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Justification of methodical approach to definition of the direction of development of the personal husbandries

Abstract: The purpose of this article is to study the problems and the need to introduce a methodological approach to determining the direction of development of the personal husbandries in Kazakhstan.

The article substantiates the need for a methodological approach to determining the direction of development of the personal husbandries. The initial data and socio-economic conditions of functioning of farms of the population on which the initial information making calculations on justification of volume and structure of production in farms of the population is developed are resulted. Calculated and presented in the form of a table the volume of households, to fully meet the needs of food for families of different composition. The socio-economic development of the settlement and the type of development of the rural settlement, which directly affects the development of the personal husbandries, are also considered. There are three groups of settlements according to the level of development of the economy of the population, which contribute to the development of the economy. It is proposed to introduce the imputed return on assets indicator, this is the expected level of return on assets of the economy, provided that the profit will be realized and received, and the amount of production that is consumed personally by the owners of the economy and their families.

The methods and results obtained were used in the research of this problem. The works, thoughts and researches of domestic and foreign scientists were considered as theoretical and methodological foundations of the research work. In accordance with the objectives of the article, a systematic approach to the selection of information, quantitative and qualitative methods of studying and describing the current situation, as well as methods of economic-statistical and comparative analysis were used as the selected methods. Mathematical calculations were made, which served to identify the necessary methodological approach. The methodical approach which can be used in practice for justification of the optimum sizes and structure of production in farms of the population of citizens considering individual conditions of production in each concrete case was revealed.

Key words: personal husbandries, efficiency, productivity, village, rural population, agricultural crops, crop production, animal husbandry.

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Introduction. The modern stage of development of agriculture in the Republic of Kazakhstan is characterized by the presence and management of a large number of enterprises of various forms of ownership, such as agricultural enterprises, farms, households (personal subsidiary farms). The need for economic efficiency and determining the direction of the above entities requires comprehensive scientific research on the functioning of a mixed agrarian economy, the interaction of the prevailing forms of management and identify the most promising and economically viable forms of economic activities in agriculture.

One of the actual aspects in studying of activity of farms of the personal husbandries is a question of methodical approaches to definition of the direction of development and the optimum sizes of farms. In the economic literature, this question remains debatable. The optimal size of the land plot depends on many factors, and above all, on the type and technology of the production process. Market theory shows that for different types of production there are appropriate optimal

sizes of land. In addition, in each case, the size depends on the structure of the products grown and on the resources used, for example, for wheat cultivation, the optimal size of the fields should be sufficient for the use of combine harvesters.

Economies of scale are an important source of efficiency gains for large farms. The matter is that in agrarian production there are such technologies at which use economy on scales is reached. Although, it is obvious that in this case, the the land plot can be expanded not indefinitely, but to certain limits, after which further expansion becomes economically unprofitable [1, p.352].

Goals and objectives of the study. The purpose of the study is to determine the direction and optimal size of the personal husbandries and focus on their development.

Given the availability of literature on the study of the personal husbandries and their experience, there is a need to determine the direction of their development, which will give certain opportunities. To achieve this goal, the following tasks of theoretical, methodological and practical nature are set:

- to determine the factors influencing the development of the personal husbandries;
- to justify the most rational structures and parameters of the economy, depending on the specialization;
- to determine the economic efficiency of households, taking into account the consumption of products in the family and the volume of marketable products, depending on market conditions;
- to determine the volume of production depending on the composition of the family, and the stock of labor resources;
- to determine features of farming in the market.

History of research. Economic activity in the personal husbandries of the population is determined by the influence of numerous socio-economic factors. There are different approaches to the establishment of conditions affecting the development of the personal husbandries in the economic literature. All factors affecting the development of the personal husbandries are divided into two groups: group I, depending on the internal factors of the family and group II, depending on external factors. Moreover, the latter provide characteristics of the economic conditions on which both the needs and the ability of the family to run their household depend. Factors relating to the family reflect its socio-economic characteristics, which affect both the needs and the ability to run their own personal husbandries.

The economy of the personal husbandries in Kazakhstan is an economic form with a difficult fate. Along with the recognition of the right to its existence and the promotion of development, there have been periods of its restriction and curtailment, even the task of creating conditions for its complete extinction. But the real life contrary to the theory dictated the, especially in the context of insufficiently rapid improvement in the country's food situation [2].

