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**RESEARCH OF AGRO-ECONOMIC GROWTH AS A FUNDAMENTAL CATEGORY  
OF DEVELOPMENT OF A REGION**

**Dr. Zh. S. Zhangorazova**

Kabardino-Balkarian State Agricultural University, Russia  
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7694-3035  
zhans2608@gmail.com

**Dr. E. S. Bakkuev**

Kabardino-Balkarian State Agricultural University, Russia  
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-2175-6619  
bakkuev@mail.ru

**Ph. D. (C) D. M. Bagova**

Kabardino-Balkarian State Agricultural University, Russia  
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4532-8619  
bagova-djulia07@mail.ru

**Ph. D. (C) E. R. Kokova**

Kabardino-Balkarian State Agricultural University, Russia  
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0885-0686  
elkokova@mail.ru

**Ph. D. (C) L. H. Kunizheva**

Kabardino-Balkarian State Agricultural University, Russia  
ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5417-2543  
abazova.lara@yandex.ru

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**Abstract**

In the context of transformational changes associated with the acceleration of global scientific and technological rhythms in all areas of the economy, the relevance of research on economic growth and development is growing. The research is aimed at identifying the main factors of growth and development of the agro-economic system at the regional level, defining mechanisms and tools for achieving the strategic goals of economic development in the context of global and local scientific and technological transformations.

**Keywords**

Region – Economic growth – Economic development – Agro-industrial complex

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## Introduction

Current conditions of the world economy globalization determine the relevance of the studying the problems of regions' economic growth and development.

The problems of managing the regions' development become especially acute during the period of global instability since the need to increase their fragility and stability requires new approaches and methods to managing the regional economy.

This is due to the fact that the regions are independent economic entities of the Russian Federation competing with each other for attracting the necessary resources for improving living standards and quality of life of the population.

The need to study economic growth and development is determined by a number of circumstances:

1. With the expansion of production scale, the needs of society and for their maximum satisfaction increase. However, the limited resources issues do not allow for the positive dynamics of indicators at the macro-, meso- and microeconomic levels, and the expanded reproduction of the means of production.

2. The economy development takes place in cycles, which causes the emergence of global crises. This trend makes it important and necessary to overcome crisis phenomena by developing appropriate problem-solving strategies. This, in turn, requires the study of factors, prerequisites, the consequences of economic growth and development, including in the agricultural production.

3. The agrarian sector of the economy highly depends on the consequences of general economic crises that occur periodically. The consequences are manifested in an increase in unemployment and inflation, a decrease in the standard of living of the population, the destruction of productive forces, increased tension in society, and a change in existing systems of housekeeping. The peculiarity of the economic crises of the agricultural sector lies in their duration, variety of forms and is associated with great difficulties in overcoming their consequences.

An examination of the economic growth and development problems underlies the studies of many economists. Their ideas are mainly based on the classical theory of production and the Keynesian macroeconomic equilibrium theory.

The results of the study of the essence, problems, patterns and factors of economic growth and development are presented in the works of T. A. Dadashova<sup>1</sup>, I. A. Zaikova<sup>2</sup>, N. V. Kondrashova, I. Yu. Lozhkina<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> T. A. Dadashova, "Dialectics of the concepts of "economic growth" and "economic development"", Bulletin of the Omsk University Vol: 2 num 58 (2017): 11-18.

<sup>2</sup> I. A. Zaykova, "Economic growth as the basis of economic development", National interests: priorities and security Vol: 12 num 9 (2016): 51-60.

<sup>3</sup> N. V. Kondrashova y I. Yu. Lozhkina, "On the issue of economic development and economic growth", Socio-economic phenomena and processes Vol: 12 num 1 (2017): 45-50.



The problems of socio-economic development of Russian regions were studied by S. S. Galazov<sup>4</sup>, M. S. Portnov, A. V. Rechnov, T. N. Smirnova<sup>5</sup>.

The works of M. E. Anokhina<sup>6</sup>, L. E. Krasilnikova, A. G. Svetlakov<sup>7</sup>, A. L. Pustueva, O. S. Gorbunova, S. V. Petryakova, V. V. Kalitskaya, I. M. Perminova<sup>8</sup>, H. M. Rakhaev, J.S. Zhangorazova, E. S. Bakkueva, L. Kh. Kunizheva<sup>9</sup>, O. A. Sidyakina, A. V. Sayapina<sup>10</sup> are devoted to the issues of formation of factors and conditions of economic growth, economic development management of the agro-industrial complex.

