

ISSN 2224-5294

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ  
ҰЛТТЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМ АКАДЕМИЯСЫНЫҢ

Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университетінің

# Х А Б А Р Л А Р Ы

---

---

## ИЗВЕСТИЯ

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН  
Қазақстан Республикасының  
Ұлттық ғылым академиясының  
Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университетінің

## NEWS

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN  
Abay kazakh national  
pedagogical university

**SERIES**  
**OF SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES**

**2 (324)**

**MARCH - APRIL 2019**

PUBLISHED SINCE JANUARY 1962

PUBLISHED 6 TIMES A YEAR

ALMATY, NAS RK

Б а с р е д а к т о р

ҚР ҰҒА құрметті мүшесі  
**Балықбаев Т.О.**

Р е д а к ц и я а л қ а с ы :

экон. ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі **Баймұратов У.Б.**; тарих ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі **Байпақов К.М.**; филос. ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі **Есім Г.Е.**; фил. ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі **Қирабаев С.С.**; эк. ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі **Қошанов А.К.**; эк. ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі **Нәрібаев К.Н.** (бас редактордың орынбасары); филос. ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі **Нысанбаев А.Н.**; заң ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі **Сәбікенов С.Н.**; заң ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі **Сүлейменов М.К.**; эк. ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі **Сатыбалдин С.С.**; тарих ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академик **Әбжанов Х.М.**; тарих ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА корр. мүшесі **Әбусейтова М.Х.**; тарих ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академик **Байтанаев Б.А.**; филол. ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА корр. мүшесі **Жақып Б.А.**; фил. ғ. докторы, проф., академик НАН РК **Қалижанов У.К.**; филол. ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академик **Қамзабекұлы Д.**; тарих ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академик **Қожамжарова Д.П.**; тарих ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академик **Қойгелдиев М.К.**; фил. ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА корр. мүшесі **Құрманбайұлы Ш.**; тарих ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА корр. мүшесі **Таймағанбетов Ж.К.**; социол. ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА корр. мүшесі **Шәукенова З.К.**; фил. ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА корр. мүшесі **Дербісәлі А.**; саяси. ғ. докторы, проф., **Бижанов А.К.**, тарих ғ. докторы, проф., **Кабульдинов З.Е.**; фил. ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА корр. мүшесі **Қажыбек Е.З.**

Р е д а к ц и я к е ң е с і :

Молдова Республикасының ҰҒА академигі **Белостечник Г.** (Молдова); Әзірбайжан ҰҒА академигі **Велиханлы Н.** (Азербайджан); Тәжікстан ҰҒА академигі **Назаров Т.Н.** (Тәжікстан); Молдова Республикасының ҰҒА академигі **Рошка А.** (Молдова); Молдова Республикасының ҰҒА академигі **Руснак Г.** (Молдова); Әзірбайжан ҰҒА корр. мүшесі **Муратов Ш.** (Әзірбайжан); Әзірбайжан ҰҒА корр. мүшесі **Сафарова З.** (Әзірбайжан); э. ғ. д., проф. **Василенко В.Н.** (Украина); заң ғ. докт., проф. **Устименко В.А.** (Украина)

**«Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясының Хабарлары. Қоғамдық және гуманитарлық ғылымдар сериясы». ISSN 2224-5294**

Меншіктенуші: «Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық ғылым академиясы» РҚБ (Алматы қ.)

Қазақстан республикасының Мәдениет пен ақпарат министрлігінің Ақпарат және мұрағат комитетінде 30.04.2010 ж. берілген № **10894-Ж** мерзімдік басылым тіркеуіне қойылу туралы куәлік

Мерзімділігі: жылына 6 рет.

Тиражы: 500 дана.

Редакцияның мекенжайы: 050010, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28, 219 бөл., 220, тел.: 272-13-19, 272-13-18,  
<http://soc-human.kz/index.php/en/arhiv>

---

© Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық ғылым академиясы, 2019

Типографияның мекенжайы: «Аруна» ЖК, Алматы қ., Муратбаева көш., 75.

Главный редактор

Почетный член НАН РК

**Т.О. Балыкбаев**

Редакционная коллегия:

докт. экон. н., проф., академик НАН РК **У.Б. Баймуратов**; докт. ист. н., проф., академик НАН РК **К.М. Байпаков**; докт. филос. н., проф., академик НАН РК **Г.Е. Есим**; докт. фил. н., проф., академик НАН РК **С.С. Кирабаев**; докт. экон. н., проф., академик НАН РК **А.К. Кошанов**; докт. экон. н., проф., академик НАН РК **К.Н. Нармбаев** (заместитель главного редактора); докт. филос. н., проф., академик НАН РК **А.Н. Нысанбаев**; докт. юр. н., проф., академик НАН РК **С.Н. Сабиткенов**; докт. юр. н., проф., академик НАН РК **М.К. Сулейменов**; докт. экон. н., проф., академик НАН РК **С.С. Сатубалдин**; докт. ист. н., проф., академик НАН РК **Х.М. Абжанов**; докт. ист. н., проф., чл.-корр. НАН РК **М.Х. Абусейтова**; докт. ист. н., проф., академик НАН РК **Б.А. Байтанаев**; докт. фил. н., проф., чл.-корр. НАН РК **Б.А. Жакып**; докт. фиол. н., проф., академик НАН РК **У.К. Калижанов**; докт. фил. н., проф., академик НАН РК **Д. Камзабекулы**; докт. ист. н., проф., академик НАН РК **Д.П. Кожамжарова**; докт. ист. н., проф., академик НАН РК **М.К. Койгельдиев**; докт. фил. н., проф., чл.-корр. НАН РК **Ш. Курманбайулы**; докт. ист. н., проф., чл.-корр. НАН РК **Ж.К. Таймаганбетов**; докт. социол. н., проф., чл.-корр. НАН РК **З.К. Шаукенова**; д. фил. н., проф., чл.-корр. НАН РК **А. Дербисали**; доктор политических наук, проф., **Бижанов А.К.**; доктор ист. наук, проф., **Кабульдинов З.Е.**; доктор фил. н., проф., член-корр. НАН РК **Қажыбек Е.З.**

