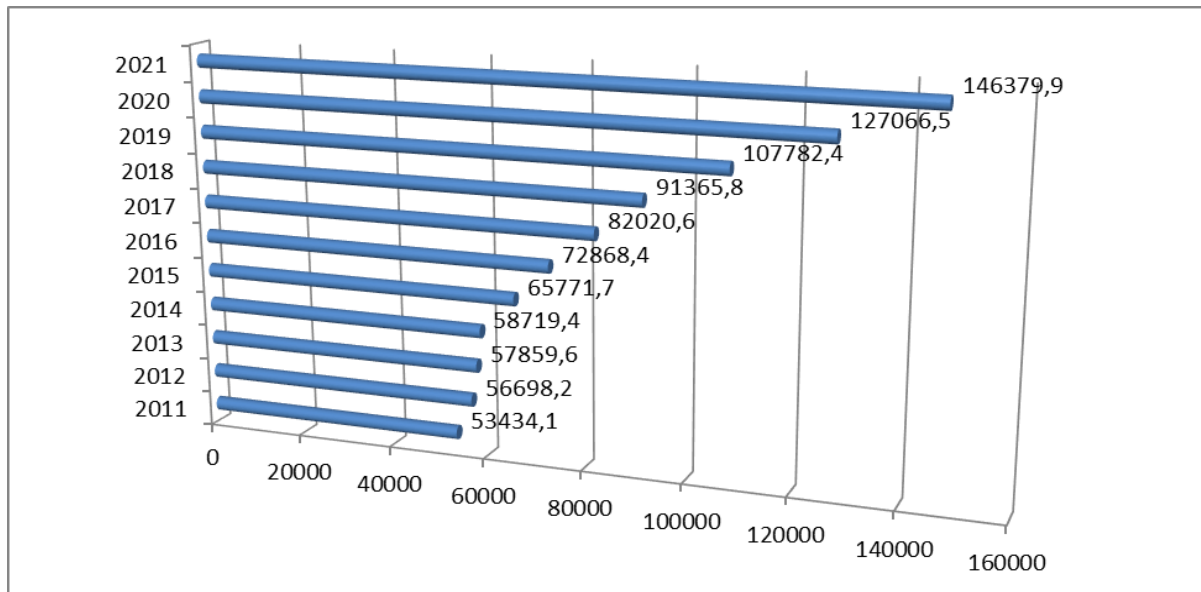


Figure 2 - Gross livestock production, million. tenge

310 agricultural cooperatives are registered in the region, of which 233 agricultural cooperatives operate for 9 months of 2022.

The basis of existing cooperatives is: 196-beef cattle breeding (85%), 21-dairy (9%), 12-for crop production (5%), 3-for service Services (2%) and 1-specialized in beekeeping (1%).

This year, 27 new secs were registered. Of these: 3 sec-in the dairy direction, 1 sec – in the crop production (horticulture) direction, 23 SEC-in meat cattle breeding.

There are 4912 registered members (including 2 legal entities, 113 individual entrepreneurs and peasant or farm farms, 4797 household farms), 92432 heads of farm animals (including: 35672 heads of cattle, 56527 heads of small cattle, 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 (data for 2022 will be published by the statistics authorities in 2023).

In practice, existing agricultural production cooperatives receive investment and livestock subsidies.

Starting from 2023, in order to increase the income and improve the social situation of the rural population and accelerate the support of agricultural cooperatives, it is planned to launch a lending program at a rate of 2.5% in accordance with the address of the president of the Republic of Kazakhstan. 6.4 billion tenge was allocated for this direction of the region. loan funds will be allocated in tenge. During the allocation of these funds, the main priority direction will be the development of dairy cattle breeding.

Table 2. harvesting of the main agricultural crops, thousand tons

years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
wheat (including rice) and legumes	129,3	198,4	223,8	95,4	309,8	368,6	171,4	242,2	279,3	165,6	324,8
sunflower seeds	4,4	13,8	9,4	9,9	34,1	34,8	36,0	58,5	27,6	27,6	54,4
potatoes	57,0	63,8	64,5	69,1	73,0	58,6	64,3	64,5	64,3	58,1	62,5
vegetables	54,4	56,8	57,4	61,4	63,7	52,5	57,9	58,5	52,6	58,5	64,2
garden crops	24,1	24,6	25,5	27,5	28,3	23,3	24,7	26,5	24,4	30,8	30,2

According to statistical data, according to the results of 2022, the total acreage of agricultural crops in the region was 586.2 thousand hectares, the indicators of the memorandum (521.1 thousand hectares) were fulfilled by 112.5% (more than 65.1 thousand hectares). The total area of grain crops, taking into account winter cereals sown in the 2022 harvest, amounted to 203.2 thousand hectares (winter cereals – 54.7 thousand hectares, spring cereals – 148.5 thousand hectares), which is 95.1% of the indicators of the memorandum (213.7 thousand hectares).

