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Торайғыров университета

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WAYS TO IMPROVE THE CURRENT STATE OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

The article examines the social and industrial infrastructure of the village and develops proposals for the development of the process of investing in social infrastructure and protecting the rural population. A natural and effective form of management in the agricultural sector is farming.

At the present stage, there is a need to ensure balanced economic development based on the correct and flexible definition of the needs of social progress and economic development. Without ensuring this condition, there can be no question of the development of the region.

One of the main provisions, the need for which does not require confirmation, is the continuous growth of social infrastructure.

When analyzing the agricultural sector of the country and the trends of its functioning, modern organizational factors of the formation and development of the labor potential of the agricultural sector and the economic results of the use of labor resources are revealed. Based on the analysis, the main problems of providing the village with high-quality labor resources, as well as problems of increasing the efficiency of their use, are formulated.

Keywords: agriculture, agricultural industry, agro-formations, labor resources, labor market, labor productivity, labor intensification, training, rural tourism, economic policy.

Introduction

The study of the social and industrial infrastructure of the village and the development of recommendations for the development of investments in social infrastructure and protection of the rural population.

The uniqueness of rural infrastructure cannot be considered outside the specifics of the agricultural sector, which has experienced a crisis caused by the old crisis and the formation of new production relations, which has stabilized

in recent years and is now on the threshold of a new stage that ensures further effective development of the industry. an open economy within the framework of the world system of production and trade of agricultural products:

It's no secret that agriculture is a vital branch of the economy that provides the population with food, and the manufacturing industry with raw materials. In addition to the above, agriculture has its own characteristics that should be taken into account when solving any particular problem [1].

Firstly, in agriculture, land serves as a means of long-term production.

Materials and methods

Within the framework of the research, a methodology has been developed that includes a set of the following methods: analytical method, collective method, identification of patterns and facts, formulation of hypotheses, synthetic method:

To implement the developed methods, the following research tasks were identified:

– to consider the theoretical aspects of the functioning of the labor market in the agricultural sector;

– to clarify the features of the formation and use of labor resources in agriculture;

– to identify the modern organizational factors of the formation and development of the labor potential of the agricultural sector and the economic results of labor resources;

– to identify the main problems of increasing the efficiency of the use of labor resources in agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

– development of organizational and economic mechanisms to improve the efficiency of the use of labor resources in agriculture.

Results and discussion

First, the agricultural sector of the land has a long service life of the means of production.

Secondly, this industry is characterized by geographical distribution, which often requires the creation of management bodies based on the territorial-production principle and gives them operational and economic independence in comparison with other industries.

Third, the seasonal nature of production and the need to work with living organisms (plants, animals) in various natural and economic conditions require a clear correspondence between the sub-sectors and services of agribusiness.

Fourth, the construction management body is strongly influenced by various forms of ownership.

Fifth, objective differences in urban and rural life require a special solution to many management issues, including those related to the social sphere [1].

As a result of the radical economic reform, the transition to market relations, radical changes took place in the Agriculture of the Republic. A mixed economy is being formed in rural areas. Agricultural producers had the right to independently choose organizational and financial measures, dispose of manufactured products and receipts, and form prices. This increased responsibility for the results of its economic activities [2].

A natural and effective form of farming in the agricultural sector is farming. It is here that it is possible to take into account specific biological factors for the organization of production and create favorable conditions for the effective use of land and water for the growth and development of plants and animals.

At the present stage of economic development, a differentiated approach to specific economic problems is important, depending on the capabilities and features of each region. Strict and comprehensive consideration of all natural-economic, demographic, ecological and other conditions and features of different regions allows us to form effective regional developments on the basis of a combination of solutions to the most important problems of accelerated economic development. Common problems for the region in all regions of the Republic mean reforming the structure of the economy, overcoming the stressful state, individual regions, and creating social infrastructure. Among the new tasks of the regional economy are the development of export-import-substituting industries, the creation of market infrastructure, and business development. The economic role and importance of social infrastructure determines the special need to fully improve the management of the industry at the level of each region. Despite the significant differences, the number and composition of tasks to be solved, they have a lot in common. The main unifying reason is the specificity of the region, which is determined by the need to solve various tasks for the proportional development of all sectors of the economy, including housing construction, healthcare, state education, municipal and cultural services, etc [3].

It is impossible to assess the specifics of rural infrastructure from the specifics of the agricultural sector, the crisis caused by the old crisis and the formation of new production relations has stabilized in recent years and is now on the threshold of a new stage that ensures the effective development of industry in the context of the crisis. open economy in the global agricultural production and trade system.

