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ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ  
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# Х А Б А Р Ш Ы С Ы

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НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК  
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S.U. Abdibekov<sup>1</sup>, G.G. Shinet<sup>2</sup>, A.A. Kuralbayev<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Kainar Academy, Almaty, Kazakhstan;

<sup>2</sup>Miras university, Shymkent, Kazakhstan;

<sup>3</sup>Branch of the Academy of public administration under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan in  
Turkestan region, Turkestan, Kazakhstan.

E-mail: saken\_abdibekov@mail.ru

## ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT OF ALTERNATIVES OF THE PERSONAL HUSBANDRIES ABROAD

**Abstract.** In this article, the formulated reference names of alternative variants of farms of the population abroad, which are small objects of management in the agricultural sector, are widely studied. Alternative versions are used to define and describe the features and similarities of the population with the economic concept. In addition, important information from a number of foreign scientists is presented, describing small forms of economic management of the population, describing various reflections, explaining reference names. Due to the fact that the receipt of the reference names associated with local national characteristics. In the Western literature, it should be noted that the concept of personal subsidiary farming coincides with the concepts of family or semi-annual farming, while the term does not coincide with one form of farming in Kazakhstan, corresponds to two types, i.e., the objects of part-time farming and the personal husbandries, and their various infrastructure and statistics are maintained. In describing the current state of the households of the population, the materials of the USA and Canada were studied as an example. Describing the current alternatives of households abroad, privately described the existing support measures and their features, on this basis, a scheme of measures to support the households of the population. It is also noted that in foreign practice, support measures are implemented not only financially, but also through scientific, methodological, and consulting ways.

**Key words:** agriculture, agro-industrial complex, private subsidiary farming, personal husbandries, small-scale farming, farming, cooperative, financial support, state, agricultural product.

С.У. Абдибеков<sup>1\*</sup>, Г.Г. Шинет<sup>2</sup>, А.А. Құралбаев<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>«Қайнар» Академиясы, Алматы, Қазақстан;

<sup>2</sup>Мирас Университеті, Шымкент, Қазақстан;

<sup>3</sup> Қазақстан Республикасы Президентінің жанындағы Мемлекеттік басқару академиясының  
Түркістан облысы бойынша филиалы, Түркістан, Қазақстан.

E-mail: saken\_abdibekov@mail.ru

## ШЕТЕЛДЕ ЖЕКЕ ҚОСАЛҚЫ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҚТЫҢ БАЛАМАЛАРЫ ДАМУЫТУ МЕН ҚОЛДАУДЫ САРАЛАУ

**Аннотация.** Бұл мақалада агроөнеркәсіптік кешеннің шаруашылық жүргізуші шағын субъектілерінің даму деңгейінің осы сала дамуына қажетті қолайлы жағдайлардың жасалуы деңгейімен байланысты екендігін әлемдік тәжірибеге сүйене отырып, дәлелді мазмұнды мәтінмен жазылған. Нақтырақ айтқанда, шаруашылық жүргізуші шағын нысандардың бірі және бірегейі жұртшылық шаруашылығын сипаттауға арналған. Ауылшаруашылық саласындағы шаруашылық жүргізудің шағын

