



Research Article

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Formation and History of the Agrarian Economy of Kazakhstan: The State of Development Today

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the study of the history and formation of the agrarian economy of Kazakhstan. In addition, the historical and economic assessment of the situation of modern scientific study of the agricultural sector is given. Elements of the formation of the agrarian economy of Kazakhstan date back to the XIX century. During this period, the land of Kazakhstan existed as part of the Russian Empire. The administration of the Russian Empire carried out administrative and territorial reforms on the use of the lands of Kazakhstan for agricultural purposes. Based on this, settled and nomadic types of farms were formed in Kazakhstan. Until the 1920s, the dominance of animal husbandry was formed in the agrarian system. The establishment of the Soviet government in Kazakhstan radically changed the basic principles of the agrarian economy. The Soviet Union made great efforts to develop land farming instead of animal husbandry in the agricultural sector. To this end, various experimental agricultural reforms of the Soviets were carried out in Kazakhstan. In the 1960s and 1970s, the course of development of the agrarian economy of Kazakhstan stabilized. The main agricultural economy of the modern Republic of Kazakhstan is based on the production of agricultural and horticultural products. As part of this, state scientific grant projects have been organized for the development and study of this industry. In a modern market society with great competition, the study and improvement of the state of the agricultural sector is a priority for the state.

Keywords: agrarian economy, Kazakhstan, agrarian reforms, animal husbandry, agriculture, Russian Empire, export, import

1. Introduction

Until the middle of the XIX century, the main livelihood of the Kazakh people depended on nomadic animal husbandry. A number of elements of agriculture occurred in the southern regions of Kazakhstan. The large territory of Kazakhstan and the flat steppes were considered favorable for nomadic cattle breeding. There is no historical evidence that the rulers of the Kazakh people carried out state reforms in the agricultural sector. Each village, clan, tribe had appropriate pastures for livestock and were strictly protected (Chormanov, 1870). But the lands designated for grazing were not regulated by state law. Every tribe, tribe, was ready to defend its natural agricultural borders. In the second half of the XVIII century, most of Kazakhstan became part of the Russian Empire. That is, the Kazakh land became a colony of Russia. At the beginning of the XIX century, the administration of the Russian Empire carried out the first agrarian reform in Kazakhstan. In 1820-1840, Governor M. M. Speransky created an administrative-territorial division in Kazakhstan and set a goal to relocate the population from a nomadic to a settled economy. The tsarist government allocated 15 lands specifically for Kazakhs engaged in agriculture and promised to protect their interests (Deryugina, 2020). In addition, the Russian government allocated special lands for farming to the leaders of tribes, tribes, villages to educate the population in a mass settled economy and sought to stimulate society in this way. In 1850-1860, special social groups of Kazakhs began to form in the northern and eastern regions of Kazakhstan, separated from the nomadic economy and engaged in agriculture (Argynbayev, 1969). In society they were called "recumbent". Kazakhs engaged in nomadic farming rejected farmers as full members of society. But later the attitude towards them changed. The fact is that gradually the household situation of those engaged in agriculture began to improve and receive various benefits from the government.

The question arises, why did the Russian government in the XIX century maintain a settled economic lifestyle among the Kazakhs? He had several reasons:

- Administrative management of a society engaged in nomadic farming is difficult;
- There were many conflicts between nomads over cattle, pasture lands. Sometimes these conflicts ended in the deaths of people. The cessation and prevention of conflicts has become difficult for the Russian administrative authorities;
- Nomadic economy required a large economic territory. At the end of the XIX century, more than 70% of the territory of Kazakhstan was occupied by nomadic farming (Tolybekov, 1971). Meanwhile, the income and taxes from these lands were less than agriculture. The Tsarist government strove for more efficient use of land resources through the development of agriculture and settled agriculture.