Many works of domestic economists contain the results of studies of macroeconomic factors affecting the destabilization of various territories; problems of underdeveloped and depressed regions, decisions on equalizing differences in the state of their social and labor sphere.

Despite quite extensive research in this area, the problems of managing the development of regions do not lose their significance and require additions, especially the issues of identifying and systematizing factors and reserves of agro-economic growth, sustainable development of agro-industrial production and rural areas of the regions as the most important elements of the socio-economic organization of the Russian agrarian sector.

The study is aimed at identifying problems of agro-economic growth and developing a system of measures for improving the management of sustainable development of regional agro-economic systems.

## Materials and methods

The theoretical basis of the work included fundamental knowledge and theories, the results of applied research by representatives of the scientific community in the field of economic growth and development of the country, regions, agriculture and rural areas. The scientific research methodology was based on a systematic approach to the problem under study and a comprehensive review of the theoretical provisions of agro-economic growth and development of regions, the development of targeted strategic programs that shaped

<sup>4</sup> S. S. Galazova, "Regional economy in the system of national macroeconomics", Bulletin of the Russian State University for the Humanities (2015): 79-88.

<sup>5</sup> M. S. Portnov; A. V. Rechnov y T. N. Smirnova, "Current trends in the socio-economic development of the region", Bulletin of the Russian University of Cooperation Vol: 4 num 30 (2017): 56-61.

<sup>6</sup> M. E. Anokhina, "Systematization of industry-specific features of the economic growth of the agro-industrial complex", National interests: priorities and security Vol: 34 num 271 (2014): 16-31.

<sup>7</sup> L. E. Krasilnikova y A. G. Svetlakov, "Program-target management of the effective development of the agricultural sector of the region", Agrarian Bulletin of the Urals Vol: 7 num 174 (2018): 68-74.

<sup>8</sup> A. L. Pustuev; O. S. Gorbunova; S. V. Petryakova, V. V. Kalitskaya y I. M. Perminova, "Formation of the agro-economic system of the region", Agrarian Bulletin of the Urals Vol: 5 num 159 (2017): 97-100.

<sup>9</sup> M. S. Portnov; A. V. Rechnov y T. N. Smirnova, Current trends in the socio-economic development of the region. Bulletin of the Russian University of Cooperation Vol: 4 num 30 (2017): 56-61; H. M. Rakhaev; Zh. S. Zhangorazova y A. Z. Utizhev, Agriculture Of Kabardino-Balkaria: State, Potential, Problems, Prospects For Modernization (Raleigh: Lulu Press, 2015) y Kh. M. Rakhaev; E. S. Bakkuev y L. Kh. Kunizheva, "Empirical correctness" and imperatives of agrarian development: a comparative approach", Bulletin of the Kabardino-Balkarian Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences Vol: 5 num 85 (2018): 68-75.

<sup>10</sup> O. A. Sidyakina y A. V. Sayapin, "Instrumentation for sustainable development of the agro-industrial region", Socio-economic phenomena and processes Vol: 10 num 4 (2015): 81-89.

the organizational and economic potential of the agro-industrial complex and rural territories. The study used the dialectic method, systematic approach, as well as methods of analysis and synthesis.

### The results

The economic policy of any state is aimed at economic growth and development. The level of society welfare depends on the effectiveness of a national/ state strategy aimed at stimulating economic growth. Economic growth allows for economic development aimed at creating conditions for the well-being of each member of society, at improving the life quality.

When considering the relationship of these categories, the direct impact of economic growth on economic development should first of all be noted. Thus, an increase in the level and quality of life of the country's population affects economic development — life expectancy, and the level of education and medical services for the population tend to increase. "... the economically developed countries are those that try to maintain a high standard of living."<sup>11</sup>

The influence of economic development on economic growth can be seen in the following: a high level of material support and education of the country's population is reflected in a favorable investment climate and a stable level of demand, which contributes to economic growth.

So, economic development characterizes a qualitative change in the economic system, entailing significant structural transformations and a positive social effect.

