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THE STATUS AND THE WAYS OF RATIONAL USE OF PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF AGRICULTURAL PROCESSING ENTERPRISES IN THE TURKESTAN REGION

Abstract. The agriculture has enormous potential and large reserves, being one of the priority areas for the development of the economy of the republic. The diverse climatic conditions of Kazakhstan make it possible to grow almost all crops of the temperate thermal zone and develop animal husbandry.

The main purpose is to boost the rural economy over the past ten years, state and industry programs have been adopted to develop and support the agricultural sector, supported by substantial financial resources.

The article analyzes importance of agriculture is to meet the needs of people for food, and it significantly affects the employment of the population and the effectiveness of all national production.

Keywords: innovation, strategy, development, competitiveness.

Introduction. The agriculture is of great importance in the development of the country's economy and determines the conditions for maintaining the life of society. The importance of agriculture is to meet the needs of people for food, and it significantly affects the employment of the population and the effectiveness of all national production. About 30% of the national economy sectors are included in reproductive relations with the agricultural sector [1].

The level of the agricultural sector's development continues to be a determining factor in the economic and socio-political stability of the Kazakhstani society.

In order to boost the rural economy over the past ten years, state and industry programs have been adopted to develop and support the agricultural sector, supported by substantial financial resources.

The agro-industrial complex is the largest complex that unites several sectors of the economy aimed at the production and processing of agricultural raw materials and the production of products brought to the final consumer. This is a set of sectors of the country's economy, including agriculture and industries closely related to agricultural production, transporting, storing, processing agricultural products, supplying them to consumers, providing agriculture with machinery, chemicals and fertilizers, serving agricultural production [2].

The agriculture has enormous potential and large reserves, being one of the priority areas for the development of the economy of the republic. The diverse climatic conditions of Kazakhstan make it possible to grow almost all crops of the temperate thermal zone and develop animal husbandry.

Methods of research. As part of this study, the following methods of collecting primary and secondary data were used: the study of analytical reports, studies, articles and other materials that are publicly available.

Used research methods: interpretation of interviews, comparative analysis, case study, literature study.

Results and discussion. The modern market relations necessitate a radical change in the approach to managing agro-processing enterprises, since the requirements for expanding the range of products based on a reasonable ratio of costs and results should be reflected in the forms and methods of their interaction with other business entities, as well as in the methods of substantiating and implementing managerial decision.

This problem is solvable only in conditions of developed agriculture, based on advanced economic, managerial, organizational and technical achievements in the field of production and processing of agricultural products.

In this regard, the processing of agricultural products in the system of «raw materials - production - market», as well as the production of quality products is the main task of the processing sector of the agro-industrial complex [3.4].

The agricultural sector in Kazakhstan plays a significant role in the country's economy and is considered as one of its main sectors, where more than 30% of the fixed assets of the national economy are concentrated, including in agriculture, 38% of the whole population is employed.

The agriculture affects the economic potential of the country, the main role is played by the effectiveness of agricultural machinery.

The gross agricultural output in the Republic of Kazakhstan shows the growth over the past 5 years in monetary terms. However, the dynamics of growth is declining [5].

Figure 1– Gross agricultural output in the Republic of Kazakhstan

The concept of sustainable growth involves a deep rethinking of reform strategies and tactics from the perspective of giving them balance, thoughtfulness and realism. To improve production, the structure of industry as a whole, special attention should be paid to the rational management of the formation and the use of the production potential of an enterprise that concentrates all the resources of production. The main economic processes are unfold, national wealth is created and increased, the solution of economic problems is ensured, and economic and social relations are formed. The dynamism of the development of the national economy as a whole ultimately depends on how efficiently the production potential of enterprises is used [6,7].

It should also be noted that modern industrial and commercial relations of enterprises are largely formed in conditions of uncertainty and instability of the market environment. These conditions require the use of new methods in organizing the production and management of agro-processing enterprises. The

solution to this problem is possible through the use of a systematic approach that combines the dynamism, rhythm and flexibility of the production and processing of agricultural raw materials in the production and economic activities of agro-processing enterprises.

The problem of the efficiency and updating of agricultural machinery in the country's agricultural sector in the market has become one of the main circumstances of the subsequent formation and development of the industry as the productivity of agricultural producers, the quality of work and their final results of all activities are directly affected by technology.

A systematic study of the state of the actual use of agricultural machinery reveals ways on how to effectively use them.

Therefore, there was a need for a scientific assessment of the technical condition and the development of mechanisms taking into account the effectiveness of the use of agricultural technology by agricultural producers in the republic.

Regulation of the agricultural sector is a complex and multifaceted problem. Its condition does not satisfy the real needs of the republic. The long time experience of developed countries and Kazakhstan over the past decades confirm that in a market with no participation of the state, the economy will not be able to develop successfully [8].