нысаны болып табылатын жұртшылық шаруашылығының шетелдердегі баламалы нұсқаларының қалыптасқан анықтамалық атаулары кеңінен зерттелген. Баламалы нұсқаларына анықтама беріліп, еліміздегі жұртшылық шаруашылық ұғымымен ерекшеліктері мен ұқсастықтары кеңінен сипатталған. Сондай-ақ, бірқатар шетелдік ғалымдардың шаруашылық жүргізудің шағын нысаны жұртшылық шаруашылығын сипаттаған сан түрлі ой пайымдауларын жаза отырып, анықтамалық атауларға түсінік берген маңызды мағлұматы ұсынылған. Анықтамалық атаулардың алуандығы жергілікті ұлттық ерекшеліктермен байланысты екендігімен түсіндірілген. Батыс әдебиеттерінде жеке қосалқы шаруашылық ұғымының мән-мағынасы жанұялық немесе жартылай фермерлік шаруашылық түсініктерімен сай келетіндігін айта отырып, бұл терминнің Қазақстандағы шаруашылық жүргізудің бір нысанымен сай келмей, екі түрлі, яғни фермерлік шаруашылық және жұртшылық шаруашылығы нысандары сай келетіндігімен, сондай-ақ олардың әртүрлі инфрақұрылымы мен статистикасының жүргізірілетіндігі айтылған. Шетелдердегі жұртшылық шаруашылығы баламаларының ахуалын сипаттауда АҚШ пен Канада елдеріндегі жағдайлары мысал ретінде зерттелген. Аталған елдердегі шаруашылық жүргізуші шағын нысандардың қазіргі кездегі ахуалын, дамуын сипаттай отырып, қалыптасқан және жүргізіліп отырған қолдау шараларына жеке-жеке тоқталып, ортақ ұқсастықтарын тауып, жинақтай отырып, соның негізінде қолдау шараларының сызбанұсқасы құрылып ұсынылған. Шетелдік тәжірибеде қолдау шаралары тек қаржылай ғана емес, сондай-ақ ғылыми-әдістемелік, кеңес беру арқылы жүзеге асырылатындығы аталып өтілген. Әлемнің фермер шаруашылықтарының жұмыс жасау тәжірибесін зерттеу реформалардың мейлінше дұрыс бағыттарын әзірлеуге, қажетсіз қателіктерге ұрынбауға, Қазақстанның жұртшылық шаруашылығындағы ауылшаруашылық өндірістің тиімділік деңгейін көтеруге мүмкіншілік беретіндігі негізделген.

**Түйінді сөздер:** ауыл шаруашылығы, агроөнеркәсіптік кешен, жеке қосалқы шаруашылық, жұртшылық шаруашылығы, шаруашылық жүргізудің шағын нысандары, фермерлік шаруашылық, кооператив, қаржылық қолдау, мемлекет, ауыл шаруашылық өнім.

**С.У. АбдIBEKOV<sup>1\*</sup>, Г.Ф. ШІNET<sup>2</sup>, А.А. Куралбаев<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Академия «Кайнар», Алматы, Қазақстан;

<sup>2</sup>Университет Мирас, Шымкент, Қазақстан;

<sup>3</sup>Филиал Академии государственного управления при Президенте Республики Казахстан по Туркестанской области, Туркестан, Қазақстан.

E-mail: saken\_abdibekov@mail.ru

## **АНАЛИЗ РАЗВИТИЯ И ПОДДЕРЖКИ АЛЬТЕРНАТИВ ЛИЧНОГО ПОДСОБНОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА ЗА РУБЕЖОМ**

**Аннотация.** В данной статье излагается аргументированный содержательный текст, основанный на мировом опыте, что уровень развития хозяйствующих субъектов агропромышленного комплекса связан с уровнем создания необходимых благоприятных условий для развития данной отрасли. В частности, посвящена описанию хозяйств населения, которая является одной из малых форм хозяйствования.

Широко изучены сформулированные определяющие названия альтернативных вариантов хозяйств населения за рубежом, являющиеся малыми объектами хозяйствования в сельскохозяйственной отрасли. На альтернативных вариантах даны определения, широко описаны особенности и сходства понятий хозяйств населения. Также представлены важные сведения ряда зарубежных ученых, комментирующих справочные названия, в которых излагаются различные соображения, характеризующие малую форму хозяйствования. Разнообразие эталонных названий объясняется тем, что они связаны с местными национальными особенностями. Отмечая, что в западной литературе значение понятия личного подсобного хозяйства совпадает с понятием семейного или частичного фермерского хозяйства, следует заметить, что данный термин не совпадает с одной формой хозяйствования в Казахстане, а имеет два вида: фермерское хозяйство и общественное хозяйство, а также ведет их различную инфраструктуру и статистику. В качестве примера при описании ситуации с хозяйственными альтернативами населения за рубежом исследованы ситуации в США и Канаде. Характеризуя современное состояние, развитие малых форм хозяйствования в указанных странах, отдельно остановился на сложившихся и проводимых мерах поддержки, авторы нашли

и обобщили общие черты, на основе которых был составлен и предложен схематический вариант мер поддержки. Также ими отмечено, что в зарубежной практике меры поддержки осуществлены не только финансовыми, но и научно-методическими, консультационными путями. Обосновано, что изучение опыта функционирования фермерских хозяйств мира позволит выработать наиболее правильные направления реформ, избежать ненужных ошибок, повысить уровень эффективности сельскохозяйственного производства в хозяйстве населения Казахстана.

