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ҰЛТТЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМ АКАДЕМИЯСЫ» РҚБ

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## **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS OF KAZAKHSTAN: CURRENT STATE**

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**Abstract.** In this article, the authors consider the modern sustainable development of rural areas. It is the sustainable development of the agricultural sector that has the most significant impact on the state of all spheres of human activity from regional to global scales. The sustainable development of the economy of both the whole country and a separate region, taking into account the general patterns of functioning and development of the country, has its own characteristics, which are determined by the conditions of the production process, the efficiency of using resource potential, human capital, etc. It is sustainable development that characterizes the state of balanced and equitable progress, characterized by the coordinated use of natural resources, the distribution of investments, the direction of scientific and technological progress, personal growth and institutional transformations. Today, the development of the economy of Kazakhstan has led to a more rational functioning of the economic management system in the agricultural sector. The work highlighted the current state of sustainable development of rural areas: the state of rural areas, the main indicators of animal husbandry, crop production, etc. It is also worth noting that to effectively implement the ideas of the Sustainable Development Goals, it is necessary to conduct a comprehensive study, during which special attention would be paid to gender issues in all demographic groups. Today, in Kazakhstan, in the process of budget planning, work is underway to systematically take into account the needs of various demographic segments. Thus, the acquisition of effective cost

reduction management skills is crucial, since it allows you to produce and sell agricultural products with competitive advantages over other market participants. To increase the diversity of agricultural products, it is important to master the ability to diversify agricultural products.

**Keywords:** sustainable development, settlements, rural areas, agriculture, crop production, animal husbandry, ecology, agricultural products, sustainable development goals, planning.

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### **ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ АУЫЛДЫҚ АУМАҚТАРЫНЫҢ ТҰРАҚТЫ ДАМУЫ: ҚАЗІРГІ ЖАҒДАЙЫ**

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**Аннотация.** Бұл мақалада авторлар ауылдық аумақтардың заманауи тұрақты дамуын қарастырады. Бұл аграрлық саланың тұрақты дамуы адам өмірінің барлық салаларының аймақтық ауқымнан жаһандық ауқымға дейінгі жағдайына айтарлықтай әсер етеді. Елдің жұмыс істеуі мен дамуының жалпы заңдылықтарын ескере отырып, бүкіл елдің де, жекелеген аймақтың да экономикасының тұрақты дамуы өндірістік процестің шарттарымен, Ресурстық әлеуетті, адами капиталды пайдалану тиімділігімен және т.б. анықталатын өзіндік ерекшеліктерге ие. Бұл табиғи ресурстарды «Үйлестірілген пайдаланумен», инвестицияларды бөлумен, ғылыми-техникалық прогресс бағытымен, жеке өсумен және институционалдық өзгерістермен сипатталатын теңдестірілген және тең прогресс жағдайын сипаттайтын тұрақты даму. Бүгінде Қазақстан экономикасының дамуы аграрлық секторда экономиканы басқару жүйесінің неғұрлым ұтымды жұмыс істеуіне негіз болды. Жұмыста ауылдық аумақтардың орнықты дамуының қазіргі жай-күйі: ауылдық аумақтардың жай-күйі, мал шаруашылығының, өсімдік шаруашылығының негізгі көрсеткіштері және т.б. сондай-ақ, орнықты даму мақсаттарының идеяларын тиімді іске асыру үшін барлық демографиялық топтардағы гендерлік мәселелерге ерекше назар аударылатын кешенді зерттеу жүргізу қажет екенін атап өткен жөн. Бүгінде Қазақстанда бюджеттік жоспарлау процесінде түрлі демографиялық сегменттердің қажеттіліктерін жүйелі есепке алу бойынша жұмыс

жүргізілуде. Осылайша, шығындарды азайтуды тиімді басқару дағдыларын игеру өте маңызды, өйткені ол ауылшаруашылық өнімдерін нарықтың басқа қатысушыларына қатысты бәсекелестік артықшылықтармен өндіруге және сатуға мүмкіндік береді. Ауылшаруашылық өнімдерінің әртүрлілігін арттыру үшін ауылшаруашылық өнімдерін әртараптандыру дағдыларын игеру маңызды.

