The role of agriculture in the economy of modern Khakassia

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Abstract. At present in the conditions of economic sanctions, the problem of providing the population of the country and regions with food supply and light industry products at affordable prices and high quality comes to the fore. Agriculture is the most important link of the national economic complex and differs from other branches of the economy in the seasonal nature of production, the use of land as an object and means of labor and a strong dependence on natural conditions. Agriculture shows not only a steady implementation of all indicators, but even growth in some areas. Thanks to this, it was possible to maintain the stability of consumer prices for the main types of products. Features of agriculture in Siberia are caused by harsh climatic conditions, but despite this, this branch of the national economy is developing at a high rate and plays an important role in the life of the region.

The main goal of agricultural production, both in Russia and abroad, is to meet the needs of the population for high-quality foodstuffs, as well as to ensure industrial production with quality raw materials, agricultural production.

In this regard, agriculture is one of the main sectors of the regional, state and world economy. Russia and other countries around the world regulate agricultural production, as its decline can lead to social stress and to hunger and other negative economic and political consequences, both in the state and around the world.

The relevance of the study lies in the fact that food security is an integral part of government regulation, the main goal of which is to improve the provision of food to the population, including by increasing the production of their own production. At the same time, the state policy, as a set of measures of the effective solving of the problems for intensive development of agricultural production, storage and processing of products, trade, regulation of the food market, social development of the country should also determine the priorities and "growth points" of certain activities of the agricultural sector and the economy, as it depends on the competitiveness of products, business development. Thus, the role of agriculture in the economy of the state is undeniably significant.

An indicator of the role of agriculture in the economy is the self-sufficiency of the population by staple foodstuffs.
Table 1. Level of self-sufficiency in basic foodstuffs.

| Product name                              | 2000  | 2014  | 2015  | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Grain                                     | 102.5 | 153.8 | 149.1 | 160   | 170.6 | 147.2 |
| Meat                                      | 67    | 82.8  | 88.7  | 90.6  | 93.5  | 95.7  |
| Milk                                      | 88.3  | 78.1  | 79.9  | 80.7  | 82.3  | 83.9  |
| Eggs                                      | 97.5  | 97.6  | 98.2  | 98.6  | 98.9  | 98.8  |
| Potatoes                                  | 99.6  | 98    | 102.1 | 93.2  | 91.1  | 95.3  |
| vegetables and food vine crops            | 85.6  | 84.1  | 86.8  | 87.4  | 87.6  | 87.2  |
| fruits and berries                        | 55.7  | 32.5  | 32.5  | 36.5  | 33.1  | 38.8  |

According to the Russian Federal Service of State Statistics, the level of provision of basic food products to the Russian population shows that the country has the largest share of self-sufficiency in crop products, including cereals up to 147.2% in 2018 and the largest value of this indicator in 2017, just below self-sufficiency in meat, eggs, potatoes and milk, vegetable and food vine crops below 90%, but the lowest proportion of fruit and berries for the period analyzed [1-2].

In all categories of households in Russia in recent years there has been a slight structural shift in agricultural products in the direction of increasing crop production, which has also been highlighted in the above table, characterizing self-sufficiency of basic foodstuffs [3-9].

Table 2. Share of crop and livestock products in agricultural products in Russia and the Republic of Khakassia.

