

талданады. және герефорд тұқымдары). Сондай-ақ, зерттеу барысында зерттеліп жатқан тұқым контекстінде еліміздің Батыс өңірлерінде етті мал шаруашылығы саласын дамытуға кедергі келтіретін негізгі мәселелер анықталды. Талдау бес тұқымға – қазақтың ақбас, әуликөл, герефорд, ангус және қалмақ тұқымдарына жүргізілді. Мақала мал шаруашылығы саласының қазіргі жағдайын аймақтар тұрғысынан зерттеуге және талдауға арналған. Еліміздің мал шаруашылығы саласындағы шығындардың динамикасы мен құрылымы қарастырылып отыр.

Бүгінгі күні агроөнеркәсіптік кешенді дамытудағы ең маңызды мәселелердің бірі - технологиялық процестерді автоматтандыру мен цифрландырудың төмен болуына байланысты еңбек өнімділігінің төмен деңгейі. Олар республика аймақтарының нақты табиғи-экономикалық жағдайларына бейімделген ауылшаруашылық жануарларының генетикалық әлеуетін максималды пайдалану мен жақсартуға бағытталған ресурстарды үнемдейтін болуы керек. Осындай технологияларды жасау мен игеру саланың қоршаған ортаға тигізетін кері әсерін әлсіретуге, материалдық ресурстардың құнын төмендетуге, қолда бар жер-су қорларын тиімді пайдалануға мүмкіндік береді.

Мақалада еліміздің мал шаруашылығының тиімді дамуына кедергі болатын негізгі проблемалар анықталды. Осы саланы дамытудың перспективалық стратегиялық бағыттары айқындалды.

Қазақстан Республикасының ішкі нарығында мал шаруашылығы өнімдеріне деген сұранысты қанағаттандыру, сондай-ақ оның экспорттық ресурстарын ұлғайту қажеттілігі, сонымен қатар арзан, экологиялық таза, бәсекеге қабілетті өнімдерін өндірудің заманауи технологияларын жасау, ғылыми негіздеу және игеру міндеттерін қазақстандық ғылым мен практикаға саланың алдында қойылып отыр.

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THE STATE OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

ANNOTATION

The article identifies the current state, dynamics, priority areas of agricultural development of Uralsk, West Kazakhstan region, the ways of improvement.

Monographic, analysis and synthesis, statistical and economic methods were used in writing the article. The results of the agricultural industry for 2018-2020 for the city were analyzed.

The dynamics of such indicators as the number of cattle and poultry, their productivity is shown. The structure of production by categories of agricultural formations, as well as analyzed the total volume of their agricultural production.

The article reflects the potential of livestock production, the provision of own resources, the sustainable growth of agricultural production, the directions of budgetary policy for sustainable development of crop production, and all this should be implemented within the framework of state programs..

Key words: *agro-industrial complex, agriculture, livestock, crop production, cattle, milk, meat, agrarian sector.*

Introduction. Ensuring food security is a major challenge facing the country. It is a priority direction. In this regard, the main goal is the development of agriculture through the instruments of state regulation. Agro-industrial sectors underutilize their potential, so it is very important to identify the main problems at the city level and find solutions. In all developed countries, agriculture is in the focus of the state. This industry is not very adapted to the market and competition [11].

Without the development of agriculture it is impossible to build a competitive economy.

There are urgent problems in this sphere that are not solved. In particular, the impossibility of access of the population to land, the lack of "cheap credit" for a long term, the shortage of professionals.

The main objectives for the development of the agro-industrial complex:

- The full provision of themselves with socially important food products;
- increasing the incomes of millions of rural residents;
- Increase of labor productivity by two and a half times;
- doubling the export of agro-industrial products [1].

Despite the geographically optimal position of the city and the high resource potential of the region, one of the most important problems of economic development is the sphere of agriculture.

Material and method of research.

As an example of local importance the current state, dynamics, priority areas of development and ways to improve the agriculture of the West Kazakhstan region, the city of Uralsk are defined.

Monographic, analysis and synthesis, statistical and economic methods were used in the article. For the city, the results of the agricultural sector for 2018-2020 are analyzed. It also shows the dynamics of such indicators as the number of livestock and poultry, their productivity. The structure of production by categories of agricultural formations, as well as the total volume of their agricultural production is analyzed.

