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Kazakhstan, Factor 1

Kazakhstan is a country with diverse geography. It has mountains, plains, and deserts. It has land that could support it, such as mineral rich and fertile regions. It has an economy that can flourish to great potential but is being held back by slow progression in various areas. Kazakhstan is in conflict from its own people and from outside forces. Transportation overall and transportation of goods are weak and not helping the country to grow. The government of Kazakhstan doesn't help the progression of its own country because it is corrupt and holds itself back. Food production is decent, but it could be at a high rate because of the fertile land. Kazakhstan does not use all of its resources and assets to their full advantage. My factor of investing in education, training, and extension for improved implementation of agricultural research and technology, will help Kazakhstan grow and progress.

Kazakhstan's main language is Kazakh. It is derived from the Turkic language. Kazakhs take up over half of the population; the next big majority is Russians. The most popular religion in Kazakhstan is Muslim, then Russian Orthodox, and then protestant. The population of Kazakhstan is around 15,522,373 people. Main exports for Kazakhstan are oil, metals, machinery, grain, wool, meat, and coal. Some main imports are vehicles, machinery and parts, oil and gas, and industrial materials.

Poverty is a major problem for Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan was very communistic from the USSR. They have changed and are now a republic. They are now the largest of the former Soviet republics. The main power is within the government itself. After Kazakhstan gained their independence the government started to make progress, and figured out how to be prosperous and run with the global economy. The government then started to base their transportation arrangements and industry on where their goods were needed and to improve their income. The government in Kazakhstan is corrupt. Many Kazakhs are scared of the government. An environmental hazard that must be dealt with once the government becomes uncorrupt is the toxic and radioactive from Kazakhstan being used for test ranges and defense industries. This can be very dangerous to the people and animals of Kazakhstan. People could die from eating animals with high toxic and radioactive levels in them. Also, the rivers that are being drained from irrigation are leaving a dangerous level of pesticide and fertilizer chemicals.

In Kazakhstan goals are trying to be reached to help it prosper and grow. Water methods are coming into use and remodeling land to use it to its full potential. All of these methods will help but there is not enough money to support the new methods. Prices are rising in agricultural and other areas. Fertilizer is very expensive and it is starting to not be used because of its high price. Industry and other areas of Kazakhstan's economy need to make up for what is being lost. Unemployment was much higher in rural areas because there is a lot of competition for the crops and that just drives prices down. In Urban areas the employment was high because there are lots of jobs and opportunities of all kinds in a town. In urban areas there is still competition but there is a selection of jobs and they all work for the same goal, to gain money and grow. Technology and progression are key in the development of Kazakhstan.

In the agricultural aspect of Kazakhstan, grain is their largest product and one of their chief exports. Barley, rice, corn, buckwheat, and the main grain plant, wheat are farmed. The unique climate and geographical features make it a great region to grow these crops.

Mineral Resources are a big part of Kazakhstan's economy. They are abundant in them. Some of them are lead and zinc. Also a major part of Kazakhstan's industry is oil and gas. In the past these resources have helped them increase money in their country. Due to the country's large mineral resource field, Kazakhstan has one of the largest economies in Central Asia.

Kazakhstan has regular transportation methods, such as airplanes and trains. The issue is that Kazakhstan is so dispersed and not all connected. Most big towns are located near mineral resources or main economical regions. Getting highways and transportation to different towns and regions across Kazakhstan is a problem, which is slowly getting answered. Now ways of making them effective and modernization of the transportation are being made. This is a slow process because Kazakhstan does not have a lot of capital to support these projects.

Electricity in Kazakhstan is increasingly growing. In the past it used to be random and unpredictable because of the detachment from the USSR, but now there are power plants and grids throughout Kazakhstan. Thermal electricity is the majority of electricity in Kazakhstan, with hydroelectricity filling in the rest for energy conservational methods. Coal powered plants take up a large portion for electrical power.

A regular nomadic farming family in Kazakhstan lives in yurts. Yurts are covered in felt like material and are circular. They have low tables in them. Kazakh are very hospitable and kind. They always have filling meals that include bread, fruits, and vegetables. These kinds of meals are from the Kazakhstan families that are making it on what they own and have. Kazakhstan families tend to have a different numbers of children, for example two to eight children. Kin groups are very common and a big part of Kazakhs lives. It all includes who your family is and where you are from. In the past women nomads in Kazakhstan had equal rights that men did. They could ride horses and participate in any activities that they wanted. Then the Soviet gave mothers the jobs of teaching their kids and not working.

Investing in education, training, and extension for improved implementation of agricultural research and technology can help any developing country. Right now some families in Kazakhstan are getting enough income to support them as of now. Other families are on or below the poverty line and need advances in agriculture and technology. They do not have the funds that are sufficient for the standard of living. They are not getting the proper nutrition. There is education for the children but the country is still being developed slowly and it needs a push.

The trends for investing in education, training, and extension for improved implementation of agricultural research and technology are slowly increasing and progressing. The factors are measured by the economy and data gathered by the Kazakhstan government. The situation for the rural family I am talking about is slowly increasing. Depending on where rural families are in Kazakhstan it may take a longer or shorter period of time to reach them.

