

DIRECTIONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRARIAN INDUSTRY COMPLEX

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Аннотация. Устойчивое развитие АПК рассматривается как основа развития национальной экономики, поэтому АПК является одним из приоритетных секторов экономики. Для определения устойчивого развития цифровой политики сельского хозяйства были проанализированы следующие показатели: выпуск сельскохозяйственной продукции и их структура, производительность в сельском хозяйстве. Выявлено рост объема сельскохозяйственной продукции, производительности труда. На основе анализа основных показателей и теоретических исследований были определены основные направления устойчивого развития АПК.

Ключевые слова: устойчивое развитие, продовольственная безопасность, валовый продукт.

Problem statement. From the economic and philosophical point of view to the notion of «sustainable development» many definitions are given by domestic and foreign scientists.

Sustainable development (sustainable development in English) is the process of economic and social change that is at the stage of natural resources utilization, investments and trends in science and technology development, individual development and coordination with institutional changes, and strengthening the future with the present stage [1].

Sustainable development in the geographical dictionary means that the needs of today's people are satisfied and the development of the environment and society in which this situation is maintained for future generations. In addition, in 1987 the International Commission for the Protection and Development of Nature was commissioned and described as follows: «Sustainable development is not a threat to the today's needs and the ability of future generations to meet their own needs».

The main meaning of these definitions is to meet the needs of the current population and to ensure that the future generations are satisfied.

One of the main directions of sustainable development of the country's economy, first of all, de-

Abstract. Sustainable development of agriculture is considered as a foundation for the development of the national economy, so AIC is one of the priority sectors of the economy.

For the determination of the present state of agriculture have been analyzed following indicators: agricultural output and its structure, agricultural productivity.

The result of analysis identified the growth of volume of agricultural production, productivity.

Based on the analysis of the main indicators and theoretical research we identified the main direction of sustainable development of agribusiness.

Keyword: sustainable development, food security, gross product.

pends on food security, job security, rural development.

As the provision of food is directly related to agro-industrial complex, agro-industrial complex of the country is one of the sectors of the economy.

Therefore, ensuring sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex is a serious problem. For this purpose, a number of programs were adopted in the Republic of Kazakhstan and its regions, one of which was the State Program «Agribusiness 2020», adopted in 2013.

These developed and implemented programs are the state regulation of the agro-industrial complex, as well as the documents ensuring the sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex.

The natural climatic conditions of Kazakhstan make it possible to organize different agrarian production.

The goal. Analyzing its key performance indicators, defining the concept of sustainable development and considering ways to sustain its sustainability.

Justification of obtained results. Kazakhstan is an agrarian country and, depending on the peculiarities of the weather, agricultural products are

produced in the regions, and the share of the rural population currently makes up 43 %. The development of agriculture is dependent not only on the people living there, but on all the related industries.

Therefore, it is important to analyze the indicators of sustainable development of agriculture and identify the appropriate directions.

The agricultural output, which is shown in *Table 1*, shows that the volume of agricultural production in the Republic of Kazakhstan has been steadily growing over the past three years (*Table 1*).

Structure of production by regions shows that agricultural production is high in Almaty, South Kazakhstan, North Kazakhstan and East Kazakhstan regions.

Table 1

General Production and Structure of Agricultural Products (Services)
actual prices, mln. tenge

