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**THE ROLE OF REGIONS IN THE TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION  
OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN KAZAKHSTAN**

**Abstract**

In the vast territory of the country, the natural and economic conditions of agricultural production are extremely diverse. Therefore, research and statistical analysis of the territorial organization of agricultural production in the Republic of Kazakhstan by the method of data grouping are carried out in the article.

*Keywords: territorial organization, region, production, food, agriculture*

The need for a division of labor between different regions arises in connection with the impossibility of creating in a particular region the best conditions for the introduction of advanced achievements in science and technology and modern technological processes. Therefore, the possession of relative advantages in soil-climatic conditions, resource, economic, scientific-technical, demographic potential is the economic basis for the division of labor. If the ratio of benefits has been determined, then the specialization of producers is shaping up, and the economic ties between them become economically mutually beneficial, and the scale of market capacity is increasing.

Economic isolation characterizes the position of the region from the standpoint of those special forms of reproduction that are inherent in its economy in the conditions of the division of labor. At the same time, the economic isolation of regions can not be understood as an autonomy aimed at self-sufficiency. Each region, occupying a certain niche in the division of labor, becomes part of a single system of economy, therefore the most important feature of the isolation of regions is its relative form. Relativity of isolation is manifested in the emergence and development of a system of economic ties that ensure the unity of regional and social reproduction [1].

The division of labor presupposes the concentration of certain types of production on the territory of individual regions in excess of their needs-in the calculation of meeting the needs of the remaining participants in the division of labor. A focus on complete self-sufficiency deprives the region of the advantages of organizing large-scale industries that exceed the capacity of the domestic market. But on the other hand, excessive concentration of efforts on the development of two or three export-oriented industries makes it difficult to form the optimal structure of the economy.

The effectiveness of the territorial division of labor as a whole is determined by the final result of production and transportation of products in the form of a total economic effect. However, the spatial layout of the distribution of productive forces and the specialization of the regions are dynamic and may change over time under the influence of really existing contradictions between:

- allocation of natural resources and geography of placement of new jobs;
- specialization of regions and integrated development of regional systems;
- the geography of production of national income and the geography of its use;
- the interests of current development and the interests of future generations [2, 3].

Therefore, we consider the specialization of regions in the cultivation of crops in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Picture 1 shows that the sown area of agricultural crops in the Republic of Kazakhstan is increasing year by year, in 2016 the total sown area of agricultural crops in the country was 21,473.6 thousand hectares, which is by 3 437.2 thousand hectares in comparison with 2004, hectare or by 19 percent. The increase in the acreage of agricultural crops in the country is due to the growth of state support in the crop sector, so from 2004 to 2016, The state provided hectare subsidies for agricultural crops.