If economic growth implies an increase in the size of the economy without qualitative changes in the economic system, this leads to a recession and a negative social effect.<sup>12</sup>

The long-term goals of the economic policy of the country and regions are aimed at supporting economic growth. In this case, an important task is to comply with the conditions for achieving the optimal pace for the economy development, and the formation of an effective long-term economic policy of the country. Each region, in turn, must develop economic policy based on regional factors and conditions of socio-economic development. These factors can conditionally be divided into industrial (energy intensity of production) and regional (population of the territory). Particular attention should be paid to the factors significantly affecting the level of socio-economic development of the region.

It is also possible, by analogy with the types of development, to identify extensive and intensive factors. Extensive factors include the growth in the volume of raw materials used, an increase in the number of employees, the attraction of additional capital investments, etc. Intensive factors include improving the quality of products, raising the qualifications of workers, improving the production organization, etc.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> I. A. Zaykova, "Economic growth as the basis of economic development", National interests: priorities and security Vol: 12 num 9 (2016): 51-60.

<sup>12</sup> T. A. Dadashova, "Dialectics of the concepts of "economic growth" and "economic development"", Bulletin of the Omsk University Vol: 2 num 58 (2017): 11-18.

<sup>13</sup> N. V. Kondrashova y I. Yu. Lozhkina, "On the issue of economic development and economic growth", Socio-economic phenomena and processes Vol: 12 num 1 (2017): 45-50.

It should be noted that each region is located in special climatic conditions, has a certain set of natural resources, creates a unique economic complex in accordance with its specialization, and has historical and national features. All these features together determine the specifics of the socio-economic development of a particular region.

In this regard, the socio-economic development of the region needs to be assessed on the basis of identifying factors and directions of its development, regional specificity and place in the economic space of the country in modern conditions.<sup>14</sup>

The regional level of the modern national economy is characterized by a significant degree of organizational and economic structuring, covering natural-climatic, production-resource and territorial-sectoral factors, which together form the economic potential of a particular region in the framework of its globalization, regionalization and clustering.<sup>15</sup>

In view of the above, an assessment of the economic development of a particular region should be carried out with consideration of its economic potential characteristics, including a set of elements.

During the study, the authors have analyzed the economic potential of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic and systematized its components:

1. Natural resource potential. Assessing this component, it is necessary to analyze the presence in the region of water resources and minerals involved in economic turnover. Thus, the territory of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic encompasses a wide and rich variety of hydro-mineral resources including fresh, mineral and thermal energy waters. The republic's water resources are comprised of rivers and lakes used for land reclamation in agriculture, fish farming, electricity generation and other purposes. The developed river network includes such rivers as: Malka (185 km), Baksan (150 km), Cherek (110 km) and Terek (part - 70 km). There are more than 100 lakes in the republic, but the largest are Blue Lake (0.04 km<sup>2</sup>) and Donguzorunkel (0.02 km<sup>2</sup>).

2. Scientific and technical potential. It must be evaluated using the following indicators: the amount of expenditure on R&D; number of organizations involved in R&D; number of employees engaged in R&D. In the republic, research in various scientific fields is carried out by scientists of educational and scientific institutions.

3. Investment potential. This component allows assessing the investment climate in the region, identifying the industries that are most attractive for investing in them. In the republic, investments in fixed assets for 2018 amounted to RUB 35.5071 bln, of which 67.5% were in the private form of ownership, 23.2% - in the state form of ownership. The most attractive sectors for investment are tourism, agriculture, and processing industry (for example, investment projects aimed at developing a tourism and recreation complex, setting up intensive gardens, building fruit storage, processing milk and dairy products, developing selection and seed production, etc.)

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<sup>14</sup> M. S. Portnov; A. V. Rechnov y T. N. Smirnova, "Current trends in the socio-economic development of the region", Bulletin of the Russian University of Cooperation Vol: 4 num 30 (2017): 56-61.

<sup>15</sup> S. S. Galazova, "Regional economy in the system of national macroeconomics", Bulletin of the Russian State University for the Humanities (2015): 79-88.