The above reasons led the Russian administration to adapt the Kazakhs to a settled economy. By 1917, the number of Kazakhs engaged in settling in Kazakhstan had increased 3 times (Simonova, 2006). But the tsarist government did not pursue a policy of forcibly settling the Kazakhs, removing their livestock. The policy of the agrarian economy of the tsarist government in Kazakhstan was more lenient in comparison with the Bolsheviks. In the 1920s, the Bolshevik authorities established in Kazakhstan sought to implement agrarian policy in a strict and systematic form. The policy of the Bolsheviks caused a wave of famine in Kazakhstan, migration abroad. The relevance of this research work is due to the fact that the agrarian economy has recently become one of the leading sectors of the economy in Kazakhstan. Currently, the indicators of coverage of able-bodied people are growing in the agricultural business system of Kazakhstan. In addition, the elements of business development are being strengthened in the society through the modernization of the former elements of the traditional economy.

2. Literature Review

Russian researchers began to study the economic life of the Kazakh people since the XIX century. They came to nomadic Kazakh villages, lived for months and published their works in scientific

publications. A.I. Maksheev (Maksheev, 1875) studied the nomadic economic customs of the Kazakhs in the second half of the XIX century. The materials of his research provide a comprehensive assessment of the activities of social groups of Kazakhs engaged in semi-nomadic and sedentary farming. One of the first Kazakh scientists M.O. Chormanov (Chormanov, 1870) summarized and published materials about the agrarian life of the Kazakhs of Western Siberia. B. Yuzefovich (Yuzefovich, 1880) studied the elements of animal husbandry and agriculture of the Kazakhs of Turgay region. The Russian scientist described the peculiarities of meat, wool, and dairy farming of Kazakhs and for how much money 1 kilogram of wheat is sold on the market. N.I. Grodekov (Grodekov, 1889) paid priority attention to the lifestyle of Kazakhs engaged in sedentary farming.

A Russian scientist conducted a study of the methods of cultivation of wheat, barley, millet by the southern inhabitants of Kazakhstan and the mechanisms of their implementation. N.A. Obruchev (Obruchev, 1903) analyzed the economic benefits of horse breeding of Kazakhs. Obruchev N.A. was interested in how many hectares of land Kazakhs use for grazing 20 horses and how they sell on the market. O.A. Shkapsky (Shkapsky, 1905) organized a study of the socio-economic situation of the peasants of South-Eastern Kazakhstan. The Russian scientist spoke in detail about the methods of land cultivation by Kazakhs and the campaign to collect products. In addition, he expressed an opinion on the effective results of the agrarian reform of the Russian administration. P.P. Rumyantsev (Rumyantsev, 1913) summarized interesting data concerning the peculiarities of trade in agricultural products of Kazakhs at fairs of the 1910s and types of exchange. It is known that in the 1920s the Soviet Union was established in Kazakhstan. The Soviet government switched to a policy of mass settling of nomadic Kazakhs. Soviet researchers considered the agrarian economy in Kazakhstan from the point of view of Bolshevik ideology.

P.G. Galuzo (Galuzo, 1929; Galuzo, 1965) in his works conducted a deep analysis of the directions of formation and development of the agrarian economy of Kazakhstan in the period from 1865 to 1917. In addition, P.G. Galuzo was critical of the shortcomings made by the Russian administration in the development of the agricultural potential of Kazakhstan. E.A. Masanov (Masanov, 1966) is one of the scientists who formed the history of the agrarian economy of Kazakhstan. Of great theoretical importance are his scientific concepts of Kazakhs about animal husbandry and land use methods. The scientist proves that the Kazakhs had a special method of economic use of land. The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 led to the formation of the independent Republic of Kazakhstan. This historical process prompted repeated theoretical and methodological considerations of the agrarian relations of the Kazakh people in past eras. In this regard, new scientific papers have appeared. In particular, the work of S.M. Junusbayev (Junusbayev, 2005), who studied the development of the agrarian economy of Kazakhstan in the XIX-XX centuries, should be particularly noted. This author conducted a theoretical analysis of the features of the formation and development of the agrarian economy of Kazakhstan. I.V. Deryugina (Deryugina, 2020) in her publication conducted an economic analysis of the history of the evolutionary development of the agricultural economy of Kazakhstan. At the same time, differences between evolutionary periods were evaluated.