**Ключевые слова:** сельское хозяйство, агропромышленный комплекс, личное подсобное хозяйство, хозяйство населения, малые формы хозяйствования, фермерское хозяйство, кооператив, финансовая поддержка, государство, сельскохозяйственный продукт.

**Introduction.** World experience shows that the level of development of small business entities of the agro-industrial complex is associated with the level of creating the necessary favorable conditions for the development of this industry. In many foreign countries, it has achieved high results in the field of agro-industrial complex. Despite the economic and social features, the study of modern economic facilities in countries with developed economies will be useful, which has a positive impact on the development of small types of economic entities in the country.

In the course of studying the foreign development of the personal husbandries, we noticed that at the world level, the names of these economic objects are different. Therefore, it should be noted that when describing foreign experience, the names of economic entities change. The European Commission estimated that a large part of agricultural work in the EU is carried out by farm owners and their family members, especially spouses. More specifically, the EC estimated that 92% of the on-farm work is done by family members, whereas hired labour is estimated to contribute to less than 8% of regular farm work [1].

The variety of the name is associated with local national characteristics. For example, in England, Canada, the United States, the term “farm” is used, in Germany and Russia, the term “economic ownership” (peasant economy) is applicable as appropriate. On the basis of the Association, it is quite possible to have collective and individual forms of management. Individual types of management include personal subsidiary farming.

Family farming remains the dominant type of farming in the EU. In 2016, nine out of ten agricultural workers in the EU were either the farm owner or one of his/her family members [2]. Family labour is important for the resilience of the farm, allowing a more flexible management of labour throughout the year and in particular during the harvest season. Moreover, family members working in the family farm business are often pluri-active and part-time, diversifying their income with off-farm jobs. Thus, the importance of the farming business in the total household income can vary widely, from being almost the sole source of income to being only a minor component [3]. The functioning of the agricultural labour market in the EU has been the subject of a variety of studies conducted by academic experts, consultants and practitioners. A number of European research projects have also addressed EU farming employment, such as the FP7 projects FACTOR MARKETS [4,5,6].

In socio-demographic theory, the household is a universal calculation and statistical unit, and in economic research-an economic system operating for the economy, an exclusive form of management.

The marketability of such production, produced for sale as a commodity, will be less. In Western economic literature, the name of such production is *subsistence agriculture* (English) *subsistenz-liangwirtschaft* (German). There is no direct analog of the term in our agro-economic literature. But it's not about the term, it's about what it means. On the one hand, most of the employees of *subsistence agriculture* can not engage in the production of products that can not be used in the public economy, to participate in the division of social labor. This means inefficient use of labor resources and characterizes low profitability of production. On the other hand, the low level of profitability in both non-agricultural production and agricultural production is a natural responsible activity of the rural population, an attempt to combat urban unemployment. Similarly, Alexiadis et al. noted that the subsidies had encouraged farmers to adopt intensive and mechanised agricultural production methods in recent years, especially in North Europe, which resulted in higher labour productivity that led also to lower demand for labour. [7].

Under the above-mentioned term, the following definition is given: *subsistence agriculture* (“household economy “or” agriculture”) - an object of management that provides itself with food, in which farmers have a sufficient number of products to meet the needs of their and their families, based on the production of surplus products, mainly on the local market. According to Tony Waters, “the farmers of subsistence agriculture are people who grow food, create their homes, do not buy on the market” [8].

In Western literature, personal subsidiary farming (population farming) coincides with the concepts of



family or canopy farming. However, in Kazakhstan, farming and household economy (family economy) are not one of the forms of management, they have different infrastructure and statistics [9].