4. Production potential. The main indicators of its assessment are the gross regional product (GRP), its dynamics and structure. A full characterization of the production potential can be given by those areas of economic activity whose share in the GRP prevails. In 2019, the GRP was estimated at RUB 145.6 bln, which was by 1.5% higher than the level of 2018. The volume of shipped goods, work and services performed by type of activity amounted to RUB 39.2 bln, gross agricultural production – to RUB 54.1 bln. The industrial production index for this period compared to the previous year amounted to 109.7%, the agricultural production index – to 101.8%.

5. Innovation potential. This component characterizes the capabilities of enterprises in the region to master innovative technologies in the production and sale process. Innovative potential should be assessed by the following indicators: costs of technological innovation; the volume of innovative products, works and services, their share in the total volume of goods produced and services performed. In 2018, RUB 923.43 mln were spent on economic development and stimulating an innovative economy in the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic. Basically, the funds were spent on supporting the activities of innovation creativity centers, creating and developing infrastructure to support small and medium-sized enterprises, developing and introducing innovative products, and exporting goods, works and services.

6. Historical and cultural potential. When characterizing it, the presence of museums, monuments and other historical and cultural values in the region is taken into account. According to the data of 2018, the republic has: 162 libraries with a library stock of 5.2 mln copies (of which 120 are in rural areas with the library stock of 1.9 mln copies); 5 theaters with the capacity of 126.8 thous. people; 16 museums with 366.7 thous. visits.

The development of the regional economy in a single system of the country's economic complex should be aimed at the formation of fundamental economic growth of all sectors of the economy.

In the sectoral structure of the economy of the country and regions, agriculture should be highlighted that is a consumer of the products of many industries (in particular, agricultural engineering; chemical, microbiological and animal feed industry) and the services sector (repair, agrochemical, land reclamation, and veterinary and sanitary services farms), as well as a supplier of raw materials for light, food and processing industries. Agriculture traditionally ensures the development of most regional economies and the national economy as a whole, and in this regard, growth in this industry can be characterized as agro-economic growth.

Thus, agriculture creates incentives for progress in the national economy ensuring the country's food and economic security, the rational use of regional and national resources, and the increase in the competitiveness of the national economy. Given the important role of agriculture in the national economy development, special attention should be paid to supporting the industry, protecting national and regional interests in the agricultural sector of the economy. In addition, the solution to the problem of economic growth in the agricultural sector should be considered as one of the most important regional and national tasks. Possibilities for managing agro-economic growth based on scientific approaches are largely determined by the use of industry, technological, and social features of the agricultural sector. Therefore, the methodological foundations of ensuring economic growth involve the establishment of basic competencies and the agricultural production specifics.

The basic competencies of agricultural production are determined by its key role as a source of food resources for the population and raw materials for industry; and are manifested in the protection of cultural traditions and values of the rural population, ensuring the social development of rural areas, the conservation of natural resources, environmental protection, etc.

The versatility of agricultural production as the basis of agribusiness is manifested in the totality of its economic, social, organizational, environmental, cultural and political factors. The agro-industrial complex, in turn, acts as a subsystem of the national economy with a complex of necessary life-supporting competencies:

- the state of agricultural production is reflected in the level of consumption of food products, the state of public health, the quantity and quality of labor resources;

- the level of agricultural development affects the size of imports and exports of food products, food self-sufficiency and food security, economic independence and political stability in society;

- the level of development of the agricultural sector largely determines the growth opportunities for sectors related to it – the agricultural engineering, chemical industry, and the services sector, which makes it possible to consider the agro-industrial complex as a supporting and basic sphere in the national economy;

- the agricultural sector is a source of human potential of the national economic system, since it acts as a system-forming factor for rural areas where a significant part of the country's population lives;

- the level of development of rural territories, the preservation of customs, values and traditions of rural residents are reflected in the moral state of society as a whole;

- agro-industrial production is the basis for the introduction of nano-, bio-, information technologies, which allows increasing the competitiveness of products in the domestic and foreign markets.

The above list of competencies in agricultural production is conditional, their scale and content are determined by the specifics of the agricultural sector and its regional characteristics. In this regard, the basic principles of the theory and practice of managing economic growth should be systematized, adapted to the characteristics of the agro-industrial complex, directed towards the agro-economic growth and regional development.

Important requirements for the successful functioning of the regional economy are agro-economic growth, sustainable development of agriculture and rural areas as an agro-economic system.