Oilseeds were sown on an area of 185.7 thousand hectares or 152.3% of the plan (sunflower – 61.6 thousand hectares, safflower – 123.2 thousand hectares and other oilseeds – 0.9 thousand hectares).

Forage crops were sown on an area of 187.9 thousand hectares or 100.3% of the plan (perennial grasses – 13.4 thousand hectares, annual grasses – 15.3 thousand hectares, corn for silage – 1.1 thousand hectares and perennial grasses sown in previous years – 158.1 thousand hectares).

Potatoes and vegetable and melons were sown on an area of 9.4 thousand hectares or 103.3% of the plan (potatoes – 4.1 thousand hectares, vegetable crops – 3.8 thousand hectares, melons – 1.5 thousand hectares).

In the region, 201.6 thousand hectares of grain crops were harvested, 319.2 thousand tons of grain with an average yield of 15.8 C/ha were obtained.

135.9 thousand tons of products with an average yield of 7.7 c/ha were obtained from the harvesting site of oilseeds on 177.6 thousand hectares.

In the region, 62.9 thousand tons of potatoes with an average yield of 153.9 c/ha were obtained from an area of 4.1 thousand hectares.

60.9 thousand tons of vegetable products with an average yield of 158.6 c/ha were obtained from the harvesting area of 3.8 thousand hectares.

From the area of 1.5 thousand hectares of melons, 30.6 thousand tons of products were obtained with an average yield of 205.6 c/ha.

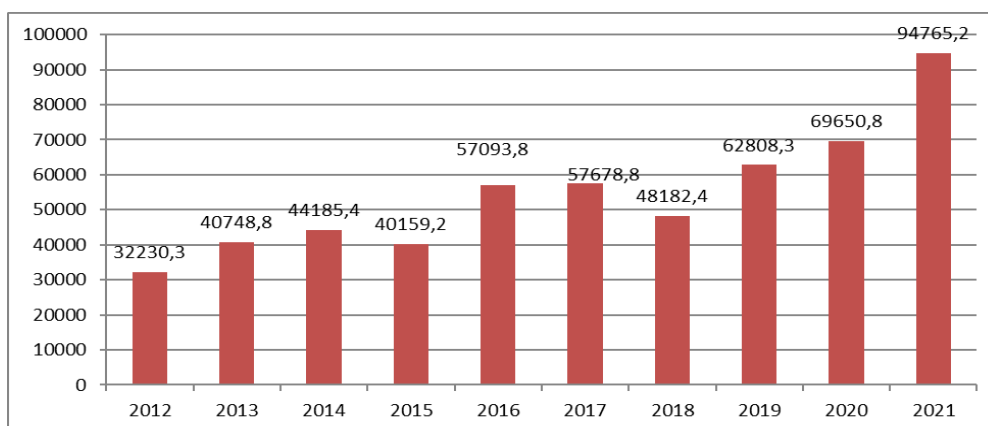


Figure -3. Gross crop production, mln. Tenge

For the 2023 harvest, it is planned to sow winter cereals on an area of 89.5 thousand hectares, including winter wheat – 79.0 thousand hectares, winter rye – 10.5 thousand hectares.

According to operational information of the districts, 86.1 thousand hectares of winter cereals were sown, including winter wheat – 77.6 thousand hectares, winter rye – 8.1 thousand hectares and others – 0.4 thousand hectares.

To date, for high-quality storage of harvested products in the autumn-winter period, there are 54 potato and vegetable warehouses with a total capacity of 59.2 thousand tons, including 32.4 thousand tons with ventilation equipment, 17.8 thousand tons with refrigeration equipment and 9.0 thousand tons of temporary storage. Currently, the provision of the region with potato and vegetable stores is 91%. (the need is 65 thousand tons). In 2022, 2 vegetable storages for 7.0 thousand tons were put into operation (KH "New World" – 3.2 thousand tons, SEC "Rubezhensky" – 3.8 thousand tons).