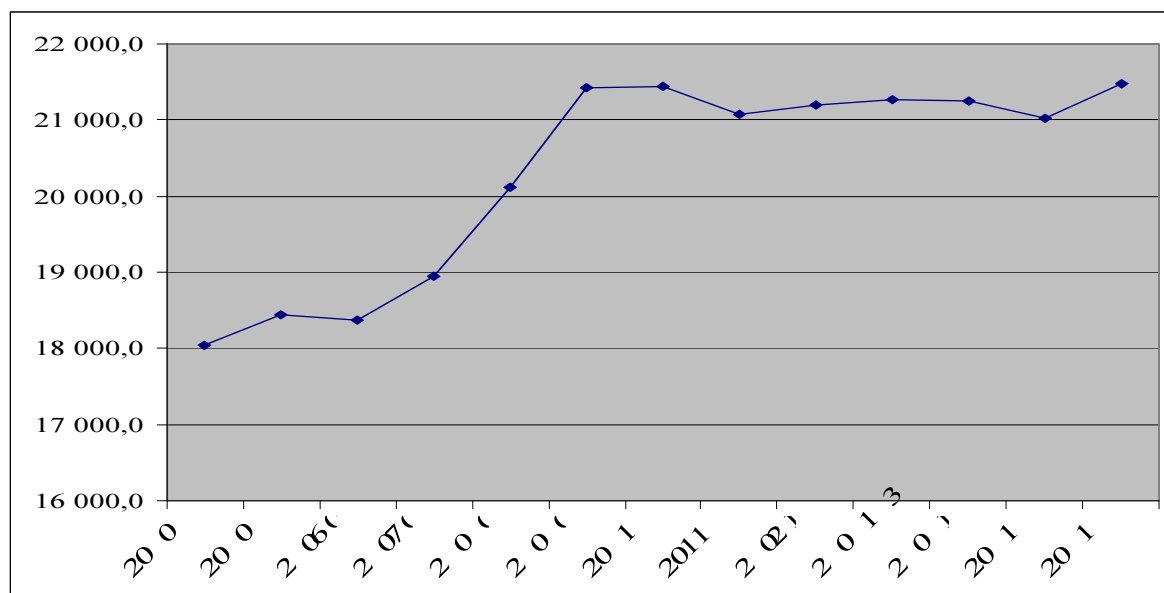


Figure 1 – Total sown area of agricultural crops in the Republic of Kazakhstan [4]

In order to determine the role of regions in the territorial organization of crop production in the Republic of Kazakhstan, specialization of regions in cereal crops was considered.

Table 1 – Grouping of Kazakhstan's regions by the area of cereals (including rice) and legumes, in 2016

Groups of regions by area of grain crops (including rice) and legumes, thousand hectares	Number of Regions	Cereal crops (including rice) and legumes in the group		Production of cereals (including rice) and legumes		Name of regions
		thousand hectares	in% of the total	thousand tons	in% of the total	
from 0 to 100	5	89,5	0,58	408,2	2,0	Atyrau, Kyzylorda, Mangistau, Astana, Almaty
from 101 to 1000	8	3 527,4	22,90	5 615,3	27,2	Aktobe, Almaty, West Kazakhstan, Zhambyl, Karagandy, South Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, East Kazakhstan regions
from 1001 to 4500	3	11 786,6	76,52	14 610,9	70,8	Akmola, Kostanay, North Kazakhstan regions
Total	16	15 403,5	100	20 634,4	100	

It can be seen from the table that in the area of cereals (including rice) and legumes in 2016 from 0 to 100 thousand hectares are three regions: Atyrau, Kyzylorda, Mangistau regions, and Astana and Almaty (Table 1). These regions produce 2% of the total production of cereals (including rice) and legumes, this is due to the natural and climatic conditions of the regions. 8 regions (Aktubinsk,

Almaty, West Kazakhstan, Zhambyl, Karaganda, South Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, East Kazakhstan regions) are engaged in the production of an area of 101 to 1,000 hectares and account for only 27.2% of the total production of cereals (including rice) and legumes. The three largest regions of the country, Akmola, Kostanay, and North Kazakhstan, are the largest cereal producers (including rice) and legumes. These regions produce 70.8% of all cereals (including rice) and legumes, and in these regions grain areas (including rice) and legumes more than 1001 thousand hectares. In all of them, there are large reserves for increasing grain by rationally placing cereals (including rice) and legumes and increasing their yield.

Table 2 – Grouping of Kazakhstan regions by area of open ground vegetables, in 2016

Groups of regions by area of vegetables of open ground, thousand hectares	Number of Regions	Open vegetable crops in the group		Production of open ground vegetables		Name of regions
		thousand hectares	in% of the total	thousand tons	in% of the total	
from 0 to 5	10	26,2	18,0	540,0	14,2	Akmola, Aktobe, Atyrau, West Kazakhstan, Karagandy, Kostanay, Kyzylorda, Mangistau, Astana, Almaty
from 5,1 to 10	3	20,2	13,8	648,0	17,1	Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan, East Kazakhstan
above 10	3	99,5	68,2	2 607,2	68,7	Almaty, Zhambyl, North Kazakhstan
Total	16	145,9	100	3 795,2	100	

It can be seen from the table that large producers of open ground vegetables are Almaty, Zhambyl, South-Kazakhstan regions, these regions grow 68.7% (2 607.2 thousand tons) of the total volume of vegetables produced in the republic, they are placed in the most favorable by nature - climate conditions (Table 2). In 10 regions of open ground vegetables grown on an area from 0 to 10 thousand hectares, these are Akmola, Aktyubinsk, Atyrau, West Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Kostanay, Kyzylorda, Mangistau regions, Astana, Almaty. Commodity producers of these regions mainly grow vegetables on small farmlands, these are mostly personal subsidiary plots. 17.1% of the total volume of produced open ground vegetables is grown in three regions, namely Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan, East Kazakhstan regions, in these regions in 2016 648.0 thousand tons were grown.