3. Methodology

Interdisciplinary methods of history and social sciences were widely used in the article. The comparative-analytical method of determining the differences between the agrarian policy of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union conducted in Kazakhstan is applied. We relied on a systematic method of assessing the level of influence of state reforms on the traditional agrarian system of Kazakhstan that existed in different periods. We used the historical and genetic method in understanding the essence of the elements of the traditional agricultural economy of the Kazakh people, which has survived to the present day. The actualization method helped in determining the role of the agrarian economy in the general economic system of Kazakhstan of the XX century. We used the typology method in the classification of subtypes of the agricultural economy of Kazakhstan of the XIX-XX centuries and the present.

4. Results and Discussion

In 1865, the territory of Kazakhstan was fully incorporated into the Russian Empire. The Russian Empire abolished the previous laws and rights that existed in the Kazakh state. In the Kazakh Khanate (statehood), private ownership of land was formed in accordance with the peculiarities of a private nomadic society. The state did not establish control over the land, and it was not fixed in the form of a law. In the Kazakh nomadic society, the land was organized in accordance with natural, climatic and geographical changes (Kazakh economy at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, 1980). In a nomadic society, thousands of cattle could not be kept in one region. On the large territory of Kazakhstan, all 4 seasons have lived according to their legitimacy. In this regard, nomadic Kazakhs migrated to various habitats in spring, summer, autumn and winter. It was important for them to find food for cattle (Diarov, 1963).

The mutual distribution of pastures was the prerogative of clan and tribal leaders. The above-mentioned factor determines the impermanence of land ownership. Each tribe knew its migration routes well, and conflicts often occurred over overgrown pastures (Masanov, 1966). Pastures with water sources played an important role in Kazakh nomadic society, and the struggle for them was the main land issue. The Russian Empire sought to take the land under the control of the state. To this end, in 1867-1868, a group of laws "temporary regulations on land management" was adopted (Tasilova, 2022). Article No. 199 of the said law states that "The land is declared the property of the State and the land is transferred to rural communities for use with the permission of the State." Now, according to the new land law, it is established that land use is not the prerogative of tribes. Now land use had to be decided by authorized bodies appointed by the royal administration.

In the 1870s, the Russian administration changed the order of land use for agricultural purposes in Kazakhstan. The tsarist government diversified the division of labor, turning Land into an agrarian form, and wanted to strengthen the market for agricultural products. As part of this plan, peasants from the interior of Russia and Ukraine were resettled in Kazakhstan in the 1870s. 15-20 tithes of land were allocated to them (Tasilova, 2022). In addition, the communities of Cossacks From the Don and the Urals, which became the military pillars of the Russian Empire, were granted land near rivers and lakes. In the agrarian settlements allocated to Cossacks and Russian peasants, the grazing of Kazakhs was limited. To pass through the territories of the districts inhabited by Russians and Cossacks, the Kazakhs were instructed to pay taxes. Russian peasants who settled in Kazakhstan were provided with land for free and were allowed to use forest and water resources for free.

Russian peasants received permission to build market facilities in their settlements, houses, shops, sheds, workshops, etc. In 1881, a new Land Regulation was approved. He claimed that the law also allowed Kazakhs to lease land for 30 years to Russian citizens from their historical pastures. Russian citizens who rented land on Kazakh pastures received permission to build factories, factories, workshops, fairs, threshing machines on these territories. Thus, at the end of the XIX century, elements of the agrarian economy began to form in Kazakhstan. At the beginning of the XXI century, the market distribution of land in Kazakhstan increased. The number of seats has increased in the regions of Central and Eastern Kazakhstan. Some groups of Kazakhs engaged in nomadic farming began to see the advantages of farming and settling. This was the first process of adaptation to settlement (Argynbayev, 1969). The tsarist government of Russia distributed 15 dessiatines of land free of charge to Kazakhs wishing to move to a settled economy, and sought to protect their interests. In addition, the Russian administration has organized special expeditions to register the accounting of excess land resources that are not used. One of them was F. Shcherbin's expedition, carried out in 1896-1903. The expedition had to calculate how much land resources are needed by Kazakhs engaged in animal husbandry. The surplus land resources were planned to be distributed among peasants from Russia. The expedition, studying the structure of cattle breeding of nomadic Kazakhs, decided that 130 dessiatines of pastures are enough for each family (Deryugina, 2020).