To ensure the sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex, an effective economic mechanism is needed, based on a combination of state regulation and market self-regulation, and a balanced pricing and financial-credit policy.

With insufficient financial resources, it becomes necessary to search for additional sources of financing, which in the practical activities of agricultural units are represented mainly by the credit system. However, in conditions of high interest rates, a loan as a source of support for their economic activities is not economically profitable, even for profitable enterprises.

The agricultural sector of the Republic of Kazakhstan has the following problems, such as:

- low rates of structural and technological modernization of the agricultural industry;
- undeveloped market infrastructure;
- financial instability of the rural sector;
- a small amount of private investment in the development of agriculture,
- high costs of agricultural products;
- high wear of the main production equipment.

Reform of the agricultural economy, carried out without sufficient justification, has led to a number of problems in all sectors of the complex [9,10]. The existing management system holds back the development of production. Agricultural producers are not interested in further growth in livestock production. Processing enterprises in the current situation feel themselves to be monopolists, the losses associated with a reduction in the supply of raw materials and a decline in production, meat plants are compensated by the difference in prices for raw materials and processed products [11].

In this regard, the problems of forming a more effective system for regulating agricultural production, which involves further systematization and concretization of the used and emerging sources of regulation, identifying new opportunities for increasing the flow of funds to the agricultural sector, are of particular relevance.

A significant reserve for increasing the food supply is the reduction of agricultural losses during harvesting, transportation, storage, processing and sale. Due to the weak development of the above systems, the annual loss of certain types reaches from 4-41% of the volume of real production.

A multilateral approach is needed to solve the problems of using production potential, including search for the most progressive form of relations between enterprises for the production, processing and sale of products.

The measures taken by the state do not yet represent an effective system for regulating economic relations between the main subjects of the agricultural market: agricultural producers, enterprises that process agricultural raw materials, services and trade organizations [12,13].

In order to ensure the sustainable development of agriculture, it is necessary to develop an effective economic mechanism for state regulation of the economy, including a system of interdependent forms and methods of influencing the behavior of producers in order to stimulate production, financial, investment activity and saturate the market with competitive products.

Conclusion. The economic mechanism is a complex system, which in our understanding is considered as part of the economic mechanism and as a form of organizational and economic relations. Its essence is to establish optimal ratios of various methods and levers, including price and financial-credit mechanisms, insurance and taxes, budget support and investment in the agro-industrial complex [14].

Each element of the economic mechanism is characterized by features and relative independence, but the result of their interaction involves solving common problems.

Agriculture in Kazakhstan has such elements of the economic mechanism of state regulation as financial, credit and budget, tax, pricing, investment, etc., aimed at realizing both current and future tasks of the development of the agro-industrial complex. Its effective and targeted use and understanding that the standard of living of the rural population largely depend on the development of the agricultural economy. It is supposed to reliably ensure the food security of the country and to steadily develop the production potential of agriculture in real market conditions.

The regional development program for the agro-industrial complex of the Turkestan region provides for 19 priority directions. In the direction of digitalization of the agro-industrial complex, a full electronic map of sown lands for 798.0 thousand hectares has been developed, and out of 2.9 million hectares of pastures in the region 26.3% have already been digitized. In general, in order to achieve the indicators stipulated by the state program, 15 regional programs are being developed in Turkestan region for their subsequent implementation in each rural district [15].

The agro-industrial complex is a key industry in the Turkestan region, which provides the population with the most important food products, and also has significant export potential. The region has a leading position in the country in terms of gross output for a number of agricultural crops.

Table 1 – The export of agricultural products of the Turkestan region

Title	2017	2018	2019	2020 forecast	2021 forecast
Export's growth of processed products, million US dollars	231,5	277,8	333,4	400,1	480,1
source - The agro-industrial complex Development Program. November 2018 [16]					

The gross agricultural output for 10 months of 2018 amounted to 475.6 billion tenge, the index of physical volume - 103.4% (plan - 103.9). According to this indicator, the region takes the 2nd place in the republic.

In general, the State agro-industrial complex development program is aimed at implementing the strategic objectives, primarily in order to increase labor productivity in the agro-industrial complex and export of processed agricultural products by at least 2.5 times. 170 billion tenge of investments will be attracted for the development of the agro-industrial complex of the Turkestan region.

The foreign trade turnover of the Turkestan region in January-June 2019 amounted to \$ 164 million, or 33.7% more than the corresponding period in 2018, including export, respectively - \$ 120.2 million or increase for 30.8%, import - \$ 43.8 million or 142.4% [16].