It reflects the potential output of livestock production, the provision of own resources, the sustainable growth of agricultural production, the directions of budgetary policy for the sustainable development of crop production and all this is implemented within the framework of state programs.

On the issue of diversification of the structure of cultivated areas of crops between the regional and city akimats, all sown areas of crops in 2021 with a plan of 16840 hectares.

In 2021, the volume of all crops amounted to 19861 hectares.

With economic structures:

7150 hectares of grain crops (including spring wheat 3154 hectares, barley 3440 hectares, millet 302 hectares, oats 243 hectares, chickpeas 11 hectares), Sown 1796 hectares of oil crops, 280 hectares of forage crops (perennial forage crops last year 8427 hectares), 2208 hectares of potatoes, vegetable and melon crops.

Also, 2009 hectares of winter crops, including 582 hectares of winter wheat, 1427 hectares of winter rye were sown for the harvest of 2022.

According to the results of the autumn field work, 10595 ha of cereals were harvested with the average yield of 6,4 c/ha 6818,5 tons, 1281 ha of potatoes with 135,1 c/ha and the average yield of 17308,9 tons, 801,9 ha of vegetable crops with 167 c/ha and the average yield of 13393,9 tons, 124,7 ha of melons with 112,6 c/ha and the average yield of 1382 tons were harvested. Also from 1796 hectares of oilseeds harvested 808,2 tons of products with an average yield of 4,5 cwt/ha.

Agricultural producers were allocated 1,030 tons of fuel and lubricants for spring and autumn field work and identified "Binom" LLP as the operator.

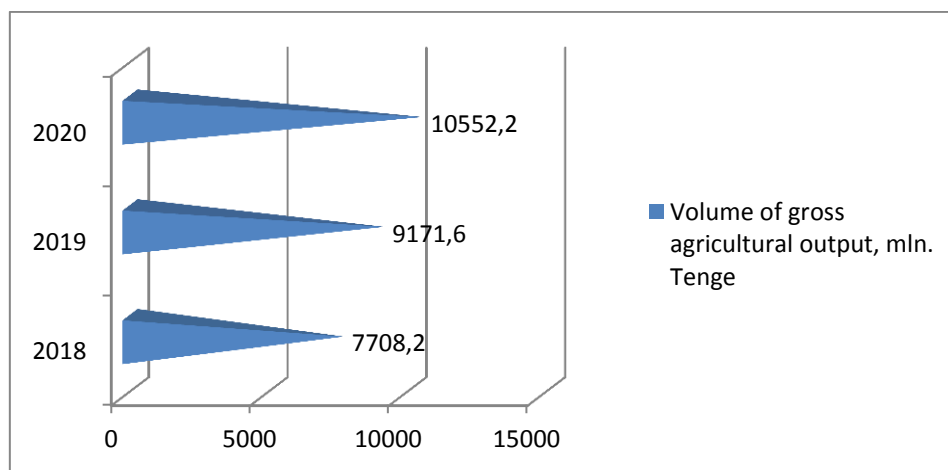


Figure 1 – Volume of gross agricultural output, mln. tenge

Results and discussion. Analyzing the indicators of agriculture of Uralsk city for the last 2018-2020 years, it should be noted that the gross output of agriculture for the reporting period was 10552,2 million tenge, where the index of physical volume compared to 2018 increased by 36,8%, including the output of crop production was 6,6 billion tenge, livestock production-3,9 billion tenge.

In 2020, compared with the same period in 2018, there is an increase in the number of cattle by 6,7% (3820 heads.), sheep 31,5% (5011 heads.), goats 20% (1306 heads.), horses by 2 times (513 heads.), poultry increased by 28,4% (449,3 thousand heads).

Table 1 – The number of livestock in agriculture in Uralsk, heads

Indicators	2018	2019	2020	2020/2018, %
- Cattle	3579	3757	3820	106,7
including cows	1936	2073	2131	110,0
- sheep	3809	4193	5011	131,5
- goat	1088	1148	1306	120
- horses	249	506	513	206,0
- pigs	849	221	361	42,5
- poultry, thous.	349,9	370,9	449,3	128,4

The agricultural sector of the city is represented by 56 agricultural structures, including one state enterprise (inspector of variety testing), 15 LLPs, 33 peasant farms, 2 agricultural cooperatives. The main specialization: crop production and only 12% of them are engaged in animal husbandry [4,5,6].