Another mission of the expedition was aimed at determining the number of Kazakhs. So in 1897, the results of the first census of the population of Kazakhstan became known. According to the

census, there are 4.3 million people living on the territory of modern Kazakhstan and 82.8% of it were Kazakhs (3.44 million). The share of Russians was 11.1% (Deryugina, 2020). The above census result showed that the number of settled residents in Kazakhstan is still small. In accordance with this, a new program for the resettlement of peasants from Russia and Ukraine has been approved. The tsarist government sought intensive use of the lands of Kazakhstan for agricultural purposes. In 1901, the agrarian reform of Minister P. A. Stolypin was approved in the Russian Empire. The main significance of the reform was to allow any ball to leave the community and own the corresponding land. Previously, in the agricultural system of Russia, peasants had the opportunity to own land in the form of communities. And the new agrarian reform of 1901 opened a legal way for peasants to leave the community and acquire land that was inherited (Tolybekov, 1971).

In addition, peasants wishing to acquire new agricultural lands were allowed to freely migrate to the territory of the empire. It was approved in 1904 by the law "On free migration of rural residents and peasants" (Tolybekov, 1971). The above-mentioned process of agrarian reform and legal changes increased the number of peasants moving from the interior of Russia to Kazakhstan. They were allocated land between 15 and 30 tithes (Akhmetzhanova, 2010). And there were phenomena of displacement of Kazakhs engaged in nomadic farming to semi-desert and steppe settlements. These processes have brought out the category of Kazakhs engaged in semi-sedentary farming.

In general, at the end of the XVIII century in Kazakhstan, the classical type of nomadic economy began to be divided into two types: 1. Semi-nomadic. 2. Semi-sedentary. The role of cows in animal husbandry began to increase. In the classical fully nomadic medieval economy, the role of the horse was strong, and cow farming was not given significant importance. Administrative-territorial and agrarian reforms of the Russian Empire of the XIX century forced the Kazakhs to abandon a full-fledged nomadic economy. According to researchers, at the beginning of the XX century in Kazakhstan there were no villages and communities engaged in full nomadic farming (Aden, 2022). Semi-nomadic and semi-sedentary types have established themselves in the Kazakh economy. There were even communities of Kazakhs who were engaged in a full settled economy. The question arises, in what form did a complete nomadic economy exist then? In the full nomadic form of the economy, Kazakhs moved thousands of kilometers in search of effective pastures for livestock. Kazakh nomads did not settle in one place for more than 20-30 days.

People lived in constant relocation. Partial nomadic economy was measured by moving over distances of hundreds of kilometers. The table below describes the content of machine-farm forms of Kazakhs of the XIX and early XX centuries (Table 1).

Table 1: Features of economic forms of Kazakhs of the XIX and early XX centuries

No	Type of farm	Description	Distribution zones
1	Complete nomadism	Animal husbandry was the main production. In order to find rational pastures for livestock, migration processes took place over distances of up to thousands of kilometers. The tribes migrated monthly.	Central and Western Kazakhstan
2	Partial nomadism	Animal husbandry was the main source of livelihood. Migration processes lasted hundreds of kilometers. The move was seasonal.	Eastern and Southern Kazakhstan
3	Semi - settlement	Cattle and agriculture were the main modes of production. Groups of pastoralists and farmers appeared in the villages. Pastoralists were engaged in grazing cattle outside the settlements. And the farmers were engaged in farming. The main population lived in a permanent settlement.	Southern and Northern Kazakhstan
4	Fully sedentary lifestyle	Farming has become the main type of business. Animal husbandry was considered an additional production. People constantly lived in a certain settlement.	Northern, Southern and Eastern Kazakhstan

