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THE POTENTIAL VECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT FOR THE POULTRY FARMING IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Annotation

The article analyses the current state of the poultry farming in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The potential vector for developing the poultry sector of the agricultural market is defined in this work.

The purpose of the research is to define theoretical basis and practical recommendations for using economic mechanisms to strengthen the agricultural sector.

The research methodology is based upon using comparative and economic-analytic methods.

The practical significance of research is defining the potential vector on how to develop the poultry sector of the agriculture in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The research results show that Almaty province has the leading positions in the poultry farming among other provinces of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Keywords: poultry farming, poultry slaughtered, chicken eggs, volume of production, poultry meat, Kazakhstan.

The poultry is one of the significant sources of food among the poor strata of the population [1]. For instance, in low income countries the village poultry make up the significant proportion of the poultry population [2]. On the other hand, Kazakhs were historically a nomadic nation whose main ration consisted from the cattle and horses [3]. However, in the modern Kazakhstan the poultry sector has its place in the food basket of the local population [4].

The figure below shows the weight of poultry slaughtered in different provinces of Kazakhstan between January and September 2017.

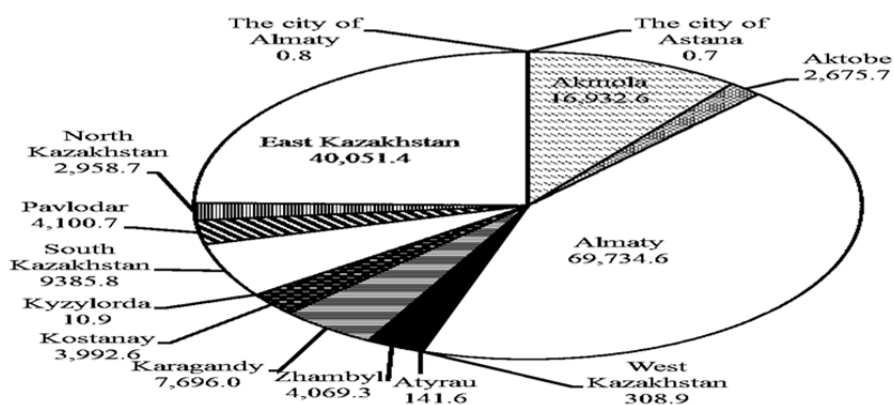


Figure 1 – The live weight of poultry slaughtered by provinces of the Republic of Kazakhstan for January-September 2017, tonnes.

Note: from the source 5.

The figure above shows that the highest indicator belongs to Almaty province - 69,734.6 tonnes of poultry meat. East Kazakhstan province has the second largest share – 40051.4 tonnes. The third place belongs to Akmola province - 16,932.6 tones.

On the other hand, the lowest live weight of poultry was slaughtered in the cities of Almaty and Astana for the period of ninth months since the start of 2017 – 0.8 and 0.7 tonnes of meat.

The first quartile for the live weight of poultry slaughtered in different provinces of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and including the cities of Almaty and Astana for the period between January to September 2017 is 225.28 tonnes. On the other hand, the third interquartile for the same indicator for January-September 2017 is 8540.895 tonnes. Therefore, the interquartile range for the period from January to September 2017 equals to 8315.615 tonnes of the live weight poultry slaughtered in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The slaughter weight of poultry meat is shown in the figure below.

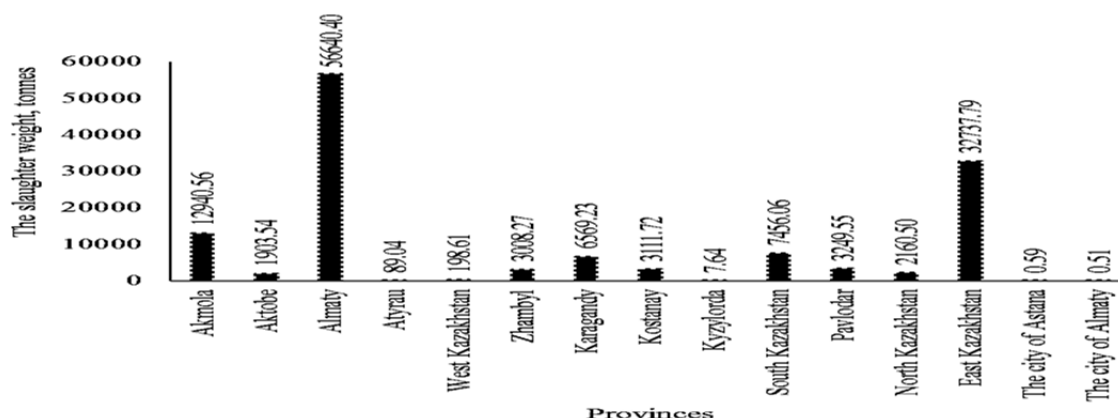


Figure 2 – The slaughter weight for poultry slaughtered for January-September 2017 according to provinces of Kazakhstan, tonnes

Note: from the source 5.