**Түйін сөздер:** тұрақты даму, кенттер, ауылдық аумақтар, ауыл шаруашылығы, өсімдік шаруашылығы, мал шаруашылығы, экология, ауыл шаруашылығы өнімдері, тұрақты даму мақсаттары, жоспарлау.

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## **УСТОЙЧИВОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ СЕЛЬСКИХ ТЕРРИТОРИЙ КАЗАХСТАНА: СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ**

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**Аннотация.** В данной статье авторами рассматривается современное устойчивое развитие сельских территорий. Именно устойчивое развитие аграрной отрасли оказывает наиболее существенное влияние на состояние всех сфер жизнедеятельности человека от региональных до глобальных масштабов. Устойчивое развитие экономики как всей страны, так и отдельного региона с учетом общих закономерностей функционирования и развития страны имеет свои особенности, которые определяются условиями производственного процесса, эффективностью использования ресурсного потенциала, человеческого капитала и т.д. Именно устойчивое развитие характеризует состояние сбалансированного и равноправного прогресса, характеризующегося скоординированным использованием природных ресурсов, распределением инвестиций, направлением научно-технического прогресса, личностным ростом и институциональными преобразованиями. Сегодня развитие экономики Казахстана обусловило более рациональное функционирование системы управления экономикой в аграрном секторе. В работе было освещено современное состояние устойчивого развития сельских территорий: состояние сельских территорий, основных показателей животноводства, растениеводства и т.д. Также стоит отметить, что для

эффективной реализации идей целей устойчивого развития необходимо провести комплексное исследование, в ходе которого особое внимание было бы уделено гендерным вопросам во всех демографических группах. Сегодня в Казахстане в процессе бюджетного планирования ведется работа по систематическому учету потребностей различных демографических сегментов. Таким образом, приобретение навыков эффективного управления снижением затрат имеет решающее значение, поскольку позволяет производить и продавать сельскохозяйственную продукцию с конкурентными преимуществами по отношению к другим участникам рынка. Чтобы увеличить разнообразие сельскохозяйственной продукции, важно овладеть умением диверсифицировать сельскохозяйственную продукцию.

**Ключевые слова:** устойчивое развитие, поселки, сельские территории, сельское хозяйство, растениеводство, животноводство, экология, сельхоз-продукция, цели устойчивого развития, планирование

### **Introduction**

At the present stage of development, sustainable development of rural areas is one of the most important tasks facing countries around the world. It is important to note that the main goal of sustainable development of rural areas is to ensure the strengthening of rural areas of the country, as well as the protection and development of natural resources and the environment of the country for future generations. Today, it is the power of sustainable development of rural areas that represents such a state of rural areas that ensures the solution of three interdependent tasks: economic development, ensuring social justice and protecting natural resources.

Sustainable rural development has its own characteristics, which are determined by the conditions of the production process and the possibilities of its use, taking into account the general methods of work and development of the country, the use of natural resources, human capital, etc. It is worth considering that with growth and economic development, all areas of production are revived, a stable level of demand is created, the standard of living of the population increases. At the same time, it is necessary to understand that economic growth requires large expenditures and can have negative consequences. In this sense, sustainable rural development is the choice of the right priorities and the right path to achieve sustainable development goals. The Sustainable Development Goals are a global call to action aimed at reducing poverty, protecting the planet from negative consequences, improving the standard of living and development prospects for every person in the world. 17 Sustainable Development Goals were adopted by all UN member states in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and it is also worth noting that there is a 15-year plan to achieve them (Antipov, 2000).