The form of the types of farms in the above table has changed over time. By 1917, the share of partial sedentary lifestyle and full sedentary lifestyle increased almost 2 times. For example, according to researcher P.P. Rumyantsev, in 1909, the share of Kazakh farms engaged in wheat sowing in the total economy was 46.3%. This meant that semi-sedentary farming began to gain momentum in Kazakh society (Rumyantsev, 1913). In general, the influence of the Russian Empire on the emergence of agriculture and settling in the economic life of the Kazakhs was enormous. But the Russian Empire did not adhere to the policy of forcing the Kazakhs to switch to settled and agricultural forms of management. The Royal government used a policy of soft and gentle adaptation. The domination of a fully settled economy in Kazakhstan was carried out with the establishment of the Soviet government.

In 1920, the political power of the Bolsheviks was fully established in Kazakhstan. In 1920, the Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was proclaimed. The Bolshevik authorities planned to move from a market economy to a planned socialist economy. In addition, Stalin's political system provided for the development of agricultural agriculture in Kazakhstan. According to the Bolsheviks, the wide steppes of Kazakhstan are a favorable factor for the development of agriculture. And in the agrarian reform of the Soviet government, animal husbandry was given a second role. In the first role, special attention was paid to land management. It is known that the priority of agriculture in the agrarian system is realized only in the settled type of economy. In accordance with this, the Bolshevik authorities implemented experimental methods of transition of the population to a full sedentary lifestyle in Kazakhstan.

In 1927, Kazakhstan adopted a law on the confiscation of large rich farms. According to it, persons with more than 600 heads of cattle were classified as rich farms, and their cattle had to be returned to the government (Abylkhozhin & Aldazhumanov, 1992). Thus began a campaign to confiscate rich farms by the relevant authorities. This caused uprisings in various regions of Kazakhstan in the 1930s. A number of discontented Kazakhs were forced to flee to China, Afghanistan, and Mongolia. In the 1930s, 1.1 million Kazakhs from Kazakhstan emigrated to foreign countries (Abylkhozhin et al., 1989). In 1928, a new course of agrarian economy was introduced in Kazakhstan. It went down in history under the name "collectivization". In 1929, the first five-year economic course was adopted in the USSR (Conquest, 1988). On the basis of the policy of "collectivization", the forms of private economy were abolished and the form of collective economy was introduced. At the end of the 1920s, elements of the market economy almost completely disappeared in Kazakhstan and the economy of the socialist economy was formed (Dzhunusbayev, 2005).

The aforementioned reforms of the agrarian economy caused great difficulties. The adaptation of people to the new type of economy was difficult. Kazakhs accustomed to animal husbandry had to get used to agriculture and complete subsistence, which led to a violation of the laws of existence and production. As a result, there was a great famine in Kazakhstan in 1931-1932. According to researcher A. N. Alekseenko, 47.3% (1 million 840 thousand people) of the population of the Kazakh ethnic group died of hunger in 1930 (Abylkhozhin & Alaldazhumanov, 1992).

According to the calculations of the American researcher Robert Conquest (Conquest, 1988), Kazakh researchers Zh. Abylkhozhina, M. Kozybayeva, from 0.9 million to 1 million 750 thousand people died from the famine of 1931-1932 (Abylkhozhin et al., 1989). In 1929, 40 million cattle were identified in Kazakhstan. After the famine in 1933, there were 4.5 million of them (Junusbayev, 2005). The experimental policy of the Soviet government in the agrarian sphere brought losses to the Kazakh ethnic group in the form of genocide. The above-mentioned historical and economic phenomena have radically changed the direction of the agrarian economy of Kazakhstan. The agrarian economy has undergone serious changes and the traditional economic model of the Kazakh ethnic group. The Kazakh ethnic group adapted to a settled economy in the mid-1930s, and the land economy came out on top. Kazakhs began to develop new types of grain crops in the land economy. Including rice, barley, farro, buckwheat, etc. Special collective farms (collective farms) engaged in rice sowing were established, and they achieved significant success during the war in the 1940s

(Miloserdoe, 2010).