Along with natural conditions, the efficiency of production of open ground vegetables is significantly influenced by differences in the level of its intensity, which reflect the amount of labor and funds spent per 1 ha of sowing.

Potatoes are one of the main traditional and affordable food products of the country's population, and in a number of its regions it is of significant importance as a source of juicy feed for animal husbandry, especially in the personal subsidiary plots of the population. Guaranteed provision of potatoes is an integral part of solving the country's food security problem.

The effectiveness of potato cultivation in various natural and economic regions of the country can be judged from the data on its production in the regions.

From Figure 2 it can be seen that potato sowing areas from 0 to 5 thousand hectares in the republic are grown in 4 regions: Atyrau, Kyzylorda, Astana, Almaty, 89.8 thousand tons of potatoes are grown in these regions, that makes up 2.5% of all grown potatoes in the country. From 5 to 10 thousand hectares potatoes are grown in 4 regions, these are the Aktyubinsk, West Kazakhstan, Zhambyl and Kostanay regions, in these regions 552,400 tons of potatoes are grown, which makes up 15.6% of all grown potatoes in the country. Sufficiently high potato production in 10 regions of the country is Akmola, Almaty, Karaganda, South Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan, East Kazakhstan regions. In the named regions in 2016 the gross harvest of potatoes was 2 903,50 thousand tons, which makes 81,9% of all grown potatoes in the country.

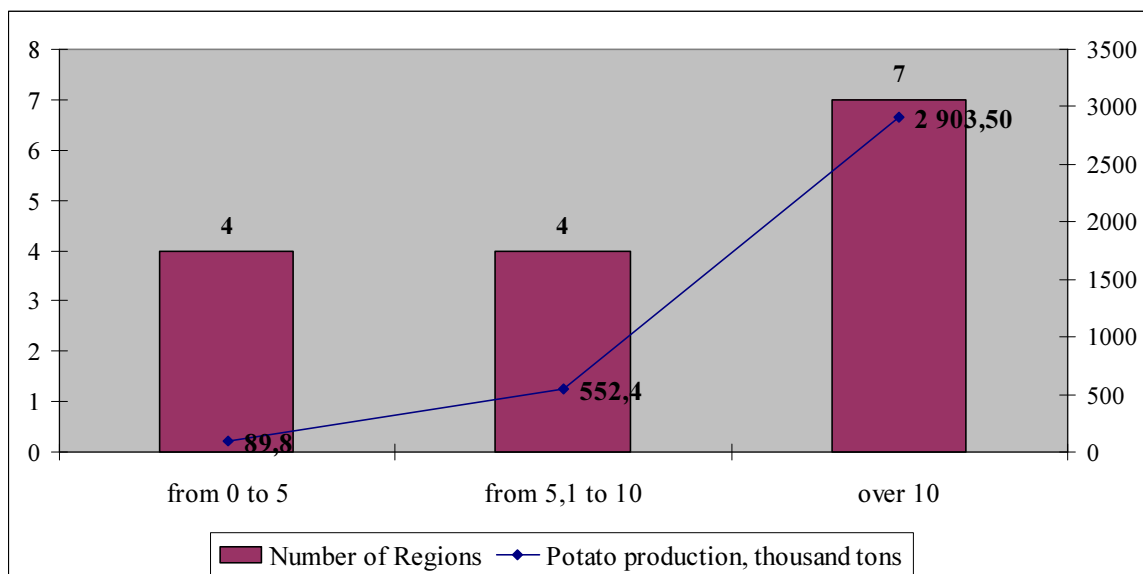


Figure 2 – Placement of Kazakhstan regions by potato area in 2016, [4]

The rational territorial organization of production allows, to some extent, to reconcile two contradictory trends in technical progress-increasing production volumes (diversification) and concentration, meeting various needs while simultaneously reducing the cost of production on the basis of concentration of production and the transition from single to mass production of many types of products. It is these two trends that determine the main directions of the development of the division of labor. The contradictory tendency of the development of the division of labor is explained by the complexity of its connection with the productive forces and production relations, the peculiarities of influencing it by the achievements of the scientific and technical process [5, 6].