Progress is being made towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, but overall implementation of these goals has not yet reached the required level and scale. It is important to note that 2020 marked a decade of intensive action to achieve the 2030 goals. It is also important to note that the annual reports provide



an overview of the Sustainable Development Goals currently adopted around the world, highlighting areas where progress has been made and where further action is needed. The reports are published by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. A number of government agencies, experts from civil society organizations, international and regional organizations, foundations, academia and other organizations are also involved in the preparation of the reports.

The main objective of this article is to consider the sustainable development of rural areas in Kazakhstan at the current stage of development.

**Literature review** . It is important to note that the concept of sustainable rural development is gaining popularity all over the world today, but there are few scientific works on it, especially in the domestic sphere. Currently, we can cite the following scientists whose research is devoted to sustainable rural development: Faber A., Stanni M., Charnetsky A., Adamovich M., Urban S., Danilishina B., Gruznevich E.S. Sartanova N.T., Aitzhanova D.A., Merzlov A.V., Omarov A.K., Kaparova R.B., Siptits S.O., Moldashev A.B., Nikitina G.A. and others (Ivolga, 2014: 151-154; Siptits, 2017: 56-59).

It is worth clarifying and examining the main definitions of the concept of "sustainable development" considered by various authors:

- The UN World Commission gives the following definition of the concept of "sustainable development", which consists of the ability to meet the needs of people in the present, protect the environment and resources, that is, not to harm the environment and resources of the future, and meet the needs of the country's population.

- G.H. Brundtland believes that this is an example of sustainable development - it is the development of the population that satisfies the greatest needs of the present generation without depriving future generations of this opportunity.

- Aitzhanova D.A., Omarov A.K.: sustainable development is a process of change in which the use of resources, investment management, scientific and technological development, social conditions and organizational changes are associated with the subsequent strengthening of the country's ability to meet its needs.

- Solovyova S.V., Bobilev S.N. In their works they write that sustainable development is a balanced development of economic, social and environmental elements.

It is important to note that, based on the above, the concept of "sustainable development" should be considered as a global social responsibility based on two main factors: anthropocentrism and biosphere centrism. Anthropocentrism is associated with the principle of equal opportunities to meet the needs of the population and, as a consequence, with the right to life.

In general, the analysis of scientific literature on the problems of sustainable development of rural areas led to the use of two main methods for their definition:

- environmental direction (Efremov K., Anuchin V.A., Danilov-Danilyan V.V., Kostina T.I. and others);

- a comprehensive method that includes the fundamentals of socio-economic

principles (Buzdalov I.N., Anfinogentova A.A., Petrikov A.V., Bautin V.M., Kovalenko E.G., Aganbegyan A.G., Kozlov V.V., Andryushenko S.A., Sharipov et al. S.I.).

It should be noted that I.N. Buzdalov considers the economic component to be the most important element of sustainable development of rural areas. Afinogenova A.A. also pays attention to the development of the economy, agricultural and food industries within the framework of sustainable development of rural areas. In turn, Academician of the Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences Krylatykh E.N. emphasizes the important role of agriculture in the theory of multifunctional agriculture and sustainable development of rural areas. In particular, the interaction and mutual influence of such important factors as economic, social, environmental and their derivatives (knowledge and innovation in the food distribution system, i.e. part of the development of rural areas) is shown (Rodionova, 2016: 16-23; Moldashev, 2019: 11-19).

A detailed approach is also presented in the works of Kozlov V.V., Bautin V.M. and Merzlov A.V., who consider the development of rural areas as follows: "this is the sustainable development of the rural community, allowing it to carry out its economic activity (food production, agricultural production and other non-agricultural products) and the distribution of public services, equality and quality of life in rural areas by preserving the rural way of life and rural culture, as well as control over the efficient use of land, protection of historical monuments, increase in the human race and improvement." "Environmental protection and preservation of ecological balance in the biosphere" (Ivolga, 2014: 151-154).