For example, the rice farmer of the collective farm "Kyzyltu" I. Zhakaev in 1947 set a world record for the yield of 172 hundredweight per hectare of rice field (KazSSR, 1987). In the 1950s, a new direction appeared in the agrarian economy of Kazakhstan. It was also named "Virgin Land" in accordance with the idea of the new head of the USSR N.S. Khrushchev. Kazakhstan was formed in the 1950s as an agrarian republic within the USSR. A plan has been adopted for the development of Kazakhstan's regions adjacent to Siberia for agricultural purposes. Wheat and corn were chosen as the main crops. In 1956-1964, about 2 million workers from Russia and Belarus were resettled in the northern regions of Kazakhstan to develop new lands (Aden, 2022). In the late 1950s, 25 million hectares of previously untilled land were plowed in Kazakhstan. The USSR also became the leading republic for wheat production in Kazakhstan (RAGS, 2019).

In 1956, a record 16 million tons of grain were harvested in Kazakhstan. 64 thousand combines, about 100 thousand cars are involved in grain harvesting (Diarov, 1963). In 1986, Kazakh farmers harvested 28.3 million tons of wheat. In total, in the 1980s, agricultural land was about 200 million hectares, of which more than 35 million hectares were arable land. The remaining fields were occupied by traditional pastures (Abylkhozhin, 1997). In addition, Kazakhstan held a leading position in the production of wool and meat in the USSR. In 1955, there were 4 million cattle and 18 million sheep in Kazakhstan. In 1983, the number of cattle exceeded 9 million, and the number of sheep-36 million. The number of cows and sheep has increased in animal husbandry. The increase in livestock has created conditions for an increase in dairy farming. In 1975, 6 dairy enterprises were put into operation in Kazakhstan (Abylkhozhin, 1997). In 1966-1970, there were more than 7 million square meters of living space in Kazakhstan, schools for 162 thousand places, kindergartens and nurseries for 67 thousand places, numerous hospitals, polyclinics, cultural centers, shops and canteens (RAGS, 2019). The above indicators determine the potential of the agrarian economy of Kazakhstan in the 1950s-1980s. In 1990, about 2,500 economic collectives worked in Kazakhstan. They employed 3/1 of the population of the republic (Aden, 2022).

Kazakhstan became the agrarian base of the USSR state. In terms of industry, Kazakhstan was a republic producing raw materials. The scientific concept of the USSR was devoted to the study of industry and the agricultural sector. According to the plan of the authorities, scientific dissertations should be aimed at studying the problems of agriculture. In their works, the authors of historical science considered the history of collective farms and industrial facilities. The collapse of the USSR in the 1990s had a negative impact on the agrarian economy of Kazakhstan. Agricultural indicators have declined. Kazakhstan's economy has adopted market laws and made efforts to develop the private sector. The economic collectives formed during the Soviet era began to disintegrate. In 1995, the Parliament of Kazakhstan approved the law on the liquidation of collective farms and the right of private farming.

Collective farms and their property, land, livestock were divided. Many agricultural workers were left without work. Machine operators, tractor drivers, mechanics, cattle breeders had to look for a new profession. In particular, the water industry has fallen into disrepair. Waterways from canals and dams were closed, and the authorities controlling them dispersed. In 1990, the share of agriculture in the structure of Kazakhstan's GDP was 34%, in 2001 it decreased to 8.2% (Zaretskaya, 2020). In 1999, 80% of agricultural facilities in Kazakhstan were transferred to the private sector (Zaretskaya, 2020). Instead of Soviet collective farms, agricultural joint-stock associations and partnerships were created. The share of agricultural partnerships was especially high.