By the end of 2025, it is planned to build 21 modern potato and vegetable warehouses with a total capacity of 50.1 thousand tons, as a result of which the total capacity of potato and vegetable warehouses will be 109.3 thousand tons.

To provide the domestic market with early vegetable products in the off-season, the region has 80 farm greenhouses with a total area of 236 thousand square meters.

In 2022, 7,350 tons of vegetable products were harvested.

In recent years, in 2020-2021, 2 large modern industrial greenhouses using Dutch technology with a capacity of 17.4 hectares per year and 11 thousand tons of vegetable products were put into operation in the Ural greenhouse combine LLP and World green Company LLP.

It is planned to prepare 1940.3 thousand tons of cattle feed for the winter of 2022-2023. According to operational information, a total of 2327.2 thousand tons of hay were prepared, including the remaining hay from last year, which is 119.9% of the plan [3].

In 2022, 102,353.8 million food was produced in the amount of tenge. According to statistical data, the index of physical volume of food products is 102.9% to the level of the corresponding period of 2021 - made up.

Compared to the corresponding period of 2021, bread and bakery products – 13,501 tons (105.1%), liquid processed milk and cream – 3,669 tons (166.5%), refined and unrefined vegetable oil – 9,481 tons (194.6%), long – term confectionery-4,135 tons (113.7%), pasta – 24,682 tons (104.7%), sausage products – 10,486 tons (112.6%), canned meat – 4,596 tons (116.0%), flour – 122,407 tons (105.6%), canned fish – 2,720 tons (107.6%).

At the same time, there is a decrease in the production of meat and food offal – 13,507 tons (86.6%), cheese and cottage cheese – 245 tons (78.6%), butter – 156 tons (74.2%), other dairy products – 492 tons (95.1%), cereals, coarse flour-205 tons (92.3%).

In the region in 2022-2026, 113.4 billion tenge was allocated. It is planned to implement 45 investment projects in the amount of tenge. Of these, 13 investment projects were implemented in 2022 (vegetable warehouse of SEC "Rubezhensky" -0.68 billion rubles). tenge, vegetable warehouse of the farm "Ruslan " - 0.2 billion tenge. tenge, creation of the irrigated area of " Zhaiyk Agro LTD " LLP-0.85 billion tenge. tenge, construction of a feedlot in BORANBAYEV farm-0.1 billion tenge. tenge, construction of a feedlot in the farm "Rakhat" - 0.21 billion tenge. tenge, creation of a reproductive farm in the farm " Eilin " -0.06 billion tenge. tenge, creation of a reproductive farm "muldagalieva G. S."-0.07 billion tenge. tenge, " Kurmashev S. Creation of a reproductive farm in the farm " B. " -0.051 billion rubles. tenge, creation of a breeding farm in the farm" Dulat " -0.059 billion tenge. tenge, dairy farm" Tolengit " -0.053 billion tenge. tenge, creation of the irrigated area of the farm" Sabit " -0.12 billion tenge. tenge, fattening areas of the farm" Mukades " -0.2 billion tenge. tenge, Ringo Milk LLP-3.9 billion tenge. tenge) for a total amount of 6.6 billion tenge. the amount of tenge[6].

Conclusion. State support for the agricultural sector, in turn, should be distributed as follows. First, agricultural producers should work on the basis of self-financing, and support measures from the state should play a complementary role to ensure a normal economic situation of economic management. Secondly, subsidies, subsidies, benefits and other regulatory mechanisms and tools should guide producers to effective economic management and support them in a strictly differentiated way. State support is manifested as administrative methods, that is, it is reflected in legal acts.

Agricultural development solves a number of problems:

- food security of the country will be ensured, which is the most important direction in ensuring economic security as a whole.

- through the development of agricultural production, the problem of unemployment in rural areas is solved and social stability is helped.

- the development of the agricultural sector has a multiplier effect for the entire economy, that is, it creates conditions for the growth of related industries.

- development of the country's agriculture and export of domestic products[8].

The development of the agricultural sector is important for the economic development of the country as a whole. The agro-industrial complex can serve as an additional basis for economic growth to improve the country's balance of trade and payments.

To increase the access of agricultural entities to credit resources, new state programs should be implemented: subsidizing interest rates on credit and leasing obligations within the framework of the direction of financial recovery of agricultural entities, subsidizing interest rates on loans (leases) to support agriculture, subsidizing loans and insurance of agricultural entities[9].