**Materials and methods.** Various methods were used during the study. The study examined the stages of various foreign models of development of the personal husbandries in the field of agriculture. When analyzing the development of alternative personal husbandries abroad, the current state and support measures, causal methods of analysis were used. Consolidation, logical and comparative methods have been used effectively in the study of differences and General similarities among the public in several countries. Economic and statistical methods are widely used in the analysis and assessment of the current state of economic equivalents of the population, as well as trends in its development, abstract and logical methods-in identifying problems and developing proposals for measures of state regulation and support of household equivalents abroad.

**Results.** Farmers have most of the world's agricultural land and a significant share of the world's food production. According to the Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations, about \$ 570 million is needed. 75% of farms are located in Asia: 59% are in China and India, 9% - in other countries of East Asia and the Pacific, 6% - in other countries of East Asia. Most of these farms are small in shape compared to any size, for example, 72% of farms have an area of 1 ha and 12% have an area of 1 to 2 ha. Taking into account the experience of farms in countries with developed economies, it should be noted that the main structural element of US agriculture is family farming. The number of farms in them amounted to \$2.2 million. of these, 90% are family farms [10].

The American farm (whether it is a large enterprise or a small farm) has the name "Family farm", according to the new typology is divided into large (in volumes corresponding to the production and sale of products worth more than 250 thousand dollars) and small (selling products worth less than 250 thousand dollars a year). About 80% of the produced and sold products are accounted for 160 large farms, which make up 8% of the total number of farms. Large farmers prefer to use the land for its intended purpose. This is a special, stable, operating "gold Fund" and the pride of the nation, which ensure the country's food security and its active foreign trade policy. And small farmers-the most important "gold Fund", which is a unique "reserve regiment" to replenish the agricultural army in the new domestic and world food security.

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Depending on the sources of formation of annual income of family farms in the state of South Dakota, V. Siderenko divides them into 3 groups. The first are subsidiary farms, their owners-pensioners, civil servants and intellectuals. They receive basic income from the state in the form of wages and pensions. They live on a farm, but very rarely engage in agricultural production. Land plots of this type of family farm are very often leased. The second group includes intermediate farms that have non-farm income. The owners of such farms remove the labor force and engage in agricultural production. But at that moment they are working outside the farm for various reasons. One of the main reasons is the lack of income from farming on the farm. Such farms make up 60% of the total number of farms in the state. The third group includes commercial farms. On these farms, all family members are engaged in land cultivation, animal husbandry. As a rule, these are large or medium-sized farms in terms of production. Labor is rented on such farms. Commercial farms account for 20% of all full-time family farms, which produced agricultural production of this nature about 80% of marketable products [11].

There is a lot of experience in supporting small businesses in the world, there are support measures even in those countries that do not provide the rural population with profit and food [12].

In the United States, new legislation to support farm owners was adopted under the name "market transition program in agriculture". It annually establishes permanent compensation (regardless of market conditions), which is gradually reduced over seven years to producers of farms. The rules of price regulation are observed. The main idea of this legislation is not to support production, but to support the income of farmers. The government pays the farm owner "transition compensation" based on the amount of payments received by farmers from the government under programs that have occurred over the past few years. Under this law, state reserve funds on farms and programs to provide livestock feed in emergency situations are canceled.

However, the program of assistance to livestock farmers is financed annually for partial compensation of up to 100 million US dollars for the degradation associated with the production of water, livestock products. The dollar is distributed.

B.A. Chernyakov: "the agricultural industry of the United States today is a high-level organized production of agricultural products, to achieve which the most advanced achievements of scientific progress are used. Large-scale investments in agricultural research and their implementation in the agricultural sector were transferred from an extensive form of agricultural development to an intensive and knowledge-intensive form at the beginning of the XX century. Therefore, he always believes that all "in the mouth of the country" demonstrate not only leadership, but also stable competitiveness".

Government support is a key factor in maximizing the performance of American farmers. Today, we can say without a doubt that long-term and specific support allows the state to regulate and consolidate the existing system of production, processing and sale of agricultural products. And this is done through a special mechanism for General support of farmers ' incomes, products and priority crops in animal husbandry, favorable pricing policy, quality control, support for science and the introduction of new achievements. Stable programs to support rural development and land conservation are of particular importance [13].

In the United States, the national Commission on mini-farmers was created by the Secretary of agriculture in 1997. She has developed special measures for the development. As a result, in 1996-2000, the number of farms in the United States increased by 24 thousands [14].