The figure above shows that the highest weight for the same period belongs to Almaty province - 56640.4 tonnes. The second place is taken by East Kazakhstan province - 32737.79 tonnes. Moreover, the third place is given to Akmola province - 12940.56 tonnes.

The first quartile for the slaughter weight between January to September 2017 is 143.825 tonnes. On the other hand, the third quartile for the same period is 7012.645 tonnes. As a result, the interquartile range for the poultry slaughtered is 6868.82 tonnes.

The figure below shows how many chicken eggs were produced during the period between January to September 2017.

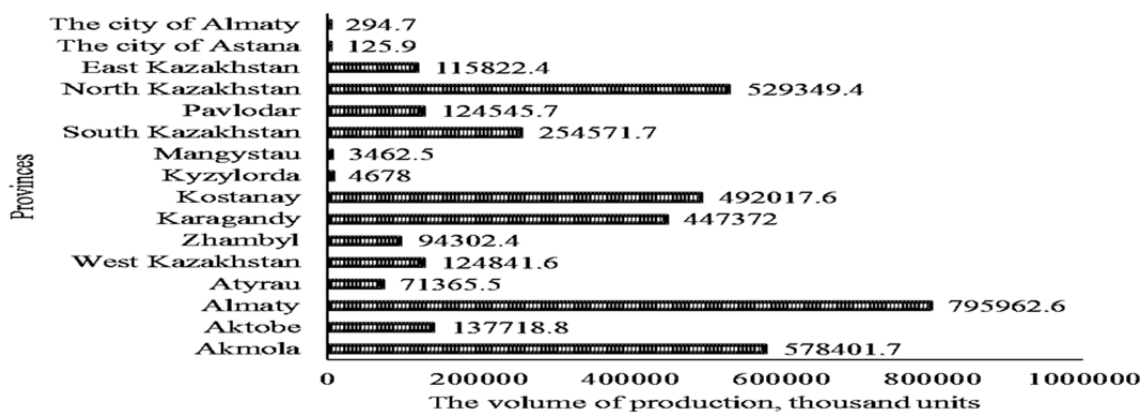


Figure 3 – The production volume of chicken eggs during January-September 2017 by provinces of the Republic of Kazakhstan, thousand units

Note: from the source 5.

The figure above shows that the lowest change rate took place in the city of Astana, the capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan – decline by -16.79% or fall by 25.40 thousand units of chicken eggs.

The second highest decline in the volume of produced chicken legs took place in Karagandy province – fall by 5.39% or decrease by 25467.40 thousand units. Moreover, another major megapolis of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the city of Almaty, also shows decline.

The figure below shows how many chicken eggs were produced by big agricultural enterprises in different provinces of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period of time between January to September 2017.

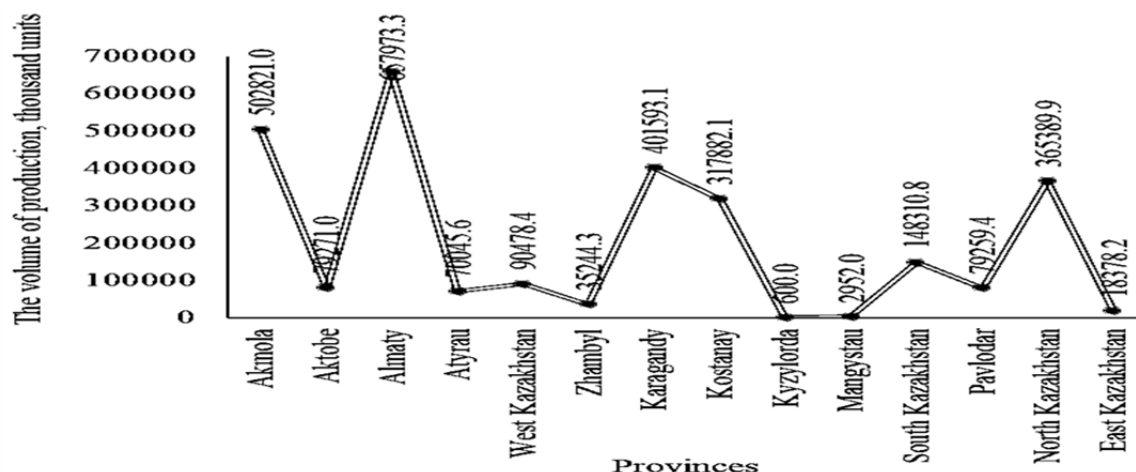


Figure 5 – The production volume of chicken eggs by big agricultural entities from January to September 2017.