The personal husbandries based on the right of possession or property of the land plot independently determine the direction of the activity, structure and volume of production, proceeding from own interests. The choice of production direction should be carried out taking into account a number of objective factors, the most important of which are:

- availability of land and its qualitative composition;
- family composition and number of able-bodied family members;
- provision of technical and financial means for the purchase of seed and planting material, as well as fuel and lubricants;
- location of the farm, proximity of markets for products, availability of vehicles and the possibility of processing products;
- availability of skills, abilities and qualifications in the conduct of a particular industry.

Following factors determine the features in the approaches when justifying production lines, volumes, or rather the optimal size and parameters of the personal economy.

Currently there are three types of households:

- the personal husbandries, which produce their products for themselves, focused on satisfying the needs of a family missing in the food;
- the consumer-commodity personal husbandries, providing family products, as well as being sources of additional cash income;
- the commodity of the personal husbandries focused mainly on the production of commodity products. This category uses up to one hectare of land, and sometimes more;

In this regard, it should be noted that due to the sharp reduction of acreage in all categories of management, the personal husbandries have the opportunity to use additional land without prejudice to other forms of management.

Methods of research. The works of domestic and foreign scientists devoted to the study of the personal husbandries, various actual problems and their effective development formed the theoretical, methodological and informational base of the study. Justifying the methodological approaches to determine the direction of development of the personal husbandries used general scientific approaches to the study of economics are scientific abstraction and extrapolation, induction and deduction, system analysis, description, methods of analysis and synthesis, methods of quantitative and qualitative study of reality, and also the method of mathematical calculations. On the basis of this, a number of studies have been conducted. For the abstract-logical method of studying this theme, a large amount of material from literary sources was investigated and analyzed.

Research of result. The infield currently ranges from 0.06 to 0.25 hectares, with an average of 0.15-0.20 hectares of land. On the basis of the Land code in the Republic of Kazakhstan it is allowed to have up to 25 hundredths of a hectare, including 15 on irrigated lands, these lands are presented free of charge. In addition, during the period of denationalization and privatization of state-owned enterprises, each member of the collective and the resident of the village and those wishing to run their own farm. Taking advantage of this right, some owners of farms of the population received them and use them for cultivation mainly forage crops.

To determine the direction of development of the personal husbandries, it is necessary to build a detailed task taking into account the objective information of each farmstead. In the conducted studies, the sources of initial information for determining the direction of development of population farms were the materials of the survey of population farms, statistical collections of the Republic and Turkestan (former South Kazakhstan) region, the standards of different sources studying population farms, also the information developed by the authors.

When determining the volume and structure of production in the personal husbandries, it is necessary to take into account a number of conditions in which they operate.

Since the rural population is not provided with food in the desired range through a distribution network, they provide themselves with food due to their the personal husbandries, as a rule, within science-based standards taking into account the traditional structure of the consumption of bread, potatoes, vegetables, milk, meat etc. In this regard, the original order should determine the range and quantity of products needed for self-sufficiency. For this purpose the following initial data are taken into account:

1. The family's need for food is calculated based on the recommended nutritional standards of the population. Consumption of bread products per capita per year is 95 kg, potatoes - 100 kg, vegetables - 146 kg, meat and meat products - 82 kg, milk and dairy products - 405 kg, eggs - 392 PCs. In each case, the types of production should be established taking into account the interests and inclinations of the owners of the farmstead and market demand.

2. To calculate the total volume of food production, it is necessary to take into account the number of family members, its gender and age composition. Therefore, it is advisable to use consumer units developed by A.V.Chayanov. According to its classification, an adult male is taken for – 1, a woman for 0,8 full eater, a child under 1 year for 0,1; a child from 1 year to 3 years

for 0,3; from 7 to 12 years for 0,5; from 13 to 17 years for 0,7 full eater. From the age of 18, the second generation, without distinction of sex, is accepted as 0,9 [3].

3. Qualitative indicators of the development of agricultural industries-crop yields and livestock productivity-are set for each particular farm according to past years, taking into account the fertility of the land. The productivity of animals-depending on the current productivity over the past three years.

4. The need and structure of feed for production, units of livestock products are established on the basis of group norms of feed consumption for the production of livestock and poultry in the personal husbandries [4].

