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**Досымова Оразкуль Жумабаевна**

*М.Х. Дулати атындағы Тараз регионалдык университети, «Туризм и сервис» кафедрасы  
аға оқуғұтұчу  
Қазақстан Республикасы, Тараз ш.  
e-mail: orazkul\_77@mail.ru*

## МАЛ АЗЫҚТАРЫНЫН НАТЫЙЖАЛУУЛУГУН АНЫҚТООЧУ ФАКТОРЛОР

**Аннотация:** Бул мақалада мал азықтарынын натыйжалуулугун аныктоочу факторлор кеңири талкууланат. Мақалада ошондой эле Жамбыл аймагында мал чарбачылыгынын өнүгүшүнө тоскоол болгон негизги факторлор аныкталат. Экономикалык изилдөөлөрдү жүргүзүүдө фактордун алкагында өндүрүш процесстерине жана алардын тыянактарына оң жана терс таасирин тийгизген себептерди түшүнүү зарылдыгы сунушталды. Айыл чарба уюмдарынын өнүгүүсүнүн натыйжалуулугуна оң жана терс таасирин эске алуу менен тышкы жана ички таасирдин факторлору аныкталган.

**Негизги сөздөр:** мал чарбачылыгы, экономикалык натыйжалуулук, фактор, материалдык жана техникалык база.

**Досымова Оразкуль Жумабаевна**

*Таразский региональный университет имени М.Х. Дулати  
кафедры «Туризм и сервис», ст. преп.  
Республика Казахстан, г.Тараз  
e-mail: Orazkul\_77@mail.ru*

## ФАКТОРЫ ОПРЕДЕЛЯЮЩИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ЖИВОТНОВОДЧЕСКОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ

**Аннотация:** В данной статье подробно рассматриваются факторы, определяющие эффективность продукции животноводства. В статье также выявлены основные факторы, сдерживающие развитие животноводства в Жамбылской области. Под фактором проведения экономических исследований была предложена необходимость понимания причин, оказывающих положительное и отрицательное влияние на производственные процессы, и их выводов. Выявлены факторы внешнего и внутреннего влияния с учетом положительного и отрицательного влияния на эффективность развития сельскохозяйственных организаций.

**Ключевые слова:** животноводство, экономическая эффективность, фактор, материально-техническая база.

**Dossymova Orazkul***M.Kh. Dulaty named Taraz Regional University*

*of the department «Tourism and Service», senior lecturer  
Republic of Kazakhstan, Taraz  
E-mail: [orazkul\\_77@mail.ru](mailto:orazkul_77@mail.ru)*

## FACTORS DETERMINING THE EFFICIENCY OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

**Abstract:** This article discusses in detail the factors that determine the efficiency of livestock products. The article also identifies the main factors constraining the development of animal husbandry in Zhambyl region. Under the factor in conducting economic research, the need to understand the causes that have a positive and negative impact on production processes and their conclusions was proposed. Factors of external and internal influence have been identified, taking into account the positive and negative impact on the effectiveness of the development of agricultural organizations.

**Keywords:** animal husbandry, economic efficiency, factor, material and technical base.

1. INTRODUCTION. The economic efficiency of animal husbandry often depends on the influence of external and internal factors. It should be noted that livestock activities have features that can be divided into general and specific.

In general, the agrarian policy of the state; legal; economic relations; social problems; it is necessary to classify the development of science. Special species: features of breeds, species, animal systems, their breeding properties; natural, land and water resources; climate; availability of labor resources; this often affects the location, specialization, cooperation and intensity of production.

At the same time, general and features should be taken into account in order to solve the problems of sustainable management of this production. The activities of agricultural enterprises of all forms of ownership are very diverse, and the results of their work depend not only on production conditions, but also on a number of other factors. A factor in economic research should be understood as the causes that have a positive and negative impact on production processes and their results. (Bakanov M. I., Melnik M. V., Sheremet A. D., 2001).