**Materials and main methods.** The development of a comprehensive measurement system, including both quantitative and qualitative aspects of assessing sustainable development, is one of the main challenges for effective rural development. Agenda 21, adopted at the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, recognized the importance of developing indicators to promote development. These indicators are important for substantiating decision-making processes at different levels and for promoting coherence and self-sufficiency of complex ecosystems and rural areas.

Based on the current state of research and scientific literature, it is obvious that there are no established quantitative methods for assessing the sustainable development of rural areas, communities and rural areas. It is worth noting that there is no consensus among scientists and experts regarding the basic concept of "sustainable development" and strategies for achieving it. At the same time, a review of scientific research and articles on this topic revealed several basic methodological approaches to developing indicators of sustainable development (Lukyanchikov, 2002: 123-140).

In writing this article, the theoretical and empirical basis was based on concepts presented in the works of domestic and foreign researchers on sustainable development of rural areas, as well as in articles from international and national

conferences, forums, round tables, scientific research and international reports in the field of sustainable development of rural areas.

The empirical basis of the study is statistical data obtained from the bulletins and statistics of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan. When writing the article, the following information was analyzed: sustainable development of rural areas according to research by modern authors, living conditions in rural areas, key indicators of rural development, etc.

**Results.** Currently, agricultural resources and food products for the country's population are accumulated in rural areas, i.e. it should be noted that agricultural products produced in rural areas directly affect the food security of the entire country. Rural areas also affect and solve food security problems that can be caused by a lack of food production in rural areas and lead to a deficit of agricultural products not only in our country but also throughout the world.

It is worth noting that today, since the establishment of trade relations, the food sector of the Republic of Kazakhstan has undergone significant changes. These changes have had a significant impact on various aspects, including the scale and nature of production, the interaction of supply and demand in the domestic market, the composition of domestic and foreign goods, the stability of food prices, etc. Today, it is also worth paying attention to the fact that there has been a significant decrease in both the scale and volume of the corresponding agricultural production. The main reason for the change in the growth of the food sector can be considered a large number of changes, in particular, a change in its fundamental characteristics due to the establishment of private property, emerging crises in the world economy, a changing climate, etc. As a result of the above, the following occurs: a decrease in the allocation of land resources for agriculture, which led to a decrease in their availability; a decrease in the predominance of large farmers who used to trade in agricultural products for processing, was replaced by small farmers, including farms and enterprises; crop yields are falling due to climate change; there is a significant reduction in processing capacities in the food industry, which has led to the closure of large meat-packing plants, dairies and other similar enterprises.

It should be noted that the level of rural development plays an important role in the implementation of food safety standards. Therefore, it is necessary to constantly monitor and evaluate the development potential of rural areas. It is important to note that the effective implementation of rural development should be based on the use of comparative advantages of rural areas to identify and promote "growth zones", prioritize and support development methods, improve financing and production methods, which will be the basis for the financial independence of regions and rural areas.

The sustainability of rural areas generally depends on the level of rural development. Sustainable rural development means equal and fair progress, characterized by systematic use of resources, distribution of investments, direction of scientific and technological progress, human growth and institutional changes.

These interdependent factors together enhance the ability of people to meet their needs and desires, thereby ensuring a better quality of life now and in the future.

In the generally accepted sense, sustainable development is understood as a concept of socio-economic development that avoids the depletion of natural resources and promotes the sustainability of society. Sustainable development involves the gradual formation of a self-organizing society that has an impact on the economy, society and the environment. Sustainable development is characterized by adherence to the principles of economic health, environmental protection and social justice.

At the current stage of development, the planning system of the Government of Kazakhstan is focused on achieving results and plays an important role in accelerating the country's progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Since 2021, the country has introduced a new national planning system - Figure 1, where the main principle of the new system is the inclusion of indicators related to the UN SDGs in national planning documents. In addition, indicators for achieving the country's SDGs in 2021 have also been approved for this work.