Note: from the source 5.

The figure above shows that the highest volume of chicken eggs among big agricultural entities is in Almaty province - 657973.3 thousand units.

The figure below shows the volume of chicken egg production among medium farming enterprises for the same period as in the figure above.

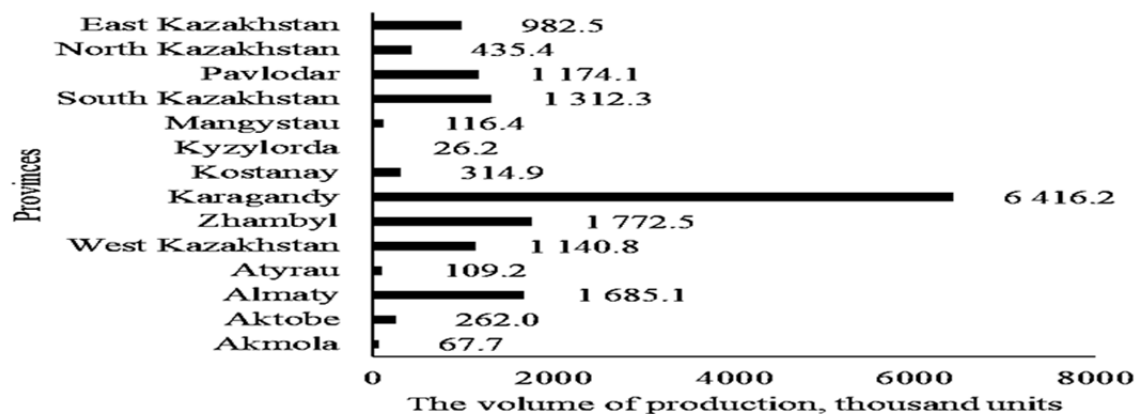


Figure 6 – The volume of production for chicken eggs among medium farming enterprises for the period between January to September 2017.

Note: from the source 5.

The figure below shows the change rate in the production of chicken eggs by the private households of the Republic of Kazakhstan while comparing the period between January to September 2017 with the period between January to December 2017.

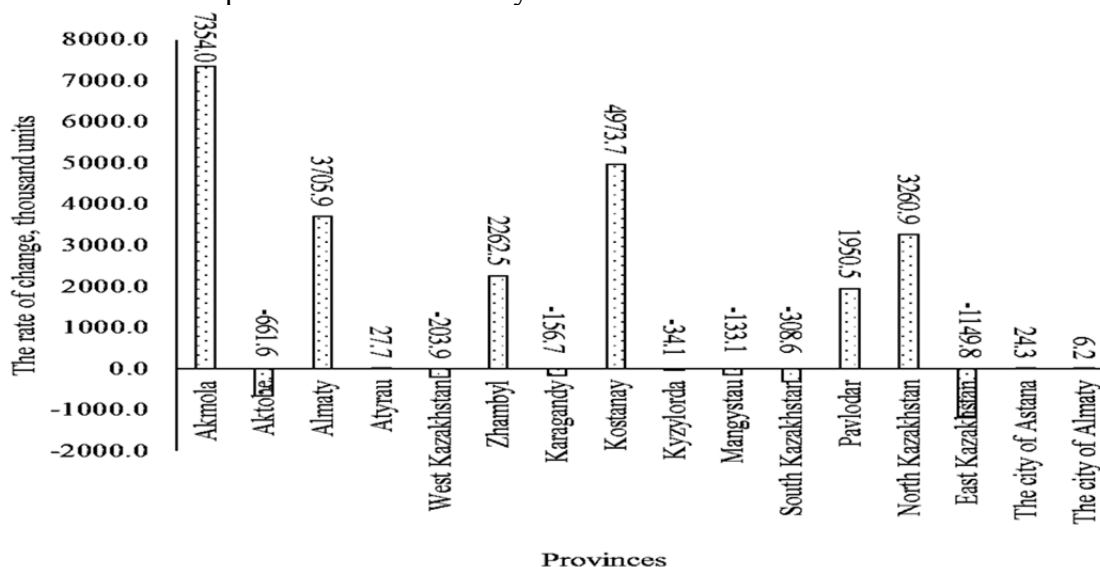


Figure 8 – The change rate for production of chicken eggs by the private households between January-September 2017 and January-December 2016 by provinces Kazakhstan, thousand units

Note: from the source 5.