With the above initial data and socio-economic condition for the functioning of the personal husbandries, and developed baseline information compiled calculations to substantiate the volume and structure of production in the personal husbandries for families of different composition, for example: a family of three people – two working adults and a child up to 3 years (or 2,1 consumer units of 1,16 conditional units of labor, the ratio of 1,7); a family of five people-two able-bodied, children of 10 and 14 years, a non-working pensioner-a woman (3,8 consumer units, 2,17 conditional labor units, the ratio of 1,8).

First, it is necessary to establish what size of the economy should have a family of the listed composition to meet only the needs of the family in food when farming on their own.

Knowing the family's need for food, scientifically based standards, livestock productivity and crop yields, it is not difficult to determine the volume of production for personal consumption. The results of the calculations compiled from the above initial data show that for a family of three people to meet only the needs of the family in food, 0.15 hectares are needed, provided that the basic farms are allocated hay and pastures. At the same time, it is advisable to approximately the following structure of acreage: potatoes - 0.54; fodder - 0.04; vegetables - 0.04 and other crops – 0.016 hectares. For a family of four people to fully meet the need for food, it is necessary to have 0.187 hectares with the following structure of cultivated areas: potatoes – 0.067; fodder-0.05; vegetables-0.05. For a family of five people for these purposes is required-0.224 hectares, including potatoes-0.075; fodder-0.064; vegetables-0.06 hectares.

To meet the needs of the family in food, it is advisable to have a farm for families of three people-0.56 cows, 3 goats, sheep, a goat of 8.5. birds and one pig. For families of four-0.8 cows, 5 head. sheep, 10.0 goat. birds. Families of five can have 1 cow, 1.5 head. pigs, 7 goat. sheep, 13.0 goat. birds (table 1).

Table 1

The size of the personal husbandries, to fully meet the need for food for families of different composition

Name of food	Family composition, people		
	3	4	5
The area of the plot, hectare including occupied under:	0,15	0,187	0,224
Potato	0.054	0,67	0,75
Vegetables	0,040	0,05	0,06
Fodder crop	0,04	0,05	0,64
Other	0,016	0,020	0,025
Number of animals, including:	0,56	0,8	1,0
Cows			
Sheeps	3,0	5,0	7,0

Pigs	1,0	1,0	1,5
Poultry	8,5	10,0	13,0
Annual labor reserves, hour	473,6	721,6	874,4
The share of annual labor costs in the total labor supply, %	72,8	89,9	75,2
Source: compiled by the authors on the basis of calculations			

The information from the table show that with the growth of the number of family members, the necessary land area, the number of livestock animals increases, which requires a lot of labor. Thus, the developed calculations reflect the existing relationship between the size of the economy and the size of the family. It testifies to production in them both productions for personal consumption, and for realization. Moreover, for the production and commodity part of the products in families of different sizes there is a stock of labor. In this regard, the next step is to calculate the total stock of labor resources in the family and its costs in the production of products for personal consumption.

The greatest difficulty is the establishment of labor costs. To calculate the labor costs for the year in crop production, technological maps for agricultural crops are compiled, based on the standard norms of production at horse-manual agricultural works [5, p.335; 6, p.150].

On a particular farm should consider the specific features of technology of cultivation of crops, level of mechanization and other labor Costs for service animals based on the studies of the time budgets of the rural population [7]. According to which 480 hours are spent on the conditional head of cattle in farms when distributing feed manually, watering from troughs, milking and removing manure manually. On one head of other branches of animal husbandry expenses of work can be calculated on the general economic coefficients of transfer of a livestock in conditional heads.

When calculating the stock of labor available to the family, it should be taken into account that in the production of private households are employed by different groups of the population by sex, age and employment in collective production. Men engaged in collective production during the agricultural season about 8-10 hours a day, work in the personal economy, as a rule, more. Women spend less time in the collective economy, so they spend more time in the personal economy than men. The share of the able-bodied population engaged in collective production accounts for 55-60% of the total labor costs of the personal husbandries. A significant part of labor costs – 30-40% and falls on the work of retired people and adolescents and about 4-10% - workers employed only in the personal husbandries [8,9].

The length of time spent on personal farming for retired people depends on their employment in collective production. Non-working retired people spend more time in the private sector, while men have more labor costs than women, who spend a lot of time on housekeeping. Most of the time working on the farm teenagers fall during the holidays. In all categories of workers employed in the personal husbandries, daily labor costs in the summer are about twice as high as in the winter.