It is important to note that Kazakhstan is still in the early stages of integrating the SDGs into the budget planning process. To determine the level of compliance of the state budget with the SDGs in Kazakhstan, a rapid analysis of the budget system was also conducted with the technical support of the United Nations Development Programme. Based on the results of the analysis conducted by various working groups, it was found that budget programs cover 46% (77 out of 167 national SDG targets) related to the SDGs. In summary, the results of the study show that budget plans are in line with the SDG goals to a certain extent. The highest level of implementation is observed for SDG 16 "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions" - 92%, followed by SDG 11 "Resilient and Sustainable Cities" with an implementation level of 80%, SDG 9 "Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure" reached 75%, SDG 4 - "Quality Education" - reached 70%. In addition, the level of implementation of SDG 3 - "Health and Well-being" - was 69%. Finally, SDG 13 "Climate Protection" has reached 67%.

The average level of implementation of budget programs for SDG 7 "Clean and affordable energy" was 60%. Similarly, the level of implementation of SDG 8, concerning quality jobs and economic growth, was 50%. SDG 12 "Burden on consumption and production" was achieved by 45%. In addition, the level of achievement of SDG 1, aimed at eradicating poverty, was 43%, and SDG 10, aimed at reducing inequality, was 40%.

It is also worth noting that the alignment of budget programs with SDG 17, which concerns "cooperation for development," is low at 37%. SDG 15, which aims to protect the Earth's ecosystem, is at 33% according to the budget plan. Finally, SDG 2, "End Hunger," has a 25% linkage to the budget system.

Thus, there is currently no need to use the SDG budget plan as a reliable indicator of financial support for achieving the SDGs and to continue trying to match budget plans with the SDGs to ensure that sufficient funds are allocated for their implementation (Merzlov, 2006).

It is also important that the effective implementation of the SDG recommendations requires a comprehensive analysis, with special attention to women's issues. Today, when preparing the budget in Kazakhstan, efforts are being made to systematically take into account the needs of various groups of the population. With the assistance of the UN Children's Fund, a budget system for children was developed. This tool is used to assess the level of social protection of children's society (Antipov, 2000; Menshchikova, 2012: 106-110).

**Discussion.** Today, the intensity of innovative processes in agricultural production ensures the rapid growth of the agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan. The stability and efficiency of agriculture are considered the most important requirements that society sets for the functioning of the economic system, and the design, implementation and operation of them remains an unresolved problem. Sustainable development affects all aspects of the global economy: the size of the planet's population, income inequality, environmental damage, depletion of natural resources, meeting the current and future needs of people, where the most significant impact on the state of all spheres of human activity from the local to the global level is the sustainable development of rural areas. It is the sustainable development of rural areas that requires integration and coordination between sectors, as well as a balance between social, economic and environmental factors (Tasmaganbetov, 2019: 66-74; Nakipova, 2021: 98-107).

At the present stage of social development, the creation of mechanisms for sustainable development of rural areas is the most important element for the growth of competitiveness of our country. The development of the economy of Kazakhstan has led to the introduction of numerous economic management systems in the agricultural sector. At the same time, the use of agricultural products provides a number of advantages that can be used to create competitive food products. Such advantages include the abundance of large land areas, the purity of agricultural products, excess human capital in rural areas, etc. (Kovalenko, 2012; Khambar, 2022: 56-62).

It is important to note that agricultural growth is closely related to several aspects of development, including political, legal, economic, environmental, social, international, informational and governance factors. For this reason, effective agricultural governance by the government is widely regarded as one of the most important aspects of administrative powers. According to economic theory, the best results in terms of economic development can be achieved with the right combination of government intervention in the economy and producer autonomy within the framework of market development. At the same time, agriculture and the food market are not self-regulating systems in a number of ways. These include: the main production methods are land, insufficient infrastructure development, slow progress and scientific and technical skills, dependence on nature and climate. Conditions, conservatism and inelasticity, as well as low profits and price differences (Soltangazinov, 2023: 60-67; Dorosh, 2019: 4-13).