The figure above illustrates that Akmola province experienced the highest level of change rate in terms of the number of produced chicken eggs when comparing the periods between January to September 2017 and January to December 2016 – growth by 7354 thousand units.

The second place for the change rate in the number of produced chicken eggs took place in Kostanay province – rise by 4973.7 thousand units.

The figure below illustrates how many units of chicken eggs were sold through retail chains between January to December 2017 in different provinces of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

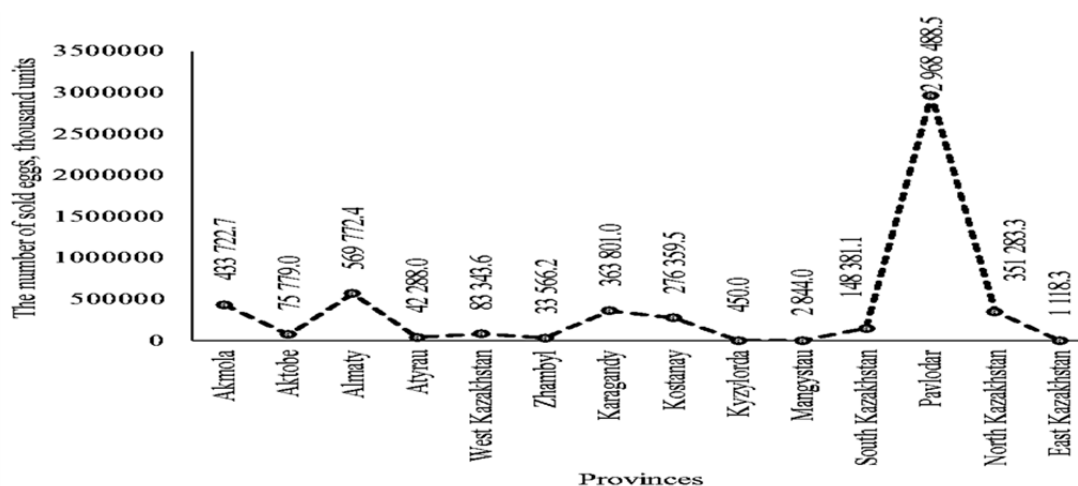


Figure 9 – The number of sold chicken eggs through retail chains and public catering network during January-December 2016 in different provinces of the Republic of Kazakhstan, thousand units

Note: from the source 5.

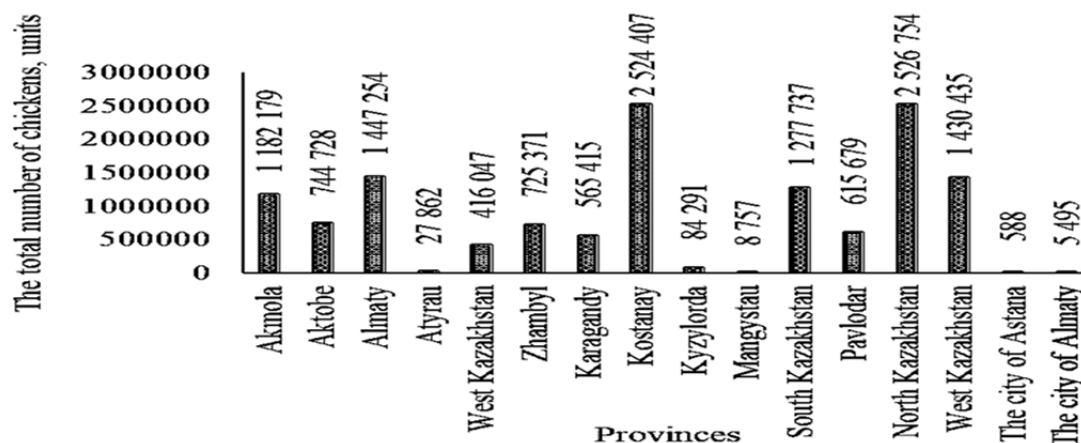


Figure 10 – The total number of chickens in the private households for January-September 2017 in different provinces of Kazakhstan, units

Note: from the source 5.

The figure above shows that Kostanay province has the highest number of chicken. The figure below defines how to develop the poultry sector in Kazakhstan.