A large share of livestock production is produced in the personal subsidiary farms of the population, which leads to low productivity, does not allow to ensure growing consumption in the domestic market, leads to high cost and reduced competitiveness, leads to the formation of import dependence. Thus, the main producers of all types of meat are still the economy of the population, which contains 82.4% of cattle, 70.2% of sheep and goats, 78.6% of pigs, 72% of horses and 47.6% of poultry. Indicators of livestock productivity are inferior to international ones several times (Picture 3).

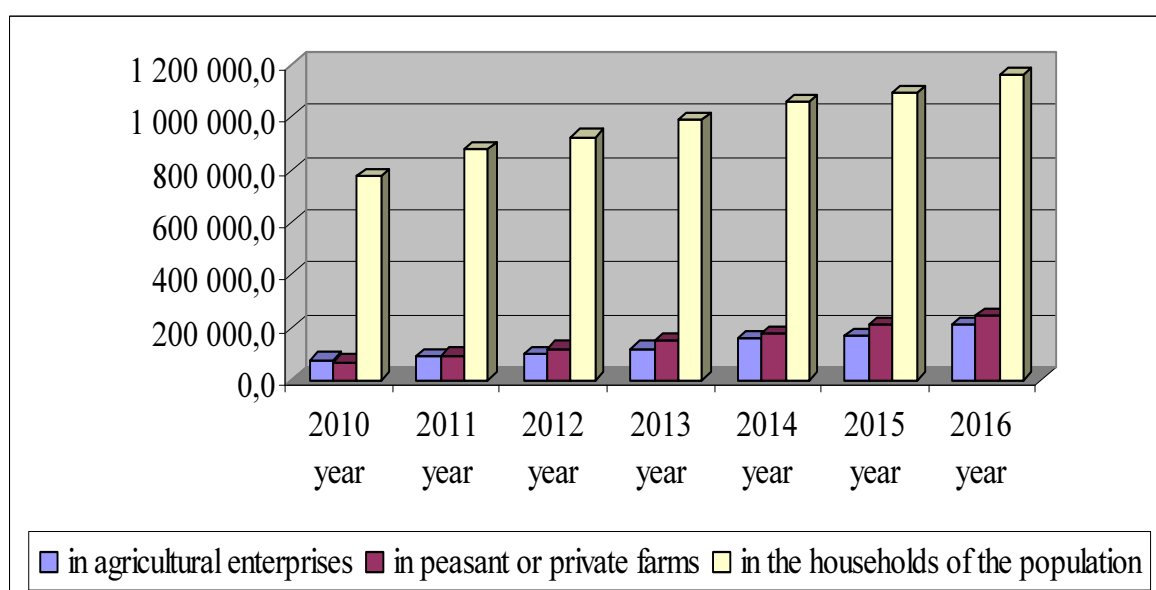


Figure 3 – Gross livestock production of the Republic of Kazakhstan, KZT million

The main reasons for the poor productivity of livestock in Kazakhstan are the low proportion of breeding stock (for example, meat cattle - no more than 2.5%), lack of quality forage, inadequate living conditions. Due to the fact that most of the population is concentrated in the households, the livestock sector has characteristics such as low genetic potential of animals and associated low productivity, lack of use of modern technologies for keeping, feeding and other technologies ensuring productivity and quality of products, inadequate care for the health of animals. In addition, the potential of natural pastures is not used due to the inaccessibility of water sources for the drinking of animals.