As for the modern development of rural areas, I would like to note the following:

the budgets of these areas are usually small compared to the budgets of cities. As a result, these limited financial resources are not always sufficient to solve the social and environmental problems necessary to ensure a sustainable balance between the economy, society and the environment. Spatial organization is an important factor that distinguishes the various types of human settlement in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan. These include megacities, urban agglomerations, urban settlements and rural areas. At the beginning of 2023, there were 17 regions, 188 districts and 89 cities in the Republic of Kazakhstan, three of which are of national significance. In addition, as shown in Table 1, there are 29 cities, 2,177 rural districts and 6,295 settlements in the country.

Table 1- Administrative-territorial units of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the beginning of 2023.

	Districts			populated areas,				
	in total	of which:		cities			villages	villages,
		urban areas		total	of which:			
		of republican significance	of regional importance		of regional importance	of regional importance		
Republic of Kazakhstan	188	18	4	89	38	48	29	6295
Abaya	8	-	-	4	2	2	2	327
Akmola	17	-	-	11	3	8	5	589
Aktobe	14	-	2	8	1	7	-	315
Almaty	9	-	-	4	1	3	-	380
Atyrau	7	-	-	2	1	1	-	153
West Kazakhstan	12	-	-	2	1	1	3	416
Zhambyl	10	-	-	4	1	3	-	367
Zhetysu	8	-	-	6	2	4	-	352
Karaganda	9	-	2	8	6	2	8	349
Kostanay	16	-	-	6	4	2	3	517
Kyzylorda	7	-	-	4	2	2	2	230
Mangistau	5	-	-	3	2	1	-	59
Pavlodar	10	-	-	3	3	-	3	352
North Kazakhstan	13	-	-	5	1	4	-	635
Turkestan	14	-	-	7	3	4	-	826
Ulytau	2	-	-	3	3	-	2	72
East Kazakhstan	9	-	-	6	2	4	1	356
in the city of Astana	5	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
Almaty city	8	8	-	1	-	-	-	-
Shymkent city	5	5	-	1	-	-	-	-

It should be noted that rural areas may have the necessary infrastructure facilities for the development of entrepreneurial activity, as well as such necessary elements as consulting support and business opening. It is worth noting that during the years of independence, the development of rural areas was associated with a change in ownership patterns and the transition of jobs to market principles in all spheres of life. The share of agriculture in GDP in 2022 was 5.2 percent, and the physical volume index was 106.4 percent compared to the same period last year. It is also worth noting that the rural population growth increased from 155.8 thousand people in 2018 to 111.9 thousand people in 2022. According to the Bureau of National Statistics, the total volume of agricultural production by the end of 2023 reached 37,754.7 million tenge, which is a significant increase. For example, the total production volume increased from 4,497,585.4 million tenge in 2018 to 9,521,002.3 million tenge in 2022, i.e. almost twofold. Now let's look at the availability of grain and legume crops by region of Kazakhstan as of January 1, 2024 - Table 2.