Known achievements of American farmers in the production of agricultural products. It is known that these successful components, including three. First, the basis of success is the farmer himself. American truth has for many decades formed a special class of people who shaped the food well-being of the nation with their talent, high professional training, creative thinking and the ability to use their knowledge, employment in business, the struggle for a better future in a highly competitive environment.

Second, we need to talk about the existing environment of the farmer. In a market economy, it is unfavorable for the farmer. Therefore, the state seeks to provide full support to farmers. To do this, the United States has created a multi-industry mechanism. This support is one hundred dollars per 1 ha of arable land, which is no more than in some European countries, such as Germany and the Scandinavian countries. From these words, the American farmer does not correspond to the fact that he lives only thanks to the support of the state.

The third component, cooperation, is what really helps American farmers and allows them to look to the future with confidence. Three-quarters of the farms are part of this cooperative. Here one farmer can be a member of several cooperatives at the same time. It is interesting that farmers belonging to the high-income categories, even to a limited extent associated with cooperation, do not seek to get their share contribution, because they know that they have achieved their achievements through this cooperation.

In the United States, they want to have traditional forms of cooperation. The us agricultural sector is a sector that has large cooperatives listed in the 500 large farm cooperatives list. Credit boards are large businesses with their own financial services, including insurance, that have a significant market share. In the United States, compared to Europe, there are many types of cooperatives. For example, energy-saving cooperative enterprises, telephone and cable television cooperatives (mostly in rural areas), and student housing cooperatives that provide affordable housing for University students [15]. Of course, as you know, the situation offered to cooperatives in the United States is different from our country, however, aspects of the creation and functioning of us farmers' cooperatives are of interest to domestic farmers.

The following important information should be provided on measures to support and develop business entities in Canada. Canada has developed agriculture, which is the second largest food export in the world. Its agricultural production is characterized by a high level of marketability, mechanization and specialization. Agricultural products are produced in farms, 98% of which are family-owned enterprises.

Among the priorities of the Canadian agricultural policy are measures to maintain the success of agricultural producers in the conditions of instability in the market and adverse weather conditions.

The structure of distribution of state support funds among agricultural producers is as follows: 87% of the total volume of farm production with sales of more than 100 thousand Canadian dollars, 75% of payments under agricultural programs are accounted for. Small and medium-sized farms account for one-third of the total (they account for only 12% of production), and agriculture has only 25% of the program's assistance.

In the field of agriculture and agri-food policy in Canada, both legislative initiators and Executive power are distributed between the Federal government and the provincial administration, and the latter receives 50% of government subsidies. According to experts of the Organization for economic cooperation and development (OECD), Canada is consistently moving from state support for the production of individual product groups to

criteria that restrict international trade at a lower level, supporting farmers' incomes. In Canada, the amount of subsidies to agricultural producers is 50% of the average level of subsidies in the OECD countries and corresponds to 0.7% of GDP. The Canadian government believes that subsidizing and increasing prices on the consumer market is not profitable by direct transfer of agriculture from the budget, since only 25% of income to farmers remain in the form of income, the rest remain with suppliers of fuel, fertilizers, equipment.

Cooperative enterprise is widespread in Canada, with 247 farms. Well-known associations of the grain Fund, organizing the sale of grain abroad on behalf of their shareholders. In addition, along with other large agricultural cooperatives, there are widely recognized credit councils, consumer, housing and production workers' cooperatives. In both Quebec and Quebec, the cooperative provides its members with private financial services in addition to a number of other services. The development of a new type of health and Wellness services, caused by the interest of consumers, who also have cooperatives that provide medical services, is an example not only for suppliers, but also for other countries, because in the modern world, medical services are very expensive [16].

In addition to technological progress, the economic growth driven by accession to the EU facilitated the expansion of the services and industrial sectors, creating new employment opportunities that affected the structure of the agricultural labour market in the new MS. [17].

Most of Germany's agriculture is based on small-family farming. Their number-470 thousand according to the law of statistics of agriculture in Germany, farms include farms with Land of at least 1 ha, the production of 8 heads of cattle or pigs, 200 chickens, 0.3 hectares of vegetable garden or 0.1 hectares of greenhouses. On average, one farm in Germany accounts for 27.4 hectares of agricultural land, the annual profit of the farm is 114 thousand euros [18].