Agro-economic growth depends on economic, social, demographic, political, institutional and many other conditions.

Various factors impact the agro-economic growth, the main of them are climatic and weather conditions; the availability of land, labor, material and technical and financial resources; investment climate; management and marketing of agricultural organizations.



Sustainable development of agriculture in the region can be represented as a system of measures ensuring the achievement of many goals, the main of which are the production and marketing of agricultural products, the solution of economic, social and environmental problems of rural areas of the region.

Sustainable development of agricultural enterprises and rural territories as a single agro-economic system depends on a number of conditions: natural, institutional, social, etc. However, the relevant conditions are absent or poorly observed in most regions of Russia.<sup>16</sup>

A number of circumstances constrain the sustainable development of rural territories: reduction of agro-resource potential, decrease in the efficiency of use of land, labor, material-technical and financial resources.

In the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic, in 2019 the rural population constituted 415.2 thous. people, or 47.9% of the total population of the republic. A significant part of the rural population, despite their high social and economic qualities, were not involved in labor activity and mobility, or could not find decent work in the rapidly changing conditions of the development of the agricultural sector of the economy. This leads to a reduction in the sources of labor potential in rural areas and the development of negative phenomena in the social sphere: increasing unemployment and poverty, lowering birth rates, increasing social tension and social inequality, etc. These negative phenomena, in turn, sharply reduce the level and quality of life of the rural population, hinder the socio-economic development of the main productive force of agriculture and the sustainable development of rural territories.

Appropriate reserves and factors should be created to achieve anti-fragility in the conditions of crisis (chaos) of the agro-economic systems of the region.

Stability preservation and further development of agricultural systems will depend on a combination of factors, in particular:

- what innovative farming methods aimed at preserving natural and material resources will be applied in the territory;
- what high technologies will be used in agricultural production;
- what economic results will be obtained in conditions of limited resources;
- what technological trends will be possible to develop in rural areas;
- what digital technology achievements will be introduced in agricultural production, etc.

Arranging conditions for the effective solution of the agricultural production problems provides the prerequisites for the development of agro-economic systems, which are differentiated as follows:

- not amenable to mass regulation: the availability of land, rainfall, the length of the growing season of crops;

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<sup>16</sup> A. L. Pustuev; O. S. Gorbunova; S. V. Petryakova; V. V. Kalitskaya y I. M. Perminova, "Formation of the agro-economic system of the region", Agrarian Bulletin of the Urals Vol: 5 num 159 (2017): 98.

- partially regulated using certain factors: soil fertility, land structure, provision of the territory with labor resources;

- completely dependent on measures taken to develop agriculture and the current agricultural policy: the availability of material and technical resources, the solvency of rural producers, the qualifications of workers, the possibility of using innovations, the functioning of the food market.

Activities carried out for enhancing the use of these factors form the directions and methods for the sustainable development of the agro-economic system. It should be noted that the factors of the agro-economic system development will provide an effect only if the natural features of agricultural production are taken into account as much as possible, for example, the possibility of maintaining soil fertility, increasing drought tolerance of crops, etc.

A significant role in shaping the main trends in the growth and development of agriculture is played by land, weather and labor. Sufficient availability of high-quality land resources and diverse geography can provide the country and the region with the leading position in agricultural production.

One of the most important elements of the productive forces of agriculture is land. Until recently, it has been believed that soil cultivation methods that are optimal for each zone, the integrated use of fertilizers, crop rotation, plant protection, and land reclamation affected the increase in soil fertility and crop yields. Today, as international experience shows, agriculture is moving from a period of constant production growth to a period of environmental restrictions and, as a consequence, to the need to maintain sustainable agro-economic systems.

Improving the sustainability of agriculture will ensure the growth of the efficiency of agriculture and related sectors of regional economy.

To solve the problem of sustainable development of agro-economic systems, the necessary basis for their stable functioning within the framework of growth and expanded reproduction should be prepared. It is important to objectively assess the implementation of programs for the socio-economic development of the agricultural sector of the country and regions, which are based on ensuring the following goals:

- raising the standard of living of the rural population - increasing wages and the level of social services provision;

- overcoming the country's food dependence - the rational use of natural conditions and the resource potential of agricultural regions for agricultural production;

- rural development - support for priority areas of agricultural production based on motivational attraction of investment resources. Application of new management technologies for rural development - elaboration and implementation of a local development strategy based on the LEADER approach.