Table 2 - Availability of grain and legume crops by region as of January 1, 2024

	Total	these					
		for legal entities with the main type of activity				other legal entities,	individual entrepreneurs and peasant or farm households
		cultivation of grains and legumes, including seeds and rice cultivation,	flour and cereal industry	Wholesale trade of grain, seeds and feed for	warehousing and storage of grain		
<b>Republic of Kazakhstan</b>	14533207,7	5,012,489.1	1 340113,9	388 453,8	3 928 378,9	1 154 491,8	2 632 470,2
Abaya	239,886.3	69,775.3	57,890.0	-	-	24,056.8	88 164,2
Akmola	3 657 202,3	1 245 305,4	378 526,8	48,080.0	1,485,543.0	78,364.0	415 236,1
Aktobe	410 471,3	83 083,1	55,082.8	86 421,2	90 218,0	21,495.5	70 235,0
Almaty	179 898,7	29,782.5	43 117,6	7,045.6	21,542.7	45 668,2	23 257,1
Atyrau	620.9	-	-	-	-	620.8	0,1
West Kazakhstan	316 289,5	42 420,9	85 528,8	7 105,0	72 776,4	17,825.5	90 603,9
Zhambyl	59,440.8	2,462.1	3 981,3	-	-	12,954.7	39 809,3
Zhetysu	105 808,5	23,522.8	-	3 627,7	-	52,400.7	26 257,3
Karaganda	678 074,3	289 213,6	59 279,6	3 184,1	38,557.9	68,013.5	219 825,6
Kostanay	3,997,409.6	1,349,304.5	197,088.5	106,588.2	1,096,932.1	316,075.7	927 042,6
Kyzylorda	264,048.5	94 939,4	78 385,2	-	-	14,550.1	76 173,8
Mangistau	3 814,8	-	1,414.8	-	-	2,400.0	-
Pavlodar	487 556,2	134,652.8	24,378.7	33 133,7	66,727.8	79 724,8	148,938.4
North Kazakhstan	3 570 244,8	1,481,823.1	174,023.9	85 961,7	1 018 209,9	330 846,9	429,032.9
Turkestan	53,659.0	5 283,2	35,736.0	3,490.0	-	3 273,3	5 876,5

Ulytau	11,064.7	-	7,991.7	-	-	-	3,073.0
East Kazakhstan	400 990,0	160 710,2	71,584.7	185.1	22 159,0	77,985.5	66 110,0
Astana city	19,356.4	186.3	2,990.0	-	15 712,1	468,0	-
Almaty	82.6	23.9	26.3	32.4	-	-	-
Shymkent city	77 288,5	-	63,087.2	3 599,1	-	7,767.8	2 834,4

As for the volume of produced goods, in 2022, livestock farming produced 25,127.3 million tenge compared to the previous year by 103.6%, in crop production - 12,623.7 million tenge by 110.6% compared to the previous year. In addition, 12,463.3 tons of meat (104.3%) were produced in live weight, 40,727.6 tons of milk (105.2%) were produced and 2,578.2 thousand eggs (102.5%) were received. Let's look at the main indicators of crop production in Kazakhstan - Figure 2.

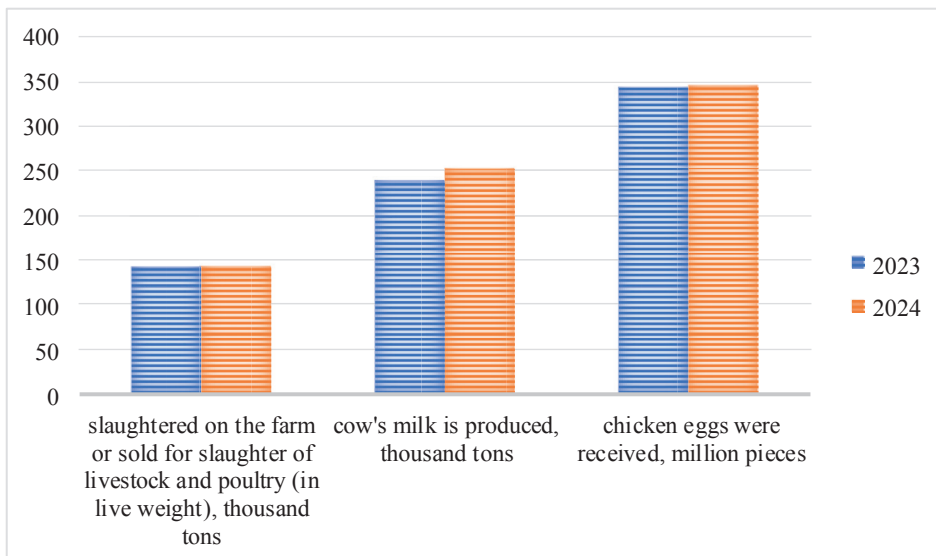


Figure 2. Key indicators of livestock farming in Kazakhstan.