According to the study of scientists like K.V.Kopach and D. Petrusheva, labor costs for maintaining the personal husbandries farms (households of the population) of collective production workers are: for men – on working summer days – 1-1. 13 hours. For women, labor costs are 0.72-1.07 and 1.43-2.14 hours in winter on working days and weekends, respectively, and 2.07 – 2.34 and 3.52-6.21 hours in summer. Non-working retired people have these costs, men-1.20 and 2.80 hours. Working retired people work in the private sector for 65-70% less than non-working. When working with children over 16 years of age, time costs are adjusted by 0.83 of the labor

costs in the the personal husbandries of an adult man. Children 12-16 years old spend about 1.5 times less time on work in the personal husbandries than older children. On the basis of the given labor costs by categories of employees, the total annual labor costs are calculated – the possible Fund of working time of each employee. Taking as a unit the annual labor costs in the personal husbandries of unemployed male pensioners, the coefficients of labor units are calculated (table 2) for all categories of workers that are necessary in determining the volume and structure of production in private households.

Taking this distribution of labor costs as a basis, you can get the distribution of total labor costs for the adult population. The distribution of total labor costs by months of the year in households is made by analogy and standards of agricultural enterprises, which differs little from the seasonality of labor in them.

Thus, on the basis of standard norms of production and technological cards the total stock of work for families of different number is calculated. Thus, for families of 3 people, the total labor supply is 1086,2 hours, 4 people - 1596,9 and 5 people – 2037,7 hours.

Table 2

Normative labor costs in the personal husbandries by categories of employees

Category of workers	Labor costs per year, hours	The coefficients of the conditional units of labor in households
Employable: The men	398,30	0,43
The women	687,90	0,73
Retired people, who work: The men	404,70	0,43
The women	316,76	0,34
Retired people, who don't work: The men	935,74	1,00
The women	732,40	0,78
Teenagers 12-16 years old	219,06	0,23
Over 16 years old	330,06	0,35
Source: compiled by the authors on the basis of calculations		

The socio-economic development of settlements has a great influence on the development of the personal husbandries. The larger the size of the settlement, the more developed its infrastructure, and the less developed the economy of the population.

In addition to the above factors, the development of the personal husbandries is influenced by the type of development of rural settlements. The best option that contributes to the development of the personal husbandries is when the owner of the farm lives in his own house, having a personal plot. Practically it is a house-estate with all necessary constructions. The owner of the farm is trying to expand his land, ennobles it, and improves the irrigation system.

A sharp reduction in the size of homesteads occurs already in the transition from their own home to the house of the enterprise. In this case there is a final (and perhaps the most significant) psychological transition from the peasant to the wage-earner. Further reduction of homesteads is observed in the presence of housing in an apartment building. If a villager does not live in his house, the reasons why he does not have or reduces the number of cattle in his personal household change radically.

Practical activities of households indicates the following: for more time-consuming types of livestock (cows, young cattle) is rural, living in houses of the enterprises, especially multifamily, have or reduce livestock mainly because of the reluctance to engage in cattle due to the lack of space for its contents. For these two reasons do not have or reduce the number of animals from 50 to 73%.

Thus, living in the homes of businesses, especially multi-family, means, in terms of farming population changing the setting of its maintenance: facilities for cattle are absent, and to build them at their own expense does not allow the psychology of the employee. For people living in their own homes, the main reason for the lack or reduction of livestock is the difficulty with feed. On the one hand, with a limited land area, economically weak farms can not allocate (sell) feed, on the other-it can be assumed that older workers live in their own homes, of course, forage for the winter is a difficult problem for them. Quite clearly there is a trend: the greater the proportion of own housing, the higher the desire to engage in livestock breeding, and priority is given to less labor-intensive species (sheep, young cattle) although noticeable, assume that in their own homes live older workers, of course, forage for the winter for them a difficult problem. The trend is quite clear: the greater the proportion of own housing, the higher the desire to engage in cattle breeding, with priority given to less labor-intensive types (sheep, young cattle), although there are noticeable differences in cows.

Regional differences are characteristic for the development of personal economy. According to the level of development of the economy of the population, it is necessary to distinguish three groups of settlements.