It is advisable to assess the state of the agro-economic system of the region by the impact on it of credit, taxation, insurance, state support, technical and technological modernization. Despite a number of problems, the study allows concluding that the current

stage in the development of agro-economic systems in the regions is characterized by improved organization of production, the creation of more favorable development conditions, and the use of such effective ways to support enterprises and organizations as rent payments, subsidies for the production of environmentally friendly products, compensation for environmental costs, environmental risk insurance, subsidies, capital investments.

The priority tasks of the sustainable development policy of the agro-economic system of the region should be based on five interrelated components:

1) economic regulation - the application of taxes, subsidies, compensations as economic instruments to stimulate the environmental activities of rural producers;

2) environmental education - the development of environmental values among the rural population and its involvement in the decision-making process of environmental problems;

3) technical and technological policy - the development of environmental standards and technologies, technical support for environmental activities of agricultural land users;

4) environmental monitoring - diagnostics of the state and monitoring the efficiency of use of all natural resources, including land;

5) legal and organizational state support of environmental activities of agricultural producers.

A competent combination of state regulation measures and environmental management mechanisms in agro-economic systems should ensure the conservation of natural resources and increase the profit of agricultural producers.

The most large-scale changes in the agricultural sector of the economy are carried out as part of targeted programs, which are initially justified in terms of the administrative-institutional, regulatory-budgetary and interdepartmental perspectives.

The mechanism for managing the regional agri-food complex should include not only organizational and economic structures and tools of self-regulation and self-organization, which have already become traditional, but also patterns characteristic of certain cycle of scientific and technological development in the agricultural sphere of the region.

Under conditions of environmental uncertainty, project management plays an important role in the effective development of the agro-industrial complex. The general goal of the organizational and economic mechanism for the elaboration and implementation of the program for the agricultural production development in the region is to ensure all types of its sustainability - economic, financial, social, environmental, etc.

In order to achieve the general goal, the following main tasks of implementing the organizational and economic mechanism for the region's development should be highlighted:

1. Improving the living standard of the population, its provision with necessary food products. Any region, especially agrarian-oriented, should satisfy the minimum needs of the population for food products of their own production. It should be noted that there is a direct

relationship between the sustainability of the development of the agricultural region and its level of self-sufficiency in food.

2. Improving the economic efficiency and sustainability of the agricultural sector in the region. To solve this problem, a comprehensive development of all spheres and industries included in the structure of the agro-industrial complex of the region is necessary in order to provide the population with all types of food products.

3. Environmental protection and environmental management. The agrarian sector of the region's economy can effectively develop only with the necessary natural resource potential, especially land resources, their composition, quantity and quality, rationality of use, etc.

The key principles of the implementation of the tasks of the development of the agro-industrial region include:

1) the rational use of the agrarian potential of the region when elaborating a strategy for the regional agribusiness development. This principle provides for the effective use of the existing resource potential and the search for its new sources according to the programs and strategies for the development of the agricultural sector in the region;

2) focus on the needs of the population of rural areas. This principle implies that the needs of the rural population are referred to the region's priority interests.

In order to achieve the objectives, the proposed mechanism provides for a set of directions aimed at overcoming the constraints of ensuring the sustainable development of the agricultural sector in the region:

1) the production area focused on the integrated development of all subsectors of the agricultural sector in the region. For example, within the framework of this direction, measures are envisaged for the integrated development of livestock and crop production, the creation of agro-industrial units, as well as structural, technological and technical transformations of agricultural enterprises;

2) the economic area covering activities that ensure the sustainable growth of all subsectors of the agricultural sector in the region, balanced development of production potential and expanded reproduction of agricultural inputs. Within the economic area, measures are envisaged that are aimed at financial and credit stimulation of agricultural producers, the transition to innovative technological platforms in the agricultural sector of the region;

3) social direction including a set of measures to improve the level and quality of life of the population, reproduction of labor resources, ensuring food availability, preserving the culture and traditions of rural areas of the region. In this area, measures are envisaged aimed at improving the level of education and qualifications of agricultural workers, preserving traditional values and unique industries established in rural areas, strengthening the role of the indigenous population in deciding on areas for the territory development;

4) environmental direction providing a set of measures to ensure the conservation of natural resources, the implementation of the reproduction of natural resources, environmental protection. The implementation of the environmental direction involves

measures to preserve soil fertility, the composition and quality of the regional land fund, to introduce and develop energy and resource-saving technologies, economical use of natural resources, and to reduce the consequences of the negative impact of agricultural production on the environment.