Table 3 – Grouping of Kazakhstan regions by cattle population in 2016

Groups of regions by livestock number, thousand heads	Number of regions in a group	Number of cattle in the group		Name of regions
		thousand goals	in% of the total	
to 15	3	18,4	0,29	Mangistau region, Astana, Almaty
from 26 to 300	2	441,1	6,88	Atyrau, Kyzylorda region
from 301 to 500	8	3 255,6	50,76	Akmola, Aktobe, West Kazakhstan, Zhambyl, Karaganda, Kostanay, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan
above 501	3	2 698,1	42,07	Almaty, South Kazakhstan, East Kazakhstan
Total	16	6 413,2	100	

From Table 3, it can be seen that animal husbandry is poorly developed in Mangistau Oblast, so the total number of cattle in the region is only 15,000, this is due to the natural and climatic conditions of the region. In Atyrau and Kyzylorda oblasts, the production of cattle meat is underdeveloped, in these regions the number of cattle is only 441.1 thousand. In the eight regions (Akmola, Aktobe, West Kazakhstan, Zhambyl, Karaganda, Kostanay, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan), the number of cattle was 3,255.6 thousand goals, in 2016, 112.9 thousand tons were produced in these regions meat in live weight. The production of cattle meat is well developed in three regions of the country: Almaty, South Kazakhstan, East Kazakhstan regions, in 2016 695.5 thousand tons of live weight were produced in these regions, in these regions the number of cattle is 2 698.1 thousand goals.

Table 4 – Grouping of Kazakhstan regions by sheep and goat population in 2016

Groups of regions for sheep and goats, thousand ha	Number of Regions	Number of sheep and goats in the group		Production of wool		Name of regions
		thousand goals	in% of the total	ton	in% of the total	
from 1 to 400	4	738,8	4,1	1 540,90	4,0	Mangistau, North Kazakhstan, Astana, Almaty
from 401 to 600	1	2 643,7	14,5	4 404,10	11,4	Kostanay, Akmola, Atyrau, Kyzylorda, Pavlodar
from 601 to 1500	5	3 180,5	17,5	6 885,30	17,9	Karagandy, Aktobe, West Kazakhstan
above 1501	6	11 621,2	63,9	25 688,1	66,7	Almaty, Zhambyl, North Kazakhstan, East Kazakhstan
Total	16	18 184,2	100	38 518,4	100	

Table 4 shows that four major regions of the country are major commodity producers of sheep and goat production: Almaty, Zhambyl, South Kazakhstan, East Kazakhstan regions, in these regions the number of sheep and goats reached 11,621.2 thousand in 2016, Goal. In all of them, there are large reserves for increasing sheep and goats due to rational distribution of pastures. In Mangistau and

North-Kazakhstan regions, 738,800 heads of sheep and goats were placed, which accounted for 4.1% of the total sheep and goats in the country. In the Mangistau region, due to the climatic conditions, the agricultural sector is poorly developed, and the production of cattle meat is well developed in the North Kazakhstan region, therefore the sheep industry is not sufficiently developed. In three regions of the country, the sheep industry is developing at a certain level, in all these regions there are 3,180,500 heads of sheep and goats, and in the regions mentioned, the production of wool is quite stable, in 2016, in three regions, the total production amounted to 6,885,30 tons.

From picture 4, it can be seen that the number of birds from 1 to 500 thousand is located in 5 regions, these are Atyrau, Kyzylorda, Mangistau oblasts, and Astana and Almaty. The production of poultry products is well developed in 7 regions, in these regions 31,992.3 thousand bird heads are located. In general, the production of poultry meat depends on the provision of mixed fodders and the level of development of industrial technology. In this regard, it is advisable to maintain the existing orientation to self-provision of regions with the main species of poultry - broilers. A prerequisite for this task is a stable inter-regional connection for the supply of feed grain and the development of the local feed mill industry.