Improving or resolving the factor of investing in education, training, and extension for improved implementation of agricultural research and technology would help all aspects of the country grows, not just agriculturally and technologically. By training and educating people on agriculture and technology their understanding of it would increase and make them know what to do in all kinds of circumstances. Then areas of technology and agriculture would grow immensely, in turn progressing parts of the country. The country would see the progression and then mandate it in all aspects of its economy and the country overall. The country would then become wealthy, knowledgeable, and prosperous. The literacy rate and employment would increase just from becoming more educated.

Other issues that affect investing in education, training, and extension for improved implementation of agricultural research and technology is indirectly the climate. Kazakhstan has cold winters and hot summers just like Iowa. In the winter though, they have harsh, cold winds that make the winters especially hard in the steppes. This can affect the soil and its production when it comes to planting and harvesting. Other issues are population and water scarcity. The population of Kazakhstan in the past was decreasing because many people were moving out of the country, but now population growth is on the rise. This means that there will be more mouths to feed, but also more brains to enhance the growth of Kazakhstan. Water scarcity is an issue that will affect the factor I chose, but the problem is already being

somewhat solved by irrigation and reconstruction of land. These answers to the problems are expensive but with the growing of Kazakhstan with the help of investing in education, training, and extension for improved implementation of agricultural research and technology. Kazakhstan will be able to afford those costs to help the country to grow. Urbanization helps promote the growth of my factor. The family that I am talking about in my essay will be mostly affected by the climate and water scarcity. Answers to these problems can be met with the investing in education, training, and extension for improved implementation of agricultural research and technology.

To get investing in education, training, and extension for improved implementation of agricultural research and technology to work for my rural family. I would propose it to the government. The government would first have to become uncorrupt and be fair, as a government should be. Then the government would implement and show it to selected families that need it. They would collect data of how the investing in education, training, and extension for improved implementation of agricultural research and technology worked. It would work well, so eventually they would use it for all people and finally use the investing in education, training, and extension for improved implementation of agricultural research and technology for all aspects of the country. Not just for agriculture and technology, but for industry, transportation, and manufacturing to name a few. I recommend that there is a contract or agreement for the investing in education, training, and extension for improved implementation of agricultural research and technology. After the government is uncorrupt they should start to tax the people when the people are able to handle it to finance the investing in education, training, and extension for improved implementation of agricultural research and technology. This should solve the need of growth for Kazakhstan and the government to get Kazakhstan on the path to progression.

I believe that any country that is having trouble developing or needs progression can use the factor; investing in education, training, and extension for improved implementation of agricultural research and technology. The communities role is to give the kids and people the all the education that they can in order to equip them the best they can to face the world and its challenges. The role that the national government needs to have is to enforce and promote the use of investing in education, training, and extension for improved implementation of agricultural research and technology. People will see that if the national government is making people do it, maybe other countries and people in that country will start to respect it and do their best. Corporations and organizations should support what the government wants. They should also support it because this will make more ideas and more jobs. This will cause new inventions and systems that can make the corporation and organizations more prosperous and will help them grow in wealth. Rural farm families will be key players because the education, training, and extension for improved implementation are for specifically agriculture research and technology. Technology and agricultural research can help with the growth of farming machinery and new methods to help the farmers grow more crops and attain more wealth. Urban families will be key players also because all of the crop produce is coming into towns to be sold or transported to be sold. This will boost the towns and the government capital, in turn making the country grow.

Overall, Kazakhstan is a developing country in need of new ideas and ways for it to grow. The land that Kazakhstan has is not being used to its full potential. It could be booming and prospering but from lack of technology and development, it is way behind countries. Kazakhstan has the assets to support itself and export a lot of goods for cash revenue, but can't because it is technologically, agriculturally, and industrially behind. Kazakhstan has some great exports and mineral resources that could be used to gain some good money but the lacking of knowing how to compete in the global economy and the infrastructure of their country limits them a lot. The infrastructure is being slowly made up to date but needs money for the funds. Kazakhstan is on the road to growth in some ways. It wants to increase their agricultural and export output but they can't because they do not have the money. They need a little push or a kick off to start getting their country in position to grow and prosper. Most Kazakhs are nomads and their way of life is more difficult than being stationary people all the time. They have sheep, camels, and

horses. They know the way of life by being nomadic people very well. Their culture is unique and interesting. They have nice people that should be given a nice country to live in, and a government that can be fair and lead them to a supporting country. Investing in education, training, and extension for improved implementation of agricultural research and technology is a great way to get a country up on its feet. Just to start getting people educated and trained in that area would increase money and help the economy grow. Eventually, then you could pertain this factor to teaching everyone about industry, manufacturing, and other aspects that are helpful to the way a country will grow. Transportation will be a key part for Kazakhstan to really unite because once an effective transportation system is established. Communication and industry will become stronger and grow because once everyone is in tune to each other and connected. Everything else will fall into place and Kazakhstan will grow and use their resources to their full ability.

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