It is no secret that agriculture is an important sector of the economy, providing the population with food, and the manufacturing industry with raw materials. In addition to the above, agriculture has its own peculiarities, which should be taken into account when solving any specific problems [4].

The creation of a class of private owners and the development of farming as a mechanism that ensures the effective development of Agriculture and agribusiness (agribusiness) and solves the problem of nutrition.

Profitability of Agriculture is the replenishment of local budgets, opportunities for the development of rural areas and, accordingly, rural areas. In turn, these measures will contribute to a deep restructuring of agricultural production, especially in relation to the labor force, and the creation of social infrastructure.

The main deterrent to the organization of large farms on the basis of the family is the lack of the necessary material, financial, economic, institutional, social and other means.

According to academician I. Buzdalov, in order to effectively work with agricultural producers in Western Europe and withstand competition, a land plot of 40-100 hectares, reliable industrial and social infrastructure, as well as investments of tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars are required.

The peculiarity and uniqueness of the agro-industrial complex is that it requires unified management by local authorities. These management bodies help to organize the effective use of available human, material and financial resources, take into account the natural, economic, geographical and social conditions as much as possible, taking into account the special conditions, needs and opportunities of this region [5].

In the current conditions of the transition to a market economy, it is necessary to create an effective mechanism for the development of social management in rural infrastructure, which will undoubtedly help to expand the jobs offered in the agricultural labor market and, consequently, improve the standard and quality of life of the rural population.

If we take into account the natural assumption that improving the quality of life and maintaining its growth trends is the main goal in the activities of management services of various levels (from rural mayors to the government of the Republic of Kazakhstan), then the importance of quality of life can be explained as an assessment of the degree of control over the relevant administrative services.

Many problems in rural areas require significant investments, and most rural groups cannot do it alone to solve them. Rural cooperative funds of enterprises, construction and construction of necessary facilities on a shared basis play an important role in solving these complex tasks. The best coordination of these processes can only be carried out by local authorities. In addition, it will allow using a territorial approach to ensuring operational management of agricultural production processes on the ground, taking into account specific conditions.

A region is an administrative-territorial structure, the socio-economic development of which depends on the interaction of its own elements – resource components, as well as elements of the regional (oblast) management system. Therefore, the economic and social development of the region and small businesses should depend: firstly, on the state and conditions of labor, material, technical,

natural, financial and information resources; secondly, on the existing system of regional economy aimed at achieving the medium and long-term direction of the national economy.

The main object of local self-government is the social infrastructure, which is closely connected with the population living in various territorial settlement systems due to the peculiarities of the functioning of the reproduction process, mainly in accordance with administrative-territorial boundaries [6].

D. According to Shamyrganova, in the next 5-10 years we must create the prerequisites for achieving a decisive turn in the intensification of the national economy in order to achieve high indicators in the future, achieve profound qualitative changes in the economy. In this regard, the material and technical base and management system should be new and of high quality. An important task is to achieve a situation where the final product of social production is the result of the activities of many branches and divisions of the national economy. At the same time, the scale of development is closely related to the resource potential of society, which meets the ever-growing needs of the population and the economy.

The solution of these problems can be achieved only by bringing the form of the economy in the region in line with the changing tasks and conditions of its functioning. In this regard, issues related to improving the management of social infrastructure have become particularly relevant. It has a high social significance, primarily determined by its role in ensuring the general conditions of reproduction and labor. At the same time, it can be reasonably argued that social infrastructure is the most important prerequisite for increasing production efficiency for a comprehensive solution of social problems that meet the most growing needs, intellectual and social needs and interests of balanced personal growth [7].

Especially many problems arise in the development of social infrastructure. The most difficult task here is to differentiate the needs of the population according to the degree of relevance, which is determined by a number of objective and subjective reasons, depending on specific circumstances.

The correct and flexible definition of social progress and economic development at the present stage is a requirement to ensure a balanced development of the economy based on needs. Without this condition, the complexity of the region's development can be indisputable.

One of the main principles is the fact that the social structure is constantly growing. This process is sustainable, because the requirements for the development of social production opportunities are still ahead, but at the same time»... you are a product of history and in many ways depend on the cultural development of the country».