Germany is the first country in the European Union in terms of milk production, and second in terms of livestock and wheat production after France. In Germany, farmers' cooperatives have three levels: local, regional, and Federal. At the local level, there are 4675 cooperatives. In the total number of primary cooperatives, 15% are engaged in lending, 13%-in buying and selling activities, 14% - in the production of livestock products and processing of livestock. 19% - there are types of technological services. Local cooperatives are United in 17 regional councils, which operate 47 functional centers, 3 banks and 25 special institutions. Thus, German agriculture is provided by the cooperative movement. The level of farmers' cooperation and in Sweden, the Supreme Council and Directorate are interested in cooperatives, buy, process and sell products produced by farmers, provide farmers with plant protection products, equipment, clothing, fuel and lubricants and other materials.

The agricultural sector of the European Union member States is dominated mainly by cooperatives, especially in the marketing of agricultural products. Agricultural cooperatives in France, Germany and the Netherlands will get their start from rural credit and savings groups, which have become a breakthrough in the development of large-scale banking operations and occupy the first places among the largest banks in the world. Consumer cooperatives in the UK are the largest farms. And a leading insurance company and Bank. There is also an improved cooperative sector in the country, which mainly provides farmers with the necessary equipment, materials, marketing and other services. Answers: Kulik Mariya Viktorovna in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 276-13 of the Tax code of the Republic of Kazakhstan on processing of customer-supplied raw materials, imported in the ROK territory from the territory of another member state of the Customs Union with further export of processed products on the territory of another state are subject to value added tax at zero rate under the conditions of processing of goods and the period of processing of customer-supplied raw materials, i.e. raw materials-raw materials. Currently, credit boards with their strong cooperative dairy farms play a significant role in the credit market and personal savings of the Republic of Ireland, with 25% of the adult population being members of them [19].

Considering the foreign experience, interest is aroused by the activities of cooperatives that unite farmers and consumers in English and American supermarkets, organized for the sale of farm products. According to M. Tryashtsin and V.I. Kuznetsov, all members of the Brooklyn cooperative Park Slope Food Coop are farmers and consumers. If farmers grow agricultural products, customers in the store work several hours a month and receive products at a discounted price. The non-standard scheme will help to reduce costs, which will support farmers and get the city's population quality products. In Japan, Italy, and the United States, vending machines for the sale of agricultural products are widely distributed. Agricultural products can be purchased at vending machines around the clock [20].

Currently, small businesses are the main source of income for the rural population. Production of products of small forms of economy is directed not only on sale, but also basically on satisfaction of own needs. Farms

with small resources cannot provide large-scale production of goods in addition to meeting their needs. According to the published data of the national statistical service of Armenia, the marketability level is 56%.

An acute problem of small businesses is the unavailability of sales markets – trading systems, processing enterprises and public procurement. Most farmers cannot work through intermediaries and trade directly with the consumer. Thus, they lose 70% of their income. On the initiative of these reasons, the strategic direction of the agricultural policy of Armenia is intended for agricultural cooperation. The Ministry of agriculture adopted the draft law “on agricultural cooperation”. One of the measures to support agricultural cooperatives is to subsidize the interest rate on loans. In 2015, the program “ENPARD” (development of agriculture in the European neighborhood and rural communities) was launched. This program is aimed at creating cooperatives and increasing their capacity, improving the consulting system, addressing food security issues and developing the agricultural industry as a whole.

When describing the state of small forms of economic entities engaged in agriculture, it is important to note widely the measures of their support in foreign practice. Since the level of their profitability, the level of competitiveness directly affect the future activities and improvement of the quality of food both in quantity and quality.

The state policy of agricultural protectionism in the European community is one of the important aspects of the new economic strategy. During the formation of the European Union, the policy of state support for the production, price and trade of agricultural products is applied in the agriculture of all member countries. In connection with the integration, the transition was made from the National agricultural policy of individual member countries to the national regulation of the industry under the control of the European Union organizations within the framework of the unified agricultural policy. European Union organizations conduct centralized operations to prevent prices from falling below the guaranteed level by limiting the mass of goods in a single market.

