**Bulkhairova Zhanna Serikovna**
**Doctor PhD, senior lecturer**

1. Object, method and tasks of the course

1.1 Subject and objectives of course. Its place in the system of economic Sciences, communication with other Sciences.

1.2 The Meaning and place of agriculture in the economics.

1.3 Features of agriculture as a sector of the economics.

# 1.1 Subject and objectives of course. Its place in the system of economic Sciences, communication with other Sciences.

In the broadest sense, Economics is understood as the totality of social relations in which people engage in the process of production, distribution, exchange and consumption of material goods.

The economics is designed to solve the following problems: What to produce? How to produce? How to produce? What to produce?

This course studies of the action of objective economic laws and forms of their manifestation in agriculture. Agricultural Economics explores the economic relationships in agriculture, in theory generalizes the advanced experience of the agricultural enterprises.

It also studies the production relations of people in interdependence and interaction with the development of the productive forces.

The purpose of the discipline consists that people who have studied it, knew how to act in particular situations, so that the production was quite effective at any forms of ownership and management.

This course is closely connected with other Sciences:
1) agricultural statistics;
2) accounting;
3) economic Cybernetics;
4) economic geography;
5) production technology.

In Economics scientists use the following methods:

## I. General
- dialectical;
- scientific abstraction;
- inductive;
- deductive;
- comparative analysis;
- experimental.

## II. Specific:
- Statistical and economic method;
- Monographic method;
- Calculation-constructive method;
- Balance method;
- Economic-mathematical method.

# 1.2 The Meaning and place of agriculture in the economics.

Agriculture is one of the main and vital sectors of the economics. The main task of agriculture is providing the population with food and industry with raw materials. Food and industrial goods produced from agricultural raw materials account for more than ¾ of consumer goods.

About 1/3 population is involved in agriculture. It is a source of employment and living environment of the population. Agriculture is one of the main suppliers of raw materials for such industries as light industry, food, fodder and etc. Agriculture is also a consumer of manufactured goods. It is widely used equipment, mineral fertilizers and etc.

Agriculture specializes in growing traditional temperate crops. Crop farming is dominated by cereals (barley, rye, wheat, potatoes, fodder crops). Expand crops, legumes and oilseeds. In animal – cattle (milk and meat), horses and cows.

It should be noted that the technological and resource potential of crops and livestock use is not enough. Remains on a low level the security of households own working capital.

# 1.3 Features agriculture as sectors of the economy.

Features of agriculture:

1. Land – the main means of production.

2. As the means of production are living organisms. Their development takes place according to biological laws. Here, the economic process is intertwined with the biological.

3. Agriculture depends on soil and climatic and weather conditions.

4. In agriculture, the observed discrepancy of the working period with the period of production.

5. Agricultural products used in further production process.

6. Agriculture uses a specific technique, which involved on individual transactions. During the year, most agricultural equipment uses a short period.

7. Agriculture is no division of labor.

8. The industry is characterized by price inelasticity of demand for agricultural products.

9. The large number of producers creates the conditions for high competition in market the product. There are no conditions for establishment of the monopoly.

## Strategy "Kazakhstan-205

- To increase by 2020 the amount of state support for agriculture by 4.5 times
- The increase by 2050 the share of agriculture in GDP by 5 times.

## Strategic development plan of Kazakhstan till 2020

- By 2020, the labor productivity in agriculture will increase by at least 4 times
- By 2020 wheat yield amounted to 1.4 tons per 1 hectare
- By 2020, the supply of irrigation water through the development, reconstruction and modernization of irrigation systems irrigated land in the area of 1 800 hectares
- By 2020, the reduction of irrigation norms in average on the Republic from 9 to 180 cubic meters/ha to 8 500 cubic meters/gas
- By 2020, the introduction of 5% of the irrigated acreage of drip irrigation systems and other water saving irrigation technologies
- By 2020, the coverage of 30% of irrigation and drainage systems modern hydro-posts, water accounting devices and means of automated control system of technological process

## The program of agricultural development for 2013-2020 "Agribusiness-2020»

- The increase in state support for agriculture by subsidizing of agribusiness entities by 4.5 times in 2020
- The amount of extended commitments under loan and lease obligations under financial rehabilitation of agribusiness entities
- The amount of loans, including leases issued to the agribusiness entities by subsidizing interest rates
- The coefficient of threat of distribution of quarantine and especially dangerous harmful organisms
- The share of food products subject to monitoring laboratory tests
- The share of public services transferred into electronic format