In December this year, the gross output of agriculture was 10552,2 million tenge, which compared to 2018 increased by 36,8%, including the output of crop production was 6632 million tenge, livestock 3894,6 million tenge.

In the total volume of production of livestock products, the share of private farms of the population prevails. For example, milk production is 100,4%. Agricultural enterprise "Uralskaya poultry farm" LLP accounts for the main share in the total production of eggs.

In December 2020, compared with the corresponding period in 2018, the number of cattle increased by 6,7% (3820 heads.), cows by 10% (2131), sheep by 31,5% (5011 heads.), goats by 20% (1306 heads.), horses by more than 2 times (513 heads.), poultry increased by 28,4% (449,3 thousand heads), pigs by 57,5% (361 heads.)

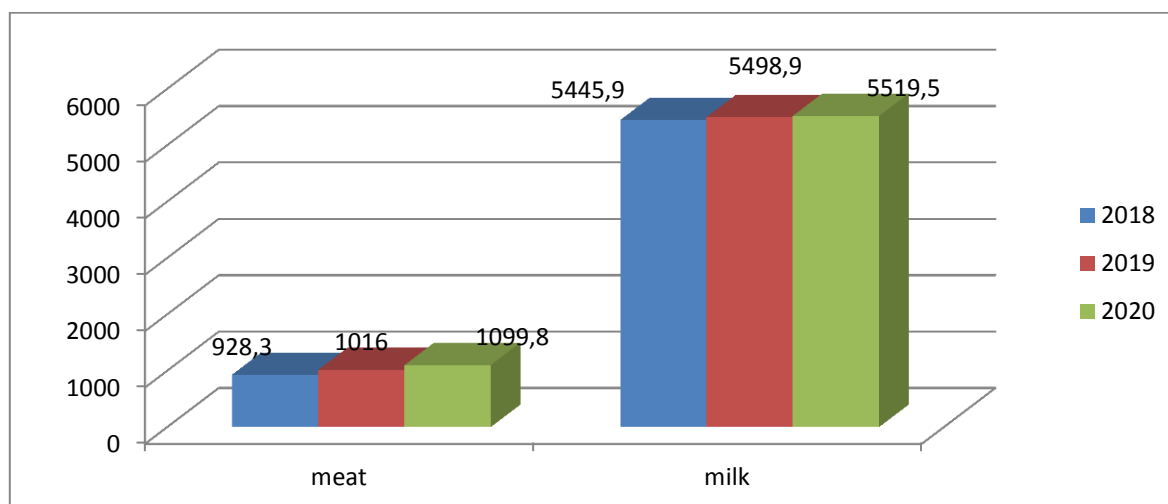


Figure 2 – Production of agricultural products, tons

The loss of pigs is associated with the depletion of fodder and spending it for their own needs.

If we analyze the production of agricultural products, the volume of meat produced in 2020 was 1099,8 tons, dairy products-5519,5 tons, eggs-88806,3 thousand pieces. Compared with 2018, milk production increased by 0,4%, meat - by 18,4%, eggs - by 1,3% [4,5,6].

City budget expenditures for the reporting period amounted to 68,5908 million, including agriculture, water, forestry, fisheries, specially protected natural areas, environmental protection and wildlife, land relations-45,4 million tenge. [7].

Subsidies for agro-industrial complex is based on the state program of development of agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017 - 2021 in accordance with the approved rules, corresponding to the Ministry of Agriculture.

In 2021 to subsidize livestock farming in the total amount of 207,6 million tenge. Including:

- on livestock products Ural Poultry Farm LLP – 90,1 million for eggs pieces for a total amount of 198, 2 million tenge;
- 9,4 million tenge for breeding livestock .

In total, in 2021 subsidy in the amount of 69,9 million tenge was allocated to reimburse part of the costs incurred by the subject of agro-industrial complex for investment.

In Uralsk, in order to provide the population with fresh vegetables in the off-season, a greenhouse complex of 9 peasant farms operates. To date, the total area of greenhouses is 147800 square meters.

In Uralsk city the area of returned agricultural land not used or not used for its intended purpose was 969 hectares (of which 472 hectares were returned in 2021).