Methodological proposals for a comprehensive assessment of the effectiveness of animal husbandry (Adkinson A. and Adkinson R., 2013) tried to combine factors affecting the effectiveness of animal husbandry into the following groups:

1. Factors indicating the availability, condition and use of means of production (labor, objects of labor, their qualitative and quantitative characteristics, ratio, technology, organization, management);
2. factors representing production relations (content of the economic mechanism of management);
3. factors characterizing the specific conditions of production of livestock products (natural and climatic conditions, seasonality of production).

### 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

There are other opinions on the classification of factors and reserves for improving production efficiency.

For example, according to M. Bakanova and A.D. Sheremeta (Sheremet A.D., Sayfullin R.S., 1992), the efficiency of economic activity is characterized by a relatively small range of indicators, but each such indicator is influenced by a whole system of factors. By controlling these factors, you can influence the level of productivity. According to the degree of influence of factors on this phenomenon or indicator, factors of the first, second and n-orders should be distinguished. The difference between the concepts of “indicator” and “factor” is conditional, since in practice each indicator can be considered as a factor of another higher-order indicator and vice versa.

The authors divide the factors according to the following criteria:

- public and private
- internal and external

The internal itself, in turn, is divided into basic and non-core, as well as external economic conditions, social conditions and natural conditions.

This classification of conditions, according to the authors, allows to solve an important problem, to identify the main indicators of the influence of external and random factors on the indicators adopted to assess the effectiveness of the company, which best reflects the achievements of its team.

In order to highlight and justify the priority of conditions that have a great impact on the economic efficiency of animal husbandry, a study was conducted on the importance of factor signs of reducing and increasing the level of effective activity of agricultural organizations of Zhambyl region. (Kravchenko N. A., 1963).

3. methodology. The heads of agricultural organizations of Zhambyl region conducted a survey and an in-depth interview to assess factors that negatively affect the development of animal husbandry and inhibit its modernization (table. 1) in 2020, it was found that this process was most affected by: lack of budget support (79% of respondents); price inequality (65%); crisis state of the material and technical base (52%); lack of qualified personnel (50%) and a high level of taxation (48%).

Table 1-main factors hindering the development of animal husbandry in Zhambyl region, 2022

| Factors  | from the total number of those who answered, this factor was established % |
|--|--|
| aggravation of price disparity for manufactured agricultural products and industrial resources                         | 65   |
| insufficient budget support for agricultural producers   | 79   |
| lack of personnel and low level of their qualifications  | 50   |
| lack of working capital  | 29   |
| complex state of the material and technical base   | 52   |
| low level of material incentives for labor (wages)   | 33   |
| large debt and low solvency  | 31   |
| underdevelopment of the social infrastructure of the locality where your organization operates                         | 27   |
| high level of taxation   | 48   |
| lack of state control over processors, intermediaries and trade organizations in matters of pricing livestock products | 44   |
| unfavorable natural conditions   | 19   |
| introduction of a new technical regulation of the quality of agricultural products                                     | 15   |

In order to overcome adverse economic factors affecting the economic efficiency of animal husbandry, it was found that 44% of the leaders surveyed plan to look for the production of new products in the future, 39% plan to improve its quality, 29% plan to increase livestock and improve working conditions (15%).

As a result of the conducted research, factors affecting both improving the efficiency of the development of livestock organizations and their effective development have been systematized.

In the classification, factors of external and internal influence are identified, taking into account the positive and negative impact on the development efficiency of agricultural organizations.

At the same time, the factors of internal influence were divided into the following groups: resource-forming, innovative-technological, economic, organizational, political-legal and socio-environmental (Table 2).