Thus, during the implementation of the proposed mechanism for ensuring the sustainability of the development of the region, the following results could be achieved:

1) review of the priorities of the implemented regional economic policy in the agricultural sector and the introduction of appropriate adjustments;

2) reduction of the negative influence of factors restraining the sustainable development of the region;

3) achieving sustainable development of the region in industrial, social, economic and environmental areas.

The strategic directions laid down in the regional economic policy for sustainable development of the agricultural sector in the region should be focused on ensuring higher rates of economic growth and innovative achievements; increasing the competitiveness of products supplied to domestic and foreign markets; improving the life quality of the population according to the standards of economically developed countries in the field of education, health, nature management, etc.

The reproductive specifics of the agrarian sector as one of the main conditions for economic growth require for taking into account its systemic nature in each specific territory.

In addition, ensuring the sustainability of agro-economic growth should be based not only on the use of market mechanisms, but also on three system-forming elements: market, government regulation, and social sustainability. The main functions of the agricultural sector of the economy are providing the population with food and nonfood products, and satisfying certain spiritual and moral values. There is no doubt that the stable growth and sustainable development of the agricultural sector are the key to the socio-economic stability of the regions, the state and society as a whole.

## Discussion

At present, available natural resources are not fully converted into the potential for growth and development of the regional agricultural sector. Economic growth in the agricultural sector of the regions is not always accompanied by development. Increase in the volume of agricultural production does not lead to an increase in the life quality of the population of agricultural regions.

In the management of agrarian regions, the strategic development priorities should be the growth criteria directly affecting the life quality of the rural population.

State support of the agricultural sector, first of all, should be aimed at establishing innovations and stimulating the introduction of new technologies ensuring sustainable development of territories.



It is necessary to actively use the opportunities of global trends in scientific and technological development in the agricultural sector for converting natural resources and economic potential into reserves of economic growth and subsequent development:

- the use of precision farming, robotic technology, the creation of a single ecosystem of the agricultural production chain (the Internet of things, ICT-based business models);
- application of the achievements of agro- and biotechnology;
- change in consumer preferences - increased demand for organic products; strengthening the role of ecology in agricultural production, etc.

## Conclusion

The article highlights and studies the features and factors of agro-economic growth and development, the influence of the cyclical development of the world economy on the dynamics and boundaries of growth. The basic conceptual framework and specific features of agro-economic growth and development, as well as factors determining the anti-fragility of the agro-economic system have been identified, which will subsequently ensure the sustainable development of the agro-economic system.

It has been established that the dynamics and boundaries of the agro-economic growth are determined not only by the availability of main resources: during the periods of acceleration of global scientific and technological rhythms, the ability to envisage and implement breakthrough digital technologies in business practice is also of paramount importance. The consequences of general economic crises periodically occurring in the agricultural sector are sure to be serious and negative.

The study assesses the economic development of a particular region based on its economic potential characteristics. Despite the presence of natural, labor and economic resources and some positive dynamics in economic growth, it has been concluded that the resources are not fully converted into the growth and development potential of the agricultural sector, and the main development criterion – improving the region's population life quality – has not been attained. It is proposed to achieve the anti-fragility of the agro-economic systems of the region for creating the appropriate reserves through the application of innovative farming methods, digital technologies, the implementation of the agriculture and biotechnology achievements. In addition to traditional tools and structures, the mechanism for managing the region's agro-economic development should include models corresponding to the global cycle of scientific and technological development. The transition to a new model of agro-economic growth means the intensification of the introduction of global trends in sustainable scientific and technological development, and the transition to the green economy concept. When developing a model for managing the region's agro-economic growth and development, it is necessary to take into account the principles of sustainable development of territories; the introduction of new technologies and industries should be organically combined with the existing, unique industries in the territory.

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