This means that as a result of the production of any agricultural products, their prices will fall to the established minimum. In this case, the authorized organizations of the Commission of the European Union begin to purchase and collect in the member countries of their products. Such purchases, carried out at guaranteed purchase prices, provide a minimum income for farmers. With higher price increases, the Commission of the European Union reduces prices by mass sales of a certain product using the created reserves. In the conditions of competition analyzed by third world countries, the agricultural market of the European Union is protected by a system of protectionist measures applied at the external borders of the community.

In connection with the transition to a common policy, most customs duties on agricultural products from third countries have been converted into sliding compensation fees, which have become the main instrument of protective measures. As a result of the analysis, it became known that customs duties are more effective in comparison with compensation fees. Large sums are spent on budget support and subsidies for the total guaranteed value of food exports. For a quarter of a century, the application of a single agricultural policy by the countries of the European Union has enabled them to provide for many food products. In other words, production provides not only the effective demand of the population of the community, but also the creation of reserves will provide exports, as well as food aid to third world countries. In the agricultural sector of the economy in Western Europe and the United States, thanks to the constant economic support of the government, farmers have managed to achieve good results. Modern forms of farming organizations in these countries, despite their socio-economic specifics, can have a positive and useful impact on the formation and development of small forms of farming in our country.

From the experience of the countries under consideration, it is obvious that measures to support the development of households, in particular their equivalents, contribute abroad. In foreign practice, support measures are implemented not only in financial, but also in scientific and methodological, consulting, production and technological spheres.

In developed countries, it is natural to assign state support and its costs to the regional and local level. Indirect methods of support prevail, for example, wide application of tax benefits, removal of administrative barriers, methods of advisory and information support. Support for small businesses abroad is provided through measures directly aimed at creating favorable conditions for their operation. These include the purpose of financing individual programs and activities, providing commercial banks with soft loans that are acceptable for the functioning of small businesses. In many countries, state support will be provided by subsidizing land cultivation directly instead of quotas, purchasing seeds, building new facilities, installing energy-efficient equipment, and paying attention to the development of infrastructure and logistics in the rural region.

The personal husbandries of abroad characterizes measures to support the development of farms (i.e., cooperatives) in the form of a scheme in accordance with figure 1.

