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Формирование и проблемы развития системы промышленного производства Казахстана в переходный период

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются периоды формирования и проблемы развития системы промышленного производства Казахстана. На современном этапе основной стратегической целью государственной политики в продовольственной сфере является создание необходимых организационно-экономических условий для повышения устойчивости и эффективности промышленного производства.

Ключевые слова: промышленное производство, управление промышленным комплексом.

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Formation and problems of development of the system of industrial production of Kazakhstan in the transition period

Annotation: *The article discusses periods of education and problems of developing the industrial production system of Kazakhstan. In the present, the most important strategic purpose of state politics in the food ball is to create the necessary organizational and economic conditions for increasing sustainability and efficiency of industrial production.*

Keywords: *industrial production, management of the industrial complex.*

In the current phase of the development of the country, in the conditions of the developed economic relations characterized by the exchange of economic benefits between producers and consumers of goods and services, the main strategic objective of the state policy in the food sector is to create the necessary organizational and economic conditions for improving the sustainability and efficiency of industrial production.

The aim of the study is to uncover the problems of formation of industrial production of Kazakhstan in the transitional period.

Methods: monographic, theoretical analysis, comparison.

Finding. In the history of the food industry of Kazakhstan it is possible to distinguish the periods of management of the industry in composition:

1) the All-Union Ministry of Food Industry of the USSR before the introduction of the General Management Scheme—until 1975;

2) the Ministry of Food Industry of the USSR after the approval of the General Management Scheme — from 1975 to 1985;

3) the Republican State Agro-Industrial Committee (Gosagroprom) — from 1985 to 1989;

4) (after the abolition of Gosagroprom) the State Commission for Food and Procurement — from 1989 until the collapse of the USSR;

5) the sovereign state of Kazakhstan in the conditions of transition to a market economy.

So, in the pre-reform period, the system of management of the industry as part of the entire national economic complex underwent changes due to the contradictions of the command and administrative economy.

Many researchers note that the management system before the introduction of the general scheme was a multi-level pyramid, controlled from the center. Enterprises and organizations of national and local significance were included in the four-and five-tier management system. At the same time, the same branches of the food industry in the union republics were managed differently due to the uneven location of enterprises on the territory of the country [4].

The concept of management development in the agro-industrial complex provided for the division of functions and their transfer to the relevant ministries and departments. Accordingly, the planning of the development of the agro-industrial complex was entrusted to the State Planning Committee; to the State Treasury—material and technical support of enterprises and organizations of the agro-industrial complex; to the State Committee for Labor and Social Affairs—methodological guidance in the field of organization and remuneration of employees; development and approval of centrally set prices for agricultural products — to the State Committee on Prices; ensuring the export and import of agricultural products and raw materials is the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations.

The concept of functioning and development of the main production link provided for a flexible combination of different forms of ownership and management based on the principles of the development of various forms of management.

During the period of socio-economic transformations, the implementation of a radical restructuring of management was expected [8]:

- gradual transformation of the abolished district agro-industrial associations;
- wide spread of new organizational forms of agro;
- industrial4
- integration and cooperation (agro-industrial associations, agro-combines, production associations, associations and other formations created on a voluntary basis);
- the establishment of councils of these formations, elected by labor collectives, designed to provide production services on a cooperative basis.

Thus, new forms of agro-industrial integration, the collapse of the organizational structure and management system of the agro-industrial complex as a whole coincided with the beginning of market transformations in the economy. At the same time, many management functions were dispersed between different ministries and departments.

Socio-economic transformations have shown that, despite the collapse of the previous system of relationships and economic relations of agricultural enterprises, the state sought to effectively manage in accordance with the requirements of the objective processes of the economy. Overcoming the consequences of the systemic crisis, the state has identified the need to limit interference in the economic activities of the main link of the economy and further expand the independence of enterprises. The priority areas of economic development based on the systematic solution of a number of fundamental tasks of the state include increasing the role of economic management and its further development. A particularly important point was the state's planning for the development of cooperative management principles.

In the current situation, at the initial stage of economic reform, due to the underestimation of the role of the state in regulating market relations, these plans were not destined to be implemented. It is obvious that the controllability of the socio- economic processes taking place in the agro-industrial complex was lost.

One of the significant factors of the dominance of negative trends in the collapse of the organizational structure of the agro-industrial complex is the collapse of its management system as a single object, which led to the strengthening of the previously existing structural imbalance within the

complex. There was a complete mismatch of interests (with some exceptions) between rural commodity producers, processors of their products, suppliers of means of production, mineral fertilizers, feed, fuel and lubricants, and other services. In the conditions of the post-crisis situation in the field of market relations, the desire of each participant in the technological cycle to obtain higher profits and excess profits has negatively affected the position of agricultural producers as the weakest in this economic chain. This situation in the industry is a consequence of the country's deep and difficult experience.

The long-term economic crisis, where the weakness of Kazakhstan's agricultural producers was due to objective reasons: small peasant (farm) farms, which were transformed into former large state-owned enterprises, could not resist the monopolism of suppliers of means of production, processing enterprises, suppliers of various services. Having neither equipment nor financial resources, small peasant (farmer) farms accepted the conditions imposed on them. Obviously, life has made agricultural producers understand the need to combine resources: material, technical, financial and other. Thus, after 10 years, we returned to what we faced after the collapse of the State Agrarian Industry: the need to develop cooperation and strengthen integration processes. To successfully solve the problem, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On Agricultural Partnerships and their Associations (Unions)» was adopted in 2000.

To successfully solve the problem of protection and representation of interests, the managers of food enterprises that process agricultural raw materials understand today the need to form mutually beneficial economic relations with agricultural producers, since their crisis state has returned to them as a boomerang in the form of a shortage of raw materials. As best practice shows, the best start to the development of the process of agro-industrial integration is legislative support in the form of the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On Agro-Industrial Integration», since in the context of the collapse of the agro-industrial complex, many managerial functions were dispersed between various ministries and departments (the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Energy, Industry and Trade, the State Property Committee, etc.).

The management mechanism of the food industry in Kazakhstan, which still remains uncertain and unformed, needs to be improved. In the former Ministry of Energy, Industry and Trade of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the

department of consumer Goods dealt with the problems of the food industry, and the Ministry of Agriculture does not have a division dealing with the processing industry. Especially acute is the problem of creating a coordinating body, the absence of which has led enterprises to work in an information vacuum. Also, the reconstruction and new construction of enterprises are carried out spontaneously, which leads to an irrational use of financial resources of enterprises and investors.

At the same time, Russia has a federal food industry management body in the form of the Department of Food and Processing Industry, which is part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of Russia.

Conclusions. Thus, the successful implementation of the mentioned directions of development of the industrial complex is ensured by the use of economic tools for the formation of a market mechanism of management. And ensuring high-quality economic growth of production in the food industry requires the development of effective mechanisms for managing this process, which should include such important components as education, public administration, investment activity, and the creation of appropriate development institutions.

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