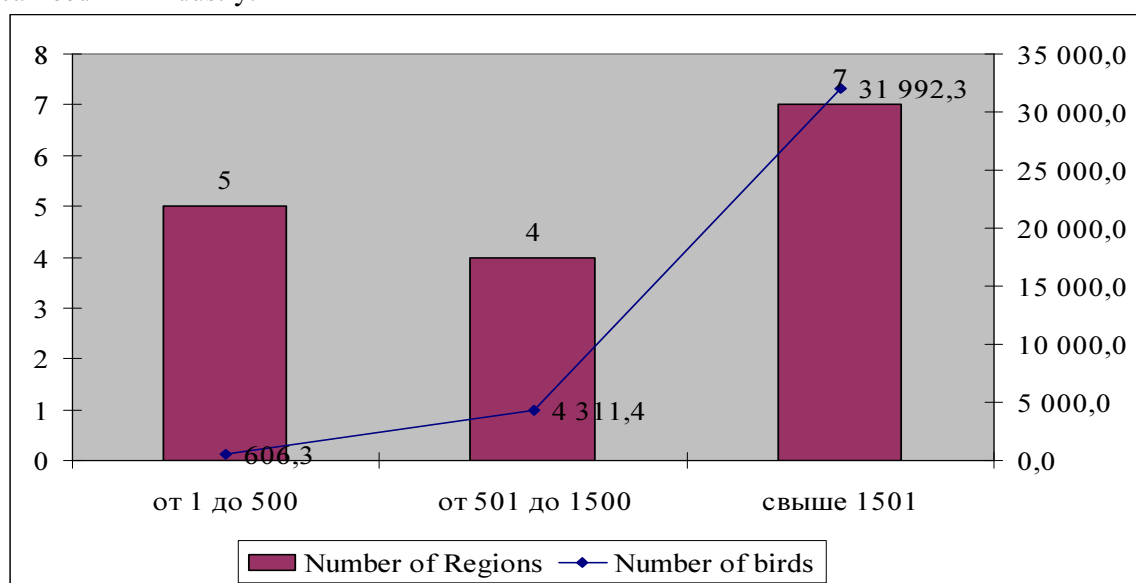


Figure 4 – Number of birds in the Republic of Kazakhstan, in 2016.

Rational placement will ensure in the long term an increase in agricultural production and ensuring the country's food security. The food and raw materials resources of the republic are sufficient to provide basic types of food in the amount corresponding to scientifically justified consumption norms. Improving the provision of food is possible through increasing its own production, as well as by optimizing interregional links.

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### **ТҮЙІН**

Елдің кең аумағында ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісінің табиғи және экономикалық жағдайы әр түрлі. Сондықтан, мақалада деректерді топтастыру әдісімен Қазақстан Республикасындағы ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісінің аумақтық ұйымдарын зерттеу және статистикалық талдау жүргізілген.

Түйін сөздер: аумақтық ұйым, аймақ, өндіріс, азық-түлік, ауыл шаруашылығы

### **РЕЗЮМЕ**

На обширной территории страны природные и экономические условия сельскохозяйственного производства крайне разнообразны. Поэтому в статье проведены исследования и статистический анализ территориальной организации производства сельскохозяйственной продукции по Республике Казахстан методом группировки данных.

Ключевые слова: Территориальная организация, регион, производства, продовольствие, сельское хозяйства

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## **РЫНОК ЖИВОТНОВОЧЕСКОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ ЗАПАДНО-КАЗАХСТАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

### **Аннотация**

В статье рассматриваются основные тенденции развития сельского хозяйства Западно-Казахстанской области на основе анализа основных показателей отрасли животноводства за 2012-2016 годы, а также динамика производства животноводческой продукции на душу населения за этот же период.

**Ключевые слова:** агропромышленный комплекс, животноводство, Западно-Казахстанская область.

Проблема обеспечения населения продовольствием – стратегическая задача любого государства. Для удовлетворения потребностей населения в продуктах питания необходим продовольственный рынок, основанный на законах рыночной экономики. Механизм формирования и функционирования продовольственного рынка – это взаимодействие объективных факторов, явлений и процессов в сфере производства, распределения, обмена и потребления продовольственных товаров. Его масштабы и деятельность определяются соотношением потребностей населения, внутренних производственных возможностей и внешних межтерриториальных связей. При исследовании данной проблемы необходим учет всех этих факторов.

Система национальной безопасности включает такие ее виды, как общественная, военная, политическая, экономическая, информационная и экологическая безопасность. В свою очередь экономическая безопасность включает финансовую, продовольственную, энергетическую и транспортную безопасность. При этом под продовольственной безопасностью предусматривается состояние защищенности экономики, в том числе агропромышленного комплекса, при котором государство способно обеспечить физическую и экономическую доступность населению качественных и безопасных продовольственных товаров, достаточных для удовлетворения физиологических норм потребления и