Moreover, in 2021 hayfield lands with the total area of 468,5 ha (LLP "agrarian activity" - 190,5 ha, LLP "Adiya Agro" -278 ha) from the territory of Serbyarkovo and Krugloozernoe villages of Uralsk were returned for state needs.

In order to improve and renew agricultural machinery and technical devices, 6 units of agricultural machinery and technical devices were bought in leasing through KazAgroFinance JSC (48,1 mln.tenge).

In order to create conditions for peasant farms to provide their products directly to consumers without intermediaries, a fair of agricultural producers is held. About 120 agricultural producers, processing enterprises from districts of the region and suburbs took part in the fair. Agricultural producers were provided with free trading places.

For the city of Uralsk the main problem in agriculture is the lack of a natural source of water required for agricultural use, poor water supply of pastures, high dependence of grain production on weather conditions (hazardous agriculture zone), the priority of small-scale production in animal husbandry.

Priority directions for the development of the city's agriculture:

- Work on the introduction of modern technologies and advanced methods of farming, allowing a stable increase in crop production;
- Optimization of the structure of cultivated areas and crop rotations in order to increase the productivity of agricultural lands;
- organization of medium and large-scale production in cattle breeding [8].

According to the City Development Program, in 2021-2025 the development of agriculture will be aimed at increasing productivity, ensuring food security and strengthening export potential. Increasing the volume of state support will create the necessary conditions for the sustainable development of agriculture.

In crop production the main priority is production of grain and oil crops, vegetables and potatoes in the fields, in animal husbandry - production of meat, milk, eggs, animal feed.

With the purpose of intensive development of crop production, diversification of production by increasing winter grain and oilseed crops should be continued. For the development of cattle breeding it is necessary to increase the volume of fodder production [12].

Increasing crop yields is achieved through the transition to a regional farming system adapted to the arid conditions of the region, introduction of water-saving technologies, drip irrigation, application of new varieties of seeds of high reproduction, maintaining a science-based crop rotation.

Budget policy in the sphere of crop production:

- for subsidizing the production of crops;
- subsidizing the cost of purchasing mineral fertilizers and herbicides;
- for cheaper water supply services to agricultural producers;
- reimbursement of a part of expenses for planting and cultivation of perennial plantations of fruit and berry crops;

- for support of seed production;
- should be aimed at carrying out measures to combat pests of crops.

In animal husbandry the work on the development of production of medium and large livestock on the basis of construction of poultry farms, fattening sites, dairy - commodity farms will continue, the implementation of programs for the development of pasture cattle, sheep and other livestock industries will begin [10].

Budgetary funds will be used to improve the productivity and quality of livestock products, support the production of beef, mutton, pork, horse meat, cow's milk, koumiss, livestock breeding, especially the procurement of animal feed.

In order to develop the industry and reimbursement of costs to the subjects of agro-industrial complex at investment investments the program of subsidizing of investments is carried out[14].

To increase the accessibility of credit resources to the subjects of agroindustrial complex new state programs should be implemented: subsidizing interest rates on credit and leasing obligations within the direction of financial recovery of the subjects of agroindustrial complex, subsidizing interest rates on loans (leases) to support agriculture, subsidizing within the guarantee and insurance of loans of the subjects of agroindustrial complex.

In order to prevent the emergence and spread of animal diseases, to protect the population from diseases common to humans and animals, it is necessary to carry out veterinary - preventive and diagnostic measures, allocation of budget funds for partial reimbursement of the cost of sanitary livestock [15].

Ways to ensure food security towards the development of the export potential of agricultural products through the expansion of foreign markets are as follows:

- Ensuring a full and balanced feeding of animals by creating a sustainable fodder base and increasing the sown areas under fodder crops.
- Conducting explanatory work with agricultural producers on preservation of crop rotations and other technical measures, as well as preservation and introduction of pasture rotation when developing livestock breeding;
- Control over the use of land given for use to agricultural formations;
- Construction of new and increased capacity of existing livestock production facilities based on modern technologies.

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ТҮЙІН

Мақалада Батыс Қазақстан облысы, Орал қаласының ауыл шаруашылығы дамуының қазіргі жағдайы, динамикасы, дамытудың басым бағыттары анықталып, жетілдіру жолдары қарастырылған.