| Year | Russia average | in the Republic of Khakassia | Russia average | in the Republic of Khakassia | Russia average | in the Republic of Khakassia | Russia average | in the Republic of Khakassia | Russia average | in the Republic of Khakassia | Russia average | in the Republic of Khakassia |
|------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
|      | 2014           | 2015                        | 2016           | 2017                        | 2018           | 2018                        | 2018           | 2018                        | 2018           | 2018                        | 2018           | 2018                        |
| Households of all categories              |     |                             |                |                             |                |                             |                |                             |                |                             |                |                             |
| crop production                           | 49.3 | 26.7                        | 51.9           | 24.9                        | 53             | 27.8                        | 50.9           | 23.2                        | 51.5           | 26                          |
| Livestock products                        | 50.7 | 73.3                        | 48.1           | 75.1                        | 47             | 72.2                        | 49.1           | 76.8                        | 48.5           | 74                          |
| Agricultural organizations                |     |                             |                |                             |                |                             |                |                             |                |                             |                |                             |
| crop production                           | 45.2 | 37                          | 48.8           | 41.7                        | 50.7           | 50.8                        | 47.4           | 43.5                        | 47.6           | 39.1                        |
| Livestock products                        | 54.8 | 63                          | 51.2           | 58.3                        | 49.3           | 49.2                        | 52.6           | 56.5                        | 52.4           | 60.9                        |
| Households                                |     |                             |                |                             |                |                             |                |                             |                |                             |                |                             |
| crop production                           | 47.5 | 19.7                        | 47.2           | 19.1                        | 46.3           | 16.8                        | 46.2           | 16.5                        | 47.5           | 22.2                        |
| Livestock products                        | 52.5 | 80.3                        | 52.8           | 80.9                        | 53.7           | 83.2                        | 53.8           | 83.5                        | 52.5           | 77.8                        |
| Farm (farm) farms                         |     |                             |                |                             |                |                             |                |                             |                |                             |                |                             |
| crop production                           | 76.9 | 37                          | 80.2           | 28.1                        | 80.8           | 43                          | 78.5           | 29.8                        | 79.1           | 30                          |
| Livestock products                        | 23.1 | 63                          | 19.8           | 71.9                        | 19.2           | 57                          | 21.5           | 70.2                        | 20.9           | 70                          |

In the Republic of Khakassia, the traditional agricultural industry was livestock and remains to be, the share of which is more than 70% year-on-year in agriculture.

The largest share of livestock production is produced in the farms of the population of the republic, which was more than 80%, but in 2018 it decreased slightly to 77.8%.
The main agricultural industry in farms is also livestock production, the share of which increased in 2017 and 2018 to 70%.

Figure 1. Production of basic livestock products in farms of all categories of the Republic of Khakassia.

Agricultural producers of the republic are engaged in milk production, raising of beef-producing animals, breeding sheep for meat and wool, sport and horse herding farming, as well as growing commercial fish. The priority areas in the livestock industry of the Republic of Khakassia are meat and dairy farming, as well as the traditional branch, sheep breeding [2].

The growth of livestock production was facilitated by the state support of economic entities and the creation of new production complexes for processing agricultural products.

The share of crop production is 30% in the agricultural production of the republic.

Figure 2. Production of crop products in farms of all categories, thousand tons [3].
Thanks to the support of the industry from the government of the republic, the indicators of agricultural production decline in Khakassia are slightly lower than in Russia as a whole. In order to stabilize the agro-industrial complex of the Republic, financial assistance is provided annually from budgets of all levels, which ranges from 100 to 210 million roubles. The Khakassia budget provides for reimbursement of interest rates in the amount of one-third of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation's rate on loans attracted, the Republican program for supporting small villages and programs for supporting peasant farms, which will continue to solve problems in agriculture, namely, to improve the material and technical base, create a solid food base and improve the quality of products [10-15]. The policy of supporting agricultural producers and processing enterprises of the agro-industrial complex of the republic should be continued in the future, but it will depend on the all-Russian strategy of import substitution. At present, regional agricultural producers are actively using the lending mechanism laid down in the priority national project on the development of the agro-industrial complex.

2019 was a successful year for the Republic of Khakassia in terms of meeting crop production targets. Weather conditions allowed in time to carry out planting and harvesting campaigns and get a good harvest. Gross harvest of grains and legumes in weight after refining just exceeded 141 thousand tons. The average yield in the country reached 20.4 c/ha, which is the highest rate since 1928. This result was achieved with respect for all agricultural activities.

Thus, agriculture is the most important branch of economic activity to provide the population with quality food, manufacturing industries - raw materials. The agricultural market in the Republic of Khakassia is a highly competitive industry market and a large number of small and large producers. Currently, 34 agricultural enterprises, more than 700 peasant farm enterprises and more than 74,000 private farms operate in the Republic of Khakassia. A third of the population lives in rural Khakassia, so the development of the agricultural complex is not only an important economic problem, but also a solution to a huge social problem.

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