Overall, based on the above data, it can be said that the current situation in rural areas is improving and progress is evident.

It is now very important to define the following areas of public administration for the development of rural areas:

- development of cooperation in rural areas with the aim of strengthening cooperation between players;
- support for improving access to credit resources in rural areas;
- implementation of effective pricing legislation;
- regulation of the distribution network of agricultural products, products, foodstuffs and goods on the market;



- provision of insurance to protect against risks associated with agriculture;
- application of technologies and technical achievements in the agricultural sector;
- protection and efficient use of land and other natural resources;
- promoting the development of rural areas;
- improving the tax system in the agricultural sector;
- creation of an information platform on the agro-industrial complex;
- the use of measures to promote environmentally friendly practices in agricultural production.

It should also be taken into account that the difference between the reproduction of agricultural products and the conditions and possibilities of satisfying the country's agricultural needs requires state control over agricultural production and the food market. The main goal and principle of such a policy is to ensure sustainable development of the agricultural sector, taking into account its specifics and the effective use of agricultural technologies to meet the needs of the population. When applying laws, the interests of the state, industrial and agricultural producers, credit and financial institutions, commercial organizations, urban and rural populations collide. Therefore, the main task of management is to determine the ways and means of satisfying the needs of these different groups.

The success of public administration in the agricultural sector can be seen in the achievement of the goals set by government bodies and included in plans and policies. The main direction of the country's agricultural policy is to promote sustainable development of the agricultural sector and rural areas, the main tasks of which are to increase the competitiveness of agricultural products, create jobs for the rural population, protect natural resources and develop agriculture. investment attractiveness of the agro-industrial complex, etc. At the same time, the stated goals of the agricultural policy serve as a means of assessing the effectiveness of state control in the agricultural sector. The most important indicators indicating the effectiveness of government measures in the agricultural economy are the growth rates of production and total added value measured in relevant prices. On the other hand, the most important indicators are the growth of major investments in the agro-industrial complex, the share of profitable agricultural organizations in relation to their number, as well as indicators of social payments and labor productivity.

It is important to note that the study of agricultural production at the current level of development allows us to classify the factors influencing the development of agriculture:

1) external factors that can affect the food industry are competition in foreign markets, a decrease in consumer demand and an increase in the share of imported food products on the market.

2) Internal factors: a weak regulatory system characterized by shortcomings and errors; the lack of sufficient state support for agriculture hinders the development and growth of the industry; the absence or high costs associated with entering the agricultural market.

In addition, the real problems faced by farming organizations include lack of

working capital, management problems characterized by the incompatibility of the management team with modern production management methods, as well as the use of traditional high-energy technologies and non-renewable costs of agricultural production; low prices for raw materials; weather dependence; problems with access to financial resources.

**Conclusion.** Overcoming the above-mentioned factors is possible only if the products of agricultural producers are competitive in international markets. At the same time, acquiring skills in effective cost reduction management is crucial, as it allows producing and selling agricultural products with competitive advantages over other market participants. In order to increase the diversity of agricultural products, it is important to master the skill of diversifying agricultural products. In addition, in regions where such practice was previously absent, it is advisable to develop non-traditional species, such as breeding marals or camels. Also today it is necessary to pay attention to increasing labor productivity in agriculture, which requires the use of modern technologies, the use of new equipment, the use of new plant species and animal breeds, optimization of methods for storing and caring for agricultural products, increasing investment and ensuring sufficient access to water supply. As a result, in order to achieve this goal, it becomes necessary to switch to growing crops that consume less water, reduce the use of agrochemicals, implement integrated pest and disease control strategies, and use anti-erosion technologies. Therefore, it is necessary to allocate funds for the implementation of green initiatives that meet environmental standards and promote sustainable development of rural areas.

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