Table 2-factors affecting the efficiency of Animal Husbandry

| 1. internal factors of influence  |   |
|---|---|
| Impeding effective development  | Promoting effective development   |
| Factors that make up resources  |   |
| Lack of working capital<br>Capital investment limitation<br>Low level of personnel qualification<br>Lack of private forage areas<br>Low level of breeding stock<br>Decline in livestock<br>Critical state of the material and technical base<br>Low level of fixed assets | Availability and optimal structure of fixed assets.<br>Increase in the volume of capital investment.<br>Competent selection and placement of personnel.<br>Developed feed base and rational use of forage areas. High availability of breeding stock.<br>Productivity of livestock. Developed material and technical base. Modern complex structures for keeping livestock. Updated high level of fixed assets. |
| Innovative and technological factors  |   |
| Low level of mechanization of manual work.<br>Technological lag. Traditional animal feeding system. Problems of reproduction of livestock.<br>Internal narrow specialization.   | High level of mechanization of work. Introduction of progressive technologies for keeping livestock.<br>Innovative approaches in animal feed. High level of livestock reproduction  |
| Economic factors  |   |
| Lack of promising plans. The presence of uncontrolled losses. Low labor motivation.<br>Lack of an internal economic system.   | Developing system of planning and forecasting.<br>Control and rationing of costs. High level of material interest. A clear system of internal economic relations.   |
| Organizational factors  |   |
| Irrational organizational structure of the organization. Authoritarian management style.<br>Poor working conditions. Orientation to established markets.  | Flexible progressive organizational structure.<br>Democratic management style. Scientific organization of Labor. Entering new sales markets.  |

Table -3. factors of external influence

| Impeding effective development   | Promoting effective development  |
|--|--|
| Political and legal  |  |
| Restrictions on the patent-licensing, tax, and antimonopoly side. Aggravation of price disparity for agricultural products and industrial resources produced for the village. Insufficient financing of agricultural producers from the budget. High level of taxation. Lack of trade organizations and intermediaries, state control over the pricing of agricultural products. | Increase in the volume of public procurement of agricultural products at Guaranteed prices.<br>Improving the mechanism of product insurance, inclusion in the system of insurance of agricultural machinery and animals. Organization of tax relief for agriculture. Development of the land market. State support for innovation. |
| Socio-environmental  |  |
| Underdevelopment of social infrastructure.<br>Adverse weather conditions.  | High level of Social Security.   |
| Source: compiled by the author on the sources of the efficiency of Animal Husbandry and agriculture.   |  |

The main external conditions affecting the effective development of animal husbandry: national regulation of the accession of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the WTO;

- provision of national assistance to innovations; reduction of the tax burden on agricultural producers; improvement of the investment climate (introduction of tax, customs and other benefits in the implementation of investment projects).

4. Results and Discussion. Internal system of effective formation of the small sector conditions:

- availability and the best design of fixed assets; selection and placement of personnel; formation of a fodder base and rational use of fodder lands;
- improving the standard of living of the breeding stock;
- formation of the material and technical base; increasing the level of renewal of fixed assets;
- the degree of mechanization of work; introduction of advanced animal husbandry technologies; application of innovative approaches in feed;
- the degree of reproduction of the herd;
- comprehensive diversification;
- planning and modeling, creation of the concept of cost control; the level of substantive interest;
- the concept of internal economic relations;
- management concept;
- organization of labor;
- state support.

Thus, the effectiveness of livestock development is influenced by a single concept of interrelated conditions.

Among the external factors of direct impact:

- state regulation;
- scientific and technological progress;
- market conditions;
- natural and agro-climatic conditions.

A high level of profitability and profitability is an important direction for the growth of the financial stability of the enterprise. Increasing profitability contributes to the implementation of expanded production, and also allows you to be responsible for your obligations, increasing profitability.

In addition, the proximity of agricultural enterprises to urban centers often leads to inefficient use of production factors, misuse of potential opportunities, and vice versa, organizations located far from cities operate in the absence of economic and transport links with the centers, and also strive to effectively manage production activities.

The reason for this situation may be poor professional training of leading personnel of agricultural organizations, their frequent turnover and low interest.

## CONCLUSION

Organizations of economic and social disadvantage that have an economic and natural purpose carry out their membership at a high level and use factors of production, which increases the efficiency of production and economic activity.

We also consider it necessary to identify a group of factors of the information subsystem of our influence:

- production management sectors;
- accounting operations automation sectors;
- programming and modeling sectors.

Thus, socio-economic problems in the small economy sector, decision-making depends not only on the way production is used, the use of state and market mechanisms for regulating the economy, but also on the interest of workers and their artificial perception of artistic achievements of science and best practices.

They are the main tool for managing production and economic activity and the efficiency of animal husbandry at the present stage - the geoinformation technology of finds.

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