On the 1st August, 2019, the volume of taxes and other payments to the state budget amounted to 98.6 billion tenge, which is 3.4% more than the plan. 66.7 billion tenge (67.6% of total income) was received in the republican budget, which is 3% more than the plan. The local budget received 31.9 billion tenge, which is 4.1% more than the plan. The number of economically active population of the region in the second quarter of 2019 amounted to 818.7 thousand people.

The gross agricultural output has amounted to 290.4 billion tenge during 8 months of 2019. The growth compared to the same period last year amounted to 4.2%. According to this indicator, the region takes the second place in the republic. The volume of livestock production amounted to 174.6 billion tenge, increasing by 1.7%, agriculture - 113.9.3 billion tenge, which increased by 9.3% [17,18].

25 billion tenge was allocated for agriculture, and more than 27.5 thousand agricultural producers received state support last year. Moreover 72.1% of agricultural producers provided government services electronically. In 2017 this indicator was only at the level of 6.6%.

Along with this, subsidies for agricultural producers have been simplified. Subsidizing the cost of mineral fertilizers and subsidizing the cost of herbicides, bioagents and biological products for plant protection for agricultural producers are issued through the QOLDAU.KZ information system [19].

The number of people employed in the agricultural sector amounted to 178.2 thousand people, and labor productivity per employee amounted to 1,140 thousand tenge or an increase of 103.4%.

According to statistics, 40% of the production of fruit and berry products and 73% of grapes in the country are in the Turkestan region.

The issues of reproduction of the agricultural machinery park have been and remain relevant throughout the entire development of our republic. In the circumstances of the changed situation and with a shortage of funds, new difficulties for technical reproduction arise associated with the need to purchase agricultural machinery of the highest quality level.

Kazakhstan is one of 26 countries of the world which remain the main producers of grain, potatoes, vegetables, as well as livestock products - meat and milk.

To carry out their activities, agricultural enterprises must have the necessary means of production and material conditions, which are an essential element and determine the development of productive forces. A significant increase in the profitability of agricultural production can be achieved through an economical use of technical resources that make up 70-80% of the cost of the final product, especially an optimal use of energy-saving innovative technologies, as well as modernization, taking into account the main types of innovations, innovative activities in the agricultural sector [20].

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ТҮРКІСТАН ОБЛЫСЫНЫҢ АШЫҚТЫҚ ӨНДЕУ КӘСІПКЕРЛЕРІНІҢ ӨНДІРІСТІК ҚАУІПСІЗДІГІН ҰЙЫМДЫ ҚОЛДАНУ ШАРТТАРЫ ЖӘНЕ ЖОЛДАРЫ

Аннотация. Қазіргі заманғы нарықтық қатынастар агроқайта өңдеу кәсіпорындарын басқарудың түбегейлі өзгеруін талап етеді, өйткені шығындар мен нәтижелердің ақылға қонымды арақатынасына негізделген өнімдер ассортиментін кеңейтуге қойылатын талаптар олардың басқа шаруашылық жүргізуші субъектілермен өзара іс-қимылының нысандары мен әдістерінде, сондай-ақ басқаруды негіздеу және жүзеге асыру әдістерінде көрінуі керек.

Соңғы онжылдықта ауыл экономикасын өркендету мақсатында ауылшаруашылық және агроөнеркәсіптік кешенді дамыту және қолдау жөніндегі мемлекеттік және салалық бағдарламалар қабылданды, қомақты қаржы ресурстарымен қамтамасыз етілді.

Мақалада ауыл шаруашылығында адамдардың азық-түлікке деген қажеттіліктерін қанағаттандырудағы маңызы талданған және бұл халықтың жұмыспен қамтылуына және барлық ұлттық өндірістің тиімділігіне айтарлықтай әсер етеді.

Түйін сөздер: инновация, стратегия, даму, инновациялық қызмет, тиімділік, бәсекеге қабілеттілік.

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СОСТОЯНИЕ И ПУТИ РАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА АГРОПЕРЕРАБАТЫВАЮЩИХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ В ТУРКЕСТАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. Современные рыночные отношения вызывают необходимость кардинального изменения подхода к управлению перерабатывающими предприятиями АПК, так как требования по расширению ассортимента выпускаемой продукции на основе разумного соотношения затрат и результатов должны отражаться в формах и методах их взаимодействия с другими хозяйствующими субъектами, а также в способах обоснования и реализации управленческих решений.

С целью подъема экономики села за последние десять лет были приняты государственные и отраслевые программы по развитию и поддержке АПК и села, подкрепленные солидными финансовыми ресурсами.

В статье анализируется важность сельского хозяйства в обеспечении потребностей людей в продуктах питания оно и существенно влияет на занятость населения и эффективность всего национального производства.

Ключевые слова: инновации, стратегия, развитие, эффективность, конкурентоспособность.

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