According to researcher S.L. Zaretskaya, in 2003-2004 agriculture in Kazakhstan has already adapted to the laws of capitalist relations (Zaretskaya, 2020). Since that period, the bold steps of farmers in the development of agricultural business have been reflected. Farmers began to understand government programs for the development of agricultural business and sought to make the most of them. This led to the development of the agricultural sector and a slight increase in its share in the economy. Currently, the share of agriculture in Kazakhstan's GDP is about 10%. The state program of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Agribusiness 2020" is aimed at increasing the share of the agricultural sector in the economy. By 2025, the share of the agricultural sector in the

GDP structure should reach 20%. There are enough natural resources for this (Demchenko, 2022).

According to the data for 2020, 39 million hectares of land in Kazakhstan are favorable for agriculture, 179 million hectares for animal husbandry. 70% of the territory of the republic is occupied by livestock and land production. 20% of the able-bodied in Kazakhstan work in agriculture. One of the government's tasks in the upcoming agricultural sector is to increase the indicators of agribusiness in the economy as a whole and launch effective mechanisms (Buyanov, 2022). The role of cooperatives is developing in the agrarian economy of Kazakhstan. With the help of agricultural operators, it is possible to finance and support the activities of a small farm. In 2016, the Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan carried out 157 operations on special financing of cooperatives.

This financing allowed 15 thousand farms belonging to 157 cooperatives to purchase funds for storage, transportation of agrochemical products and other products (Demchenko, 2022). Wheat exports play an important role in the agricultural economy of Kazakhstan. It is one of the 10 largest wheat exporting countries in the world. The main whole grain flour is flour wheat, which, as a rule, is of high quality and contains protein. In the history of independent Kazakhstan, a record wheat harvest was recorded in 2011. It amounted to 27 million tons. 11.3 million tons in 2021 and 16.4 million tons in 2022. Farmers of Kazakhstan plan to harvest 16 million tons of wheat in 2023. The largest wheat index over the last decade was recorded in 2022 (Buyanov, 2022). The table below shows the list of wheat importing countries of Kazakhstan (Table 2).

Table 2: Wheat importing countries of Kazakhstan in 2021

No	Countries	Import volume
1	Uzbekistan	2 million 969 thousand tons
2	Tadjikistan	1 million ton
3	Iran	867 thousand tons
4	Afghanistan	583 thousand tons
5	China	444 thousand tons
6	Russia	301 thousand tons
7	Turkmenistan	221 thousand tons
8	Italy	188 thousand tons
9	Azerbaijan	89 thousand tons
10	Turkey	82 thousand tons

The data in the above table shows that Kazakhstan exports about 6 million tons of wheat per year.

5. Conclusion

The article analyzes the formation of the history of the agrarian economy of Kazakhstan and its modern development. We have seen that the formation of the agrarian economy of Kazakhstan within the framework of the state system was carried out in the XIX century. At the beginning of the XX century, there was a division of labor in the agrarian system of Kazakhstan. The state has carried out administrative and legal reforms of the economic use of land. Since the 1910s, the role of agriculture in the agrarian system has been increasing. The dominance of agriculture in the agrarian system of Kazakhstan was consolidated during the Soviet era. The USSR authorities, on the basis of the administrative and command method, taught the Kazakh ethnic group to forcibly settle down and implemented a policy of confiscation of livestock. The article gave a historical assessment of the high level of its negative factors.

In the 1950s and 1980s, the formation of Kazakhstan as a developed country with a predominance of the agrarian economy was completed. During this period, great world records were recorded in agriculture. The share of livestock and land farms in GDP has increased. In the 1990s, the agrarian economy of independent Kazakhstan faced a number of difficulties. Kazakh villagers were

unprepared for the new market system. This led to the decline of agriculture. Only in the early 2000s, state programs to support agriculture and factors of adaptation of the rural population to market relations created conditions for the development of agricultural business. Today, the agrarian economy of Kazakhstan is going through a new development process.

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