The first group includes urbanized settlements located near large cities. These are mainly district centers and large settlements. The population maintains farms of small size and mainly for the purpose of self-sufficiency in food. The level of marketability of such farms is low.

The second group includes settlements characterized by a high degree of agricultural opportunity. The population in them is occupied mainly in agriculture, these are branches of the former state farms and collective farms. They have preserved the traditional rural way of life, stimulating the conduct of personal farming. Products are produced both for self-sufficiency and for sale in the food market.

The third group includes settlements, the most disadvantaged in socio-demographic and economic terms. These are villages of the so-called outback with a poorly developed road network. They remained mostly elderly population. Material well-being of rural residents of the average level, social and consumer services-unsatisfactory. These factors affect the development of the personal husbandries. In the personal husbandries the production is made only for the purpose of satisfaction of the requirements. Livestock orientation is not typical here. For example, there are 64 heads of cattle per 100 yards. The development of the personal husbandries is mainly due to horticulture and sheep. The analysis revealed the following regularity: the proximity of the district to large railway stations or cities contributes to the increase of marketability of the personal husbandries, even if its size is not large.

The problem of the personal husbandries management by social groups is solved in different ways. Different in quantitative and qualitative composition, socio-economic status, and, accordingly, interests, families choose different ways of conducting the personal husbandries, react in their own way to the difficulties arising in this regard.

Economic efficiency of farms, it is foreseen that not only sold products but also the products used for personal consumption by the farm owners and their families. To this end, the imputed return on assets should be introduced into the calculation of the efficiency of households. Imputed return on assets is the estimated level of return on assets of the farm, provided that we take for sale, and, consequently, profit, and the amount of production that goes to the personal consumption of the owner of the farm and his family members.

One of the important points that must be taken into account in the management of personal husbandries, especially large high-quality, is the state of the market. Therefore, the system of personal economy should be formed taking into account the market environment and is determined by the supply and demand of goods, the level and ratio of prices, the development of market infrastructure. The influence of market factors is greater the higher the level of marketability of the economy.

The personal husbandries, as well as the peasant economy, has both consumer and commodity character, so we consider it wrong to assert that the economy of the population does not depend on market conditions in modern conditions. The owner of the farm, in addition to being an employee and a consumer, is also to some extent an entrepreneur. His functions as an entrepreneur include the assessment of the market situation in order to connect the factors of production in the appropriate system of the real situation, the organization of the production process, the sale of products and other factors of market requirements. Therefore, the market situation should be linked to the system of the personal husbandries [10].

Currently, 80% of the personal husbandries, regardless of family composition, sell their products on the market. Many families do not consume the required rate of production, leaving it for sale. For example, even families of 3 people sell 41% of vegetables (potatoes) and 60% of milk and meat, although they are believed to be natural. Farms of the population consisting of 5 or more people in General are highly commodity, working in the market as well as peasant farms. Modern life forces the peasants to sell as much as possible to the detriment of personal consumption, because this is the only source of real income.

The income from the personal husbandries of the population on average in the region is from 47% of total income per family member per month, and is almost equal in value to the sources of income in the family budget with the income of work at the enterprise [11].

Conclusion. In conclusion, it should be noted that the direction of development of the personal husbandries, despite the great potential for sustainability, depends on the overall state of the agricultural sector of the economy and the national economy as a whole. Effective management of the population is impossible without the using of resources of large public farms. Special attention should be paid to the issue of cooperation and integration of households with agricultural enterprises. Taking into account the total volume of agricultural products produced in the households of the population, we believe that it is now necessary to provide some support from the state to these farms. Taking into account the total volume of agricultural products produced in the households of the population, we believe that it is now necessary to provide some support from the state to these farms. It should be expressed in such forms as the provision of soft loans and loans to increase production of marketable products, subsidies and compensations in the production of relevant agricultural products, purchase of leasing of agricultural machinery and breeding animals, organization of marketing and guaranteeing a minimum level of purchase prices of agricultural produce etc. in addition, it is necessary to establish information and Advisory services to owners of farms of the population through the organization of specialized centers or units in the regions.

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Жұртшылық шаруашылықтарының даму бағытын анықтауға бағытталған әдістемелік тәсілді негіздеу

Аңдатпа. Мақалада қазақстан халқы дамуының бағыттарын анықтау үшін әдістемелік тәсілді енгізу қажеттілігі мен өзекті мәселелерін зерттеледі.