	2015	2016	2017	2015 share %	2016 share %	2017 share %
Republic of Kazakhstan	3 321 718.5	3 701 415.4	4 092 333.0	100	100	100
Akmola	292 130.6	349 984.2	381 490.4	8,8	9.4	9.3
Aktobe	165 747.8	184 436.9	201 352.1	4,9	5.0	4.9
Almaty	552 769.5	599 408.1	633 385.7	16.6	16.2	15.5
Atyrau	60 236.8	62 986.3	62 601.2	1.8	1.7	1.52
West Kazakhstan	106 612.2	131 190.3	140 137.6	3.2	3.5	3.4
Zhambyl	219 323.6	237 820.3	252 607.2	6.6	6.4	6.2
Karaganda	197 673.9	229 748.3	251 599.7	5.9	6.2	6.1
Kostanai	295 059.2	319 490.8	368 664.5	8.9	8,6	9.0
Kyzylorda	79 892.0	81 581.2	89 759.5	2.4	2.2	2.2
Mangistau	12 286.6	13 042.9	14 429.8	0.37	0.35	0.35
South Kazakhstan	428 322.9	481 965.2	506 900.2	12.9	13.0	12.4
Pavlodar	152 719.1	172 047.5	205 063.3	4.6	4.6	5.0
North Kazakhstan	382 772.9	413 164.7	500 218.0	11.5	11.16	12.2
East Kazakhstan	368 396.5	417 104.4	474 422.3	11,0	11.3	11.5
Astana city	4 103.6	3 005.2	3 381.3	0,12	0.8	0.7
Almaty city	3 671.3	4 439.0	6 320.0	0.1	0.11	0.15

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Depending on the structure of production, regions can be divided into the following groups:

- 1 group — share of agricultural production in the range of 10—17 % (Almaty, South Kazakhstan, North Kazakhstan, East Kazakhstan);
- 2 units — share of agricultural production in the range of 5—10 % (Karaganda, Kostanay, Akmola, Zhambyl);
- 3 groups — the share of agricultural production is less than 5 % (Aktobe Atyrau, West Ka-

zakhstan, Kyzylorda, Mangistau, Pavlodar, Astana, city of Almaty).

The share of production in the calculated product has been stabilizing over the last three years in each region.

That is, the groups have a stable potential for their agricultural production.

Labor productivity is one of the key indicators of agribusiness sustainable development (*Table 2*).

Table 2

Labor Productivity of Agriculture in the Republic of Kazakhstan, mln.KZT / person

Indicators	2015	2016	2017	2017 to 2015, %	2017 to 2016, %
Republic of Kazakhstan, million tenge	3 321 718.5	3 701 415.4	4 092 333.0	111,4	110.5
Number of workers in agriculture, thousand people	1362.9	1385,5	1319.0	101.6	95.2
Laborproductivity, thousandtenge	2437.24	2671.5	3102.6	109.6	116.13

The task of the Head of State is to increase labor productivity in agriculture, to ensure the population with quality and domestic food, and to realize export potential.

Labor productivity has increased over the past three years in Kazakhstan, which is the result of the increasing in production and the reduction of the number of workers. The volume of production in 2017 increased by 10 % in comparison with 2015, the number of employees in this period decreased by 4,8 %. This is due to the increased productivity of some types of agricultural products.

All this reflects the level of development and the current level of development for sustainable development of South-Kazakhstan agro-industrial complex.

Increase 1.5 times the volume of physical production of agricultural products through implementation of the State program Agribusiness 2020; Increase 3 times the labor productivity of the person working in agriculture; Increase of export income from sale of products of the agro-industrial complex by 20 %; provision of food security on basic food-stuffs at the level of 80 % of the domestic market;

10 trillion. It is expected to receive macroeconomic results, such as the attraction of own funds to the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan [3].

Conclusion. Therefore, for sustainable development of the agrarian sector of the region it is possible to offer a number of directions:

- employment of rural population for further development and promotion of entrepreneurship (successful implementation of regional program for small and medium business development);
- the use of potential private farms (taking measures to increase the production of agribusiness products using private farms);
- ensuring timely and effective utilization of budgetary funds;
- improving the productivity and quality of livestock products through the development of breeding livestock;
- optimal use of agricultural lands and increase of responsibility of its users and incentives for rational use of land resources, ie maintenance of transitional crop in accordance with the approved plan of sown on the basis of the decision of scientific organizations in the cultivation of agricultural crops.

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