In order to prevent the occurrence and spread of livestock diseases, to protect the population

from diseases common to humans and livestock, it is necessary to carry out veterinary, preventive and diagnostic measures, allocate budgetary funds to partially compensate for the cost of sanitary livestock.

To increase the sustainability of agricultural development, it is recommended:

- Ensuring full and balanced feeding of animals by creating a stable forage base and increasing acreage for forage crops.

- Improvement of agricultural subsidies. 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.

- Conduct explanatory work with agricultural producers on compliance with crop rotation and other technical measures, as well as on the preservation and implementation of pasture turnover during the development of animal husbandry;

- Control over the use of land put into operation for agricultural structures;

- Construction of new livestock production facilities based on modern technologies and increasing the capacity of existing ones.

- Agriculture should be provided with qualified specialists and personnel.

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ТҮЙІН

Аграрлық секторды қолдау мемлекеттің ең бір маңызды міндеттерінің бірі болып табылады. Барлық дамығын елдерде аграрлық сектор мемлекет қолдауында болады. Бұл сала нарыққа және бәсекелестікке төмен бейімделгендігімен белгілі.

Ауыл шаруашылығы өз потенциалын жеткілікті деңгейде қолданбайды, сондықтан да облыс деңгейіндегі негізгі проблемаларды анықтап, олардың шешімін табу өте маңызды. Барлық дамығын елдерде аграрлық сектор мемлекет қолдауында болады. Бұл сала нарыққа және бәсекелестікке төмен бейімделген.

Мал шаруашылығында тұрғындар шаруашылықтарының ұсақ тауарлы өндірістері басым. Малдарды ұстау және тамақтандырудың қарадүрсін технологиясы пайдаланылады, нашар мал азықтық база, толық рациондық құрама жемнің жетіспеуі мал мен құстың төмен өнімділігіне әкеліп соғады.

Аграрлық секторды экономикалық әдістермен дамыту белсенді ықпал етуді мемлекет несиелік және салықтық реттеу, бюджетті қаржыландыру, еңбекке ақы төлеудің шарттары мен деңгейін реттеу, мемлекеттік бағдарламалар, мемлекеттік тапсырыстар, тиімді кедендік саясат арқылы жүзеге асыра алады.

Бұл мақалада осы саланың мемлекет тарапынан реттелінуінің қажеттілігі, міндеттері, бағыттары арқылы маңыздылығы көрсетіледі. Мақалада Батыс Қазақстан облысының ауыл шаруашылығы жағдайын және дамуын сипаттайтын мәліметтер қолданылған.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Поддержка аграрного сектора является одной из важнейших задач государства. Во всех развитых странах аграрный сектор находится под государственной поддержкой. Эта отрасль известна своей низкой адаптацией к рынку и конкуренции.

Сельское хозяйство недостаточно использует свой потенциал, поэтому очень важно выявить основные проблемы областного уровня и найти их решение. Во всех развитых странах аграрный сектор находится под государственной поддержкой. Эта отрасль плохо приспособлена к рынку и конкуренции.

В животноводстве преобладают мелкотоварные производства хозяйств населения. Используется технология содержания и кормления скота, плохая кормовая база, отсутствие полноценного рационного комбикорма приводят к низкой продуктивности скота и птицы.

Развитие аграрного сектора экономическими методами активное влияние государство может осуществлять через кредитно-налоговое регулирование, бюджетное финансирование, регулирование условий и уровня оплаты труда, государственные программы, государственные заказы, эффективную таможенную политику.

В данной статье подчеркивается необходимость, задачи, важность регулирования данной отрасли со стороны государства. В статье использованы данные, характеризующие состояние и развитие сельского хозяйства Западно-Казахстанской области.

УДК: 338.4:631.14
МРНТИ: 68.75.13

DOI 10.52578/2305-9397-2023-2-3-241-250

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ТЕНДЕНЦИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ МАТЕРИАЛЬНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЙ БАЗЫ ЗЕРНОВОГО ПРОИЗВОДСТВА THE TREND OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL BASE OF GRAIN PRODUCTION

Аннотация

Расширенное воспроизводство в сельском хозяйстве в значительной степени определяется содержанием и структурой материально-технической базы, платформу которой в зерновом подкомплексе составляет машинно-тракторный парк сельхозтоваропроизводителей. Его оптимальный состав обеспечивает своевременность и качество осуществляемых в отрасли механизированных технологических процессов, оказывает непосредственное влияние на себестоимость производимой продукции, выступает необходимым условием снижения ее трудоемкости.