Мақалада жұртшылық шаруашылығының даму бағытын анықтаудың әдістемелік тәсілінің қажеттілігі негізделген. Жұртшылық шаруашылықтарының жұмыс істеуінің бастапқы деректері мен әлеуметтік-экономикалық жағдайлары келтірілген, олар бойынша жұртшылық шаруашылығындағы өндіріс көлемі мен құрылымын негіздеу бойынша есептерді құрайтын бастапқы ақпарат әзірленген. Әртүрлі құрамдағы отбасы үшін азық-түлік өнімдеріне қажеттілікті толық қанағаттандыру үшін жұртшылық шаруашылықтарының көлемі кесте түрінде есептелген және ұсынылған.

Елді мекеннің әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуы және ауыл қонысының құрылым түрі қаралды, бұл халық шаруашылығының дамуына тікелей әсер етеді. Шаруашылықтың дамуына ықпал ететін, жұртшылық шаруашылығының даму деңгейі бойынша үш елді мекен тобы аталған. Активтердің өзгермелі рентабельділігі көрсеткішін енгізу ұсынылды. Бұл шаруашылық активтерінің рентабельділігінің болжамды деңгейі болған жағдайда, өнім сатылып және пайда алынып, сондай-ақ шаруашылықтың меншік иелері мен олардың отбасы мүшелерінің өздері тұтынатын өнім санының болуымен сипатталады.

Мақалада зерттеу жұмысының теориялық және әдістемелік негіздері, нәтижелері мен әдістері кеңінен қолданылды. Мақала мақсаттарына сәйкес талданған әдістер: ақпаратты іріктеудің жүйелік тәсілі, ағымдағы жағдайды зерттеу мен сипаттаудың сандық және сапалық әдістері, экономикалық-статистикалық және салыстырмалы талдау әдістері қолданылған. Математикалық есеп-

тері орындалды, олар қажетті әдістемелік тәсілді анықтауға мүмкіндік берді. Әрбір нақты жағдайда өндірістің жеке жағдайларын ескеретін, азаматтардың халық шаруашылықтарында өндірістің оңтайлы мөлшері мен құрылымын негіздеу үшін практикада қолданылуы мүмкін әдістемелік тәсіл анықталды.

Түйін сөздер: жұртшылық шаруашылығы, тиімділік, өнімділік, ауыл, ауыл тұрғындары, ауыл шаруашылығы мәдениеті, өсімдік шаруашылығы, мал шаруашылығы.

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Обоснование методического подхода к определению направления развития хозяйств населения

Аннотация. Целью данной статьи является изучение проблем и необходимости внедрения методического подхода к определению направления развития хозяйств населения Казахстана.

В статье обоснована необходимость методического подхода к определению направления развития хозяйств населения. Приведены исходные данные и социально-экономические условия функционирования хозяйств населения, по которым разработана исходная информация, составляющая расчеты по обоснованию объема и структуры производства в хозяйствах населения. Рассчитаны и представлены в виде таблицы объемы хозяйств населения, необходимые для полного удовлетворения потребностей в продуктах питания для семей разного состава. Также рассмотрены социально-экономическое развитие населенного пункта и тип застройки сельского поселения, что напрямую влияет на развитие хозяйств населения. Перечислены три группы поселений по уровню развития хозяйства населения. Предложено введение показателя вмененной рентабельности активов. Это предполагаемый уровень рентабельности активов хозяйства при условии реализации и получения прибыли и то количество продукции, которое потребляется лично собственниками хозяйства и членами их семей.

Теоретические и методические основы данного исследования - труды отечественных и зарубежных ученых. В соответствии с целями статьи были использованы такие методы, как системный подход к отбору информации, количественные и качественные методы изучения и описания текущей ситуации, а также методы экономико-статистического и сравнительного анализа. Произведены математические расчеты. Определен методический подход, который может использоваться на практике для обоснования оптимальных размеров и структуры производства в хозяйствах населения граждан. Он учитывает также индивидуальные условия производства в каждом конкретном случае.

Ключевые слова: хозяйство населения, эффективность, производительность, село, сельское население, сельскохозяйственные культуры, растениеводство, животноводство.

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