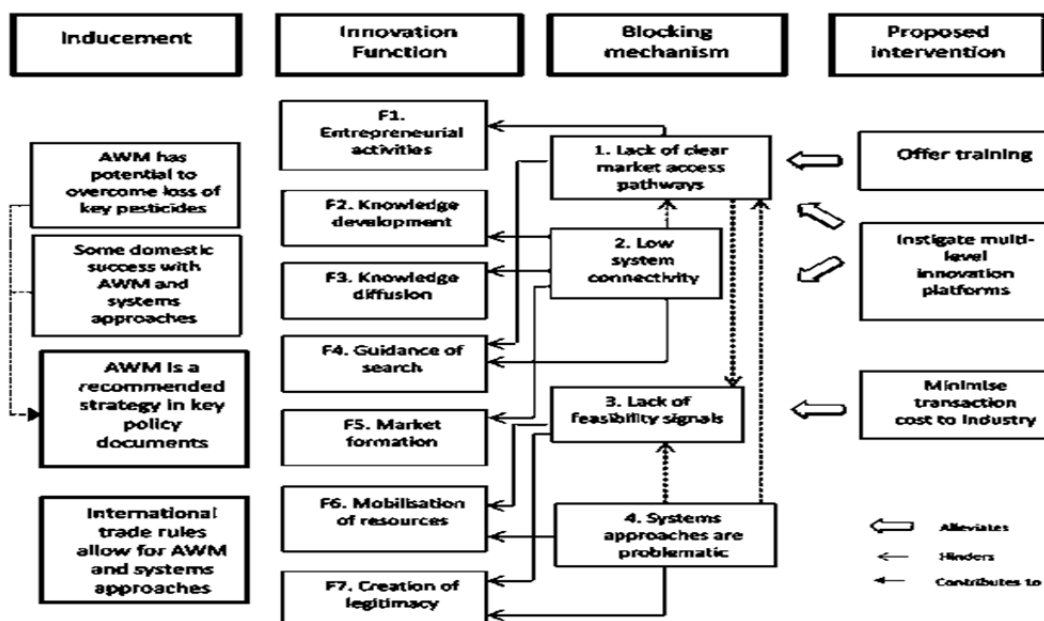


Figure 11 – The potential vector for the development of the poultry farming in the Republic of Kazakhstan

Note: from the source 6.

The figure above shows that the area-wide management (AWM) should be used for inducements in the poultry farming. There is no one obvious solution on how to improve the poultry farming, therefore, only the potential vector can be defined. In conclusion, Almaty province has the strongest position overall in the poultry sector of the agricultural market in the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period between January to September 2017.

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Тажигулова Ж.

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДАҒЫ ҚҰС ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫН ДАМУЫНА АРНАЛҒАН ӘЛЕУЕТТІК ВЕКТОРІ

Аңдатпа

Мақала Қазақстан Республикасындағы құс шаруашылығының қазіргі жағдайын талдайды. Ауыл шаруашылық нарығының құс шаруашылық секторын дамыту әлеуетті векторы бұл жұмыста түсіндірілген. Зерттеудің мақсаты - экономикалық тетіктерді ауылшаруашылығы секторын нығайтудағы теориялық база және практикалық ұсыныстарды сипаттау. Зерттеудің тәжірибелік маңыздылығы – бұл Қазақстан Республикасындағы ауыл шаруашылықтың құс шаруашылығының қалай дамыту туралы талдайтын әлеуеттік векторын түсіндіру. Зерттеу нәтижелері Алматы облысының құс шаруашылығында Қазақстан Республикасының басқа облыстары арасында жетекші орынды алғанын көрсетеді.

Кілт сөздер: құс шаруашылығы, сойылған құс, құс жұмыртқалары, өндіріс көлемі, құс еті, Қазақстан.

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ПОТЕНЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ВЕКТОР РАЗВИТИЯ ДЛЯ ПТИЦЕВОДСТВА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН

Аннотация

Статья анализирует нынешнее состояние птицеводства в Республике Казахстан. Потенциальный вектор развития птицеводческого сектора сельскохозяйственного рынка описан в данной работе. Цель исследования – это описание теоретической базы и практических рекомендаций для использования экономических механизмов для укрепления сельскохозяйственного сектора. Метод исследования основан на использовании сравнительных и экономическо-аналитических методов. Практическая значимость исследования – это описание потенциального вектора о том, как развивать птицеводческий сектор сельского хозяйства в Республике Казахстан. Результаты исследования показывают, что Алматинская область имеет ведущую позицию в птицеводстве среди других областей Республика Казахстан.

Ключевые слова: птицеводство, забито птиц, куриные яйца, объем производства, мясо птицы, Казахстан.