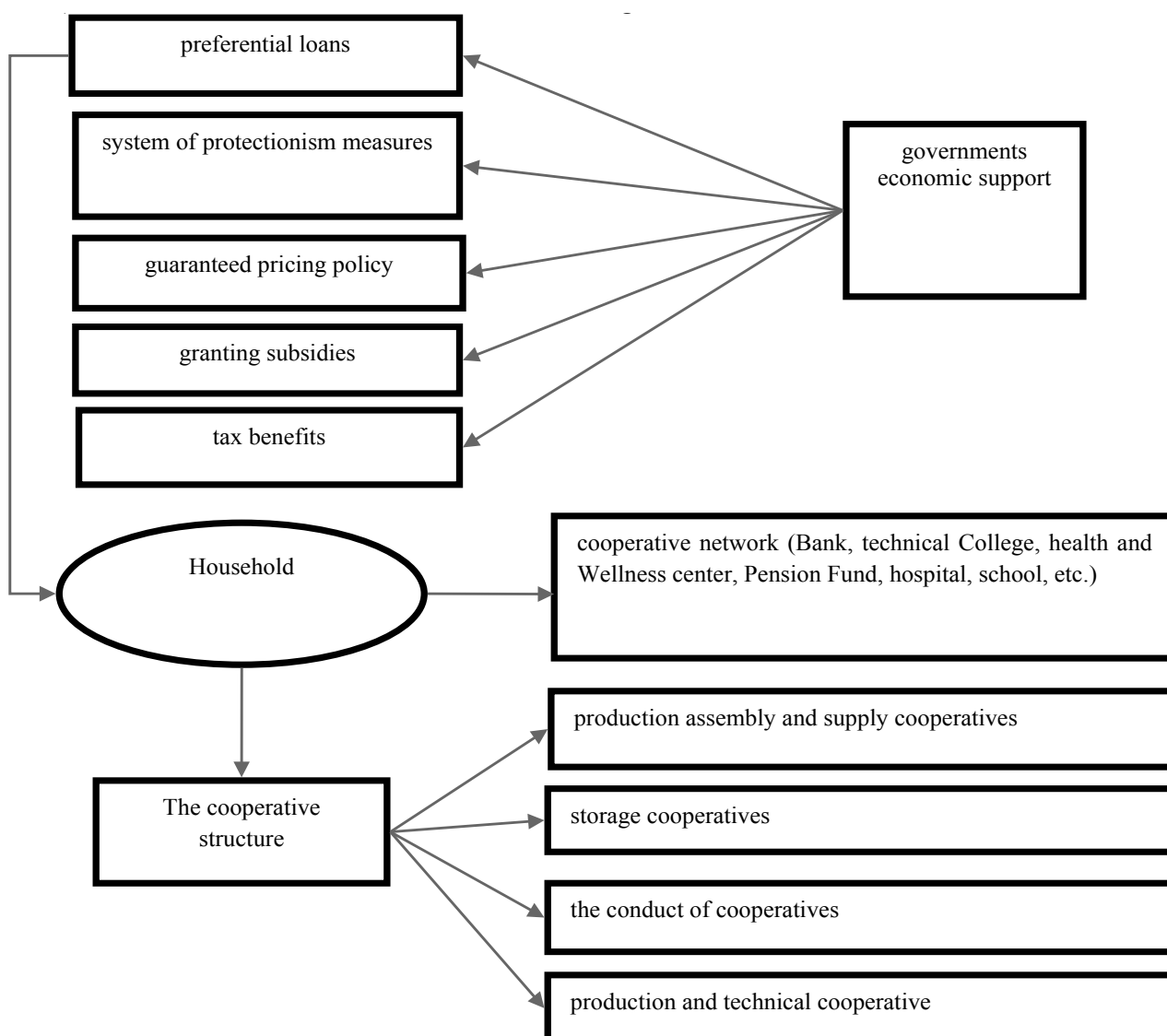


Figure 1- Measures to support the development of the personal husbandries (equivalents) abroad  
Notice - Compiled based on data from the study

**Discussion and conclusion.** Considering the state of the personal husbandries of the public abroad, a brief analysis of the features of development was carried out. On the basis of these analytical works, the identification of features and advantages, disadvantages and current problems should be aimed at improving the economic efficiency of the development of farms of the country's population.

The analysis of features of support of development of personal husbandries of abroad, and also experience of a state of development will allow to draw the following conclusions:

- the legal basis of cooperation in developed countries is generally recognized international documents and national legislation;
- the organizational structure has a strict vertical formation, which is as follows: national branch cooperative-regional cooperative-local cooperative (branch) - farmer. The organizational and legal basis for the functioning of consumer cooperatives in various areas are charters;
- feature of cooperative entrepreneurship-cooperatives operate at the local level, the functioning of which is specialized in the field of small business;
- the basis of the system of management of agricultural consumer cooperatives abroad is preferential taxation, state subsidies and preferential state loans. Thus, the study of the experience of farms in the world will help to develop the most correct directions of reforms, avoid undesirable mistakes, and increase the level of efficiency of agricultural production in the national economy of Kazakhstan.

**Information about authors:**

**Abdibekov Saken Ualikhanovich** – C.E.Sc., First Vice-rector for educational and methodical work of the Academy “Kainar”, Almaty, Kazakhstan. Personal phone number: 8-701-6027077, saken\_abdibekov@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9926-9450>;

**Shinet Gulzada Galymkyzy** – PhD, senior teacher at Miras University, Shymkent, Kazakhstan. Personal phone number: 8-702-4176084, [gshnet@bk.ru](mailto:gshnet@bk.ru), <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4042-2297>;

**Kuralbayev Almas Ahmetkarimovich** – associate Professor, PhD, Branch of the Academy of public administration under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Turkestan region, Turkestan, Kazakhstan. Personal phone number: 8-702-2735078 [almas.kuralbaev@mail.ru](mailto:almas.kuralbaev@mail.ru), <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6564-9711>.

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