Мақаланы жазу барысында монографиялық, талдау және синтез, статистикалық-экономикалық әдістер қолданылды. Қала бойынша 2018-2020 жылдардағы ауыл шаруашылығы саласы қызметінің нәтижелері талданған.

Мал мен құс басының саны, олардың өнімділігі сияқты көрсеткіштердің серпіні көрсетілген. Ауыл шаруашылығы құрылымдарының санаттары бойынша өндіріс құрылымы, сондай-ақ олардың ауыл шаруашылығы өнімдерінің жалпы көлемі талданған.

Мақалада мал шаруашылығы өнімдерін шығарудың әлеуетті мүмкіндіктері, өз ресурстарымен қамтамасыз етілуі, ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісінің тұрақты өсуі, өсімдік шаруашылығын тұрақты дамыту мақсатындағы бюджеттік саясат бағыттары көрсетілген, және осының барлығы мемлекеттік бағдарламалар шеңберінде іске асырылуы тиіс екендігі айтылған.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье определено современное состояние, динамика, приоритетные направления развития сельского хозяйства г. Уральск, Западно-Казахстанской области, рассмотрены пути совершенствования.

При написании статьи использовались монографические, анализ и синтез, статистико-экономические методы. Проанализированы результаты деятельности отрасли сельского хозяйства за 2018-2020 годы по городу.

Показана динамика таких показателей, как численность поголовья скота и птицы, их продуктивность. Структура производства по категориям сельскохозяйственных формирований, а также проанализирован общий объем их сельскохозяйственной продукции.

В статье отражены потенциальные возможности производства продукции животноводства, обеспеченность собственными ресурсами, устойчивый рост

сельскохозяйственного производства, направления бюджетной политики в целях устойчивого развития растениеводства, и все это должно быть реализовано в рамках государственных программ.

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УРОВЕНЬ САМООБЕСПЕЧЕННОСТИ ЗАПАДНО-КАЗАХСТАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННЫМИ ПРОДУКТАМИ THE LEVEL OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF THE WEST KAZAKHSTAN REGION WITH FOOD PRODUCTS

Аннотация

Продовольственное снабжение населения остается острой проблемой социально-экономического развития Казахстана и его регионов. Сложные задачи поставлены перед областями страны, которые должны улучшить самообеспечение потребностей своего населения в основных продуктах питания [1].

Сырьевые ресурсы западного региона достаточны для обеспечения основными видами продовольствия в объеме, соответствующем научно-обоснованным нормам потребления [2].

Для обеспечения населения региона необходимым количеством продовольствия, соответствующим рациональным нормам осуществляется импорт тех продуктов, производство которых ограничено условиями развития сельского хозяйства страны. Поэтому по некоторым продуктовым видам существует значительная зависимость от импорта (фрукты, сыры, консервированные фрукты), в то же время, имея значительный природно-ресурсный потенциал, может сократить долю импорта по таким видам продовольствия, как мясо, фрукты, колбасы и пр. [4] Учитывая ресурсных возможностей областей, сложившуюся территориальную организацию сельского хозяйства региона, оптимизацию сырьевых зон перерабатывающих предприятий, наметившиеся сдвиги в продовольственном самообеспечении положительная динамика в потреблении продуктов питания будет наблюдаться и в ближайшей перспективе [5]. Именно традиционно сложившаяся недооценка территориального фактора, нарушает системность и комплексность проведения мер агропродовольственной политики.

ANNOTATION

Food supply of the population remains an acute problem of socio-economic development of Kazakhstan and its regions. Difficult tasks are set for the regions of the country, which must improve the self-sufficiency of the needs of their population in basic foodstuffs [1].

The raw materials of the western region are sufficient to provide basic types of food in an amount corresponding to scientifically-based consumption standards [2]. Improving the provision of food is possible by increasing its own production, as well as by optimizing interregional ties. Due to the sale of surplus grain, meat, vegetables, regions can receive fruit and vegetable products, sugar, vegetable oil, etc. from outside. Strengthening of integration processes will allow solving the problem of providing the population with food through mutually beneficial exchange [3].

In order to provide the population of the region with the necessary amount of food corresponding to rational norms, the import of those products is carried out, the production of which is limited by the conditions of the development of agriculture in the country. Therefore, for some food