In the future, this will significantly increase the value of new requirements and requirements. It is a complex interconnected system that includes the need for infrastructure services, the final number of requirements, and the inclusion of the structure due to a large number of different socio-economic factors. As mentioned above, this is a very complex mechanism for creating social infrastructure, which determines the possibility of effectively solving the problem of satisfying the wishes of the population by drawing up a comprehensive plan and developing it in the regions.

It should not be taken into account that this issue, along with the socio-regional and national characteristics of different groups of the population, determines the legality of the movement of its objects, which contradicts the regional requirements for mobility. Many scientists, for example, in rural areas, note that the model of requirements, including spiritual ones, rejects the needs of citizens. In this regard, it is important not only to plan your actions correctly, but also to influence the process of their occurrence.

The complex, dynamic and balanced structure of the social infrastructure for solving development problems is extremely complex in the current organizational uniformity. This is primarily due to the lack of a comprehensive program that includes sufficient socio-economic changes [8].

Regional development of social infrastructure D. Shamyrganova believes that in order to improve the process, education deserves attention in each region of regional social development funds. Indeed, this can be attributed to strengthening the effectiveness of Territorial Management, fixing the prospects for social development of Regions, the main steps towards updating the mechanism for forming growth factors, the best use of Public production and strengthening the role of local self-government bodies in the functioning of social infrastructure of territorial systems. It is important to keep in mind the need to develop advanced research that will allow governments to quickly and flexibly address emerging economic and social issues based on scientifically based recommendations. It should be noted that the establishment of new economic management standards to increase the role of market relations gives a new content to the development of Regions.

The development of the territorial system of public facilities should be aimed at creating normal conditions for the growth of the population and labor force, i.e. setting the task of providing a common complex of public facilities.

The agro-industrial complex should grow and develop, feeding on its industrial and non-productive activities, receiving minimal state support for social and cultural needs. In the agricultural sector, the decline in production has led to a sharp decline in the quality of life and the destruction of social and industrial

infrastructure in the village. It is difficult for the rural population to achieve social blessings such as health, education, in short, social infrastructure. The decline in the standard of living significantly affects the regional reduction of the population and the poor development of Infrastructure, Transport and communications in remote centers.

The rural population as the main source of labor resources largely determines the opportunities for production and development outside of production in rural areas. The composition of the population, depending on the gender and age, largely depends on the possibilities of further strengthening protection. At the same time, the number and composition of the population determines the quantitative, structural and qualitative need for housing construction, elements of social infrastructure. This opinion was dominated by the study of the representative of Soviet science S. G. Krapchan [9].

This view of N. Kalmanov is developing. He wrote that the difference between agriculture and other industries and its specificity is that agriculture is actually not only production, but also the largest sector in the life of the country. The rural economy and rural settlement are closely related: rural settlements were historically formed on the basis of agricultural activities, ceased to exist and ended the latter. Recent history only confirms this pattern: the crisis in agriculture led to urbanization and disruption of life support systems in rural settlements.

The depressed positions of many villages and villages are explained by high unemployment due to weak agricultural structures. Low material level, insufficient supply of drinking water, lack of telephone services, the desire to provide electricity, medical and general education institutions-all this leads, among other things, to a deterioration in the quality of life in rural areas. Regional leaders, specialists of government agencies and foreign experts conducted a large-scale survey of rural settlements. It includes 130 different criteria for equipment, the level of assessment of the level of development of each of the 7660 villages, its economic potential, economic strength, economic situation, engineering (water system, electricity network) and social (availability of schools and hospitals) infrastructure. As a result, a more complete alignment was proposed in each village: about 14 % – 1 million 600 people have a high development potential, so they are optimistic about the future. The average potential is 74 % of rural localities and more than 5.3 million inhabitants. Low-level villages were 10 % (300 thousand inhabitants).

Agricultural people (farmers) are not only branches of society, but also those who maintain certain moral and spiritual values. Love of the place, production skills, as well as fixing the place and passing it on from generation to generation. All over the world, the family economy is highly valued as a specialized institution, while maintaining social stability [10].

The properties of compound farming, labor and management are inherent in agriculture, which gives a strong incentive to effectively conduct agricultural production. The stability of such farms is based on the results of their activities, direct responsibility for the future of the family. Therefore, it has great power; the ability to survive in times of economic diseases, sufficient flexibility to adapt to the pressures of agribusiness, to the requirements of scientific and technological progress.

The essence of modern land reform is that it applies to the Kazakh model, which wants to achieve the transition to land, land use and various forms of land use ownership. This is necessary in order to ensure a socially fair and economically clean distribution of land and create equal conditions for all types of management.

