

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF GRAIN PRODUCTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

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ABSTRACT

Kazakhstan, being in the center of the geopolitical space of the world community, is entering a new phase of its development. This stage is characterized by the globalization of economic relations and the ever-increasing competition in the global food market. Under these circumstances, a special role will be played by the industry having export-oriented nature. In the agroindustrial complex of Kazakhstan that role, first of all, belongs to the grain production of the republic. The industry disposes a large resource potential for further increase of the volume and improving of the competitiveness of products that allows not only to meet the domestic demand for grain, but also to act as a leading participant in the global market.

During the years of independence, the acreage under wheat hardly reduced, and in 2011 even exceeded the level of 1990. But in 2011 cultivated area declined and became less than the level of cultivated areas in 2010 by 2.6%. However, the increase of cultivated area of agricultural crops in 2011 by 32.4%, compared to 2000, indicates about the positive dynamics of expansion of the cultivated area. Dynamics of productivity of grain production for the years 1990-2010 are not presented in a clear direction towards reducing or increasing. The highest productivity was achieved in 2011 - 16.9 c / ha, and the lowest in 1995 - 5.0 t / ha. In 2010 the productivity was 8 kg / ha. Hence the profitability of growing crops is very volatile if in 2005 it was 8%, in 2007 70.7%. This shows the instability of indicators for years, which indicates maintaining high dependence of grain production on weather conditions. Although in many respects productivity is determined by climatic conditions, there are other factors that affect the productivity of grain crops. Such factors may include fertilizers, pricing policy of the state, technology for cultivation, condition of fixed assets, etc.

At the moment in Kazakhstan there is developed and effectively place a comprehensive system of state support of agroindustrial complex in general and grain production in particular. For Kazakhstan, there is a big and responsible task – raise the agricultural sector of the economy to a qualitatively new level of development and thereby, to ensure its high competitiveness, which is especially relevant in conditions of country's integration with Russia and Belarus, and in the subsequent when joining the World Trade Organization. It is on solution of this task, there was prepared a program on development of AIC in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2010 - 2014 years. It suggests a number of measures to develop the AIC in Kazakhstan, namely stimulation of rising of farming culture, introduction of modern technologies to manufacture, maintaining and increasing the productivity of irrigated lands, stimulation of effective and rational use of irrigation water, etc. Thus, a significant proportion of cereals in structure of sown areas favors the development of grain production, its perfection. The main priority should become an intensive approach to use of the sown areas, and not extensive. Further expansion of the sown areas will be unjustified. For example, the proportion of wheat in the structure of sown areas for today is amounted to 65%, while scientifically based sowing area is equal to 50%.

Theoretical and methodological basis of the research were the official documents and materials from the website of the Ministry of Agriculture, and the official website of the Agency for Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The main method in the research served as the time series analysis.

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