The problem of poor income from agricultural production does not allow agriculture to compete in urban areas for investments in industry and services.

Effective industrial activity of agricultural enterprises requires the creation of the necessary conditions for workers in the labor process and increasing the labor force. This task is aimed at performing business departments and infrastructure support departments. In the long-term development of agriculture, it also depends on the social conditions in rural areas.

Conclusion

The agricultural population (peasants) is not only a stratum of society, but also a carrier of certain moral and spiritual values. It was here that production skills were passed down from generation to generation, the love of the land. The family farm is highly valued all over the world as a private institution that supports social stability.

The complex qualities, labor and management of farmers are characteristic of the peasant economy, which gives a powerful impetus to the effective management of agricultural production. The stability of such farms, the result of their own labor, is based on direct responsibility for the future of the family. As a result, it has greater internal strength; the ability to survive during economic difficulties, sufficient flexibility to adapt to the growing pressure of agricultural enterprises, the requirements of scientific and technological progress.

Effective production activities of agricultural enterprises require the creation of the necessary conditions for those who work both in the process of doing business and in the reproduction of labor. This task is intended to be performed by the infrastructure work and support units. In the long term, the development of agriculture also depends on the social conditions in rural areas.

This article is aimed at ensuring a harmonious combination of the economy of the republic and the interests of each region and region.

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АГРАРЛЫҚ СЕКТОРДЫ ДАМУДЫҢ АҒЫМДАҒЫ ЖАЙ-КҮЙІН ЖАҚСARTУ ЖОЛДАРЫ

Мақалада ауылдың әлеуметтік және өндірістік инфрақұрылымын зерттеу және әлеуметтік инфрақұрылымға инвестициялау процесін дамыту және ауыл халқын қорғау бойынша ұсыныстар әзірлеу жүргізіледі. Аграрлық секторда шаруашылық жүргізудің табиғи және тиімді нысаны Фермер шаруашылығы болып табылады.

Қазіргі кезеңде әлеуметтік прогресс пен экономикалық даму қажеттіліктерін дұрыс және икемді анықтау негізінде экономиканың теңгерімді дамуын қамтамасыз ету қажеттілігі туындайды. Бұл жағдайды қамтамасыз етпей, аймақтың дамуы туралы мәселе болмайды.

Қажеттілігі растауды қажет етпейтін негізгі ережелердің бірі – әлеуметтік инфрақұрылымның үздіксіз өсуі.

Елдің аграрлық секторын және оның жұмыс істеу үрдістерін талдау кезінде аграрлық сектордың еңбек әлеуетін қалыптастыру мен дамытудың қазіргі заманғы ұйымдастырушылық факторлары және еңбек ресурстарын пайдаланудың экономикалық нәтижелері айқындалады. Жүргізілген талдау негізінде ауылды сапалы еңбек ресурстарымен қамтамасыз етудің негізгі проблемалары, сондай-ақ оларды пайдалану тиімділігін арттыру проблемалары тұжырымдалды.

Кілтті сөздер: ауыл шаруашылығы, Агроөнеркәсіптік кешен, агроқұрылымдар, еңбек ресурстары, еңбек нарығы, Еңбек өнімділігі, еңбекті қарқындату, оқыту, ауылдық туризм, Экономикалық саясат.

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ПУТИ УЛУЧШЕНИЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО СОСТОЯНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОГО СЕКТОРА

В статье проводится исследование социальной и производственной инфраструктуры села и разработка предложений по развитию процесса инвестирования в социальную инфраструктуру и защите сельского населения. Естественной и эффективной формой хозяйствования в аграрном секторе является фермерское хозяйство.

На современном этапе возникает необходимость обеспечения сбалансированного развития экономики на основе правильного и гибкого определения потребностей социального прогресса и экономического развития. Без обеспечения этого условия не может быть и речи о развитии региона.

Одним из основных положений, необходимость которого не требует подтверждения – непрерывный рост социальной инфраструктуры.

При анализе аграрного сектора страны и тенденций его функционирования выявляются современные организационные факторы формирования и развития трудового потенциала аграрного сектора и экономические результаты использования трудовых ресурсов. На основе проведенного анализа сформулированы основные проблемы обеспечения села качественными трудовыми ресурсами, а также проблемы повышения эффективности их использования.

Ключевые слова: сельское хозяйство, агропромышленный комплекс, агроформирования, трудовые ресурсы, рынок труда, производительность труда, интенсификация труда, обучение, сельский туризм, экономическая политика.

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