Редакционный совет

академик НАН Республики Молдова **Г. Белостечник** (Молдова); академик НАН Азербайджанской Республики **Н. Велиханлы** (Азербайджан); академик НАН Республики Таджикистан **Т.Н. Назаров** (Таджикистан); академик НАН Республики Молдова **А. Рошка** (Молдова); академик НАН Республики Молдова **Г. Руснак** (Молдова); чл.-корр. НАН Азербайджанской Республики **Ш. Мурадов** (Азербайджан), член-корр. НАН Азербайджанской Республики **З.Сафарова** (Азербайджан); д. э. н., проф. **В.Н. Василенко** (Украина); д.ю.н., проф. **В.А. Устименко** (Украина)

**Известия Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан. Серия общественных и гуманитарных наук. ISSN 2224-5294**

Собственник: РОО «Национальная академия наук Республики Казахстан» (г. Алматы)

Свидетельство о постановке на учет периодического печатного издания в Комитете информации и архивов Министерства культуры и информации Республики Казахстан № **10894-Ж**, выданное 30.04.2010 г.

Периодичность 6 раз в год

Тираж: 500 экземпляров

Адрес редакции: 050010, г. Алматы, ул. Шевченко, 28, ком. 219, 220, тел. 272-13-19, 272-13-18,

<http://soc-human.kz/index.php/en/arhiv>

---

© Национальная академия наук Республики Казахстан, 2019 г.

Адрес типографии: ИП «Аруна», г. Алматы, ул. Муратбаева, 75

Chief Editor

Honorary member of NAS RK  
**Balykbayev T.O**

Editorial board:

Doctor of economics, prof, academician of NAS RK **Baimuratov U.B.**; doctor of history, prof, academician of NAS RK **Baipakov K.M.**; doctor of philosophy, prof, academician of NAS RK **Esim G.E.**; doctor of philology, prof, academician of NAS RK **Kirabayev S.S.**; doctor of economics, prof, academician of NAS RK **Koshanov A.K.**; doctor of economics, prof, academician of NAS RK **Naribayev K.N.** (deputy editor-in-chief); doctor of philosophy, prof, academician of NAS RK **Nyssanbayev A.N.**; doctor of law, prof, academician of NAS RK **Sabikenov S.N.**; doctor of law, prof, academician of NAS RK **Suleymenov M.K.**; doctor of economy, prof, academician of NAS RK **Satybaldin S.S.**; doctor of history, prof, academician of NAS RK **Abzhanov H.M.**; doctor of history, prof, corresponding member of NAS RK **Abuseitova M.H.**; doctor of history, prof, academician of NAS RK **Baitanaev B.A.**; doctor of philology, prof, corresponding member of NAS RK **Zhakyp B.A.**; doctor of philology, prof, academician of NAS RK **Kalizhanov U.K.**; doctor of philology, prof, academician of NAS RK **Hamzabekuly D.**; doctor of history, prof, academician of NAS RK **Kozhamzharova D.P.**; doctor of history, prof, academician of NAS RK **Koigeldiev M.K.**; doctor of philology, prof, corresponding member of NAS RK **Kurmanbaiuly Sh.**; doctor of history, prof, academician of NAS RK **Taimaganbetov J.K.**; doctor of sociology, prof, corresponding member of NAS RK **Shaukenova Z.K.**; doctor of philology, prof, corresponding member of NAS RK **Derbisali A.**; doctor of political science, prof **Bizhanov A.K.**; doctor of History, prof **Kabuldinov Z.E.**; doctor of philology, prof, corresponding member of NAS RK **Kazhybek E.Z.**

Editorial staff:

Academician NAS Republic of Moldova **Belostechnik.G** (Moldova); Academician NAS Republic of Azerbaijan **Velikhanli N.** (Azerbaijan); Academician NAS Republic of Tajikistan **Nazarov T.N.** (Tajikistan); Academician NAS Republic of Moldova **Roshka A.** (Moldova) Academician NAS Republic of Moldova **Rusnak G.** (Moldova); Corresponding member of the NAS Republic of Azerbaijan **Muradov Sh.** (Azerbaijan); Corresponding member of the NAS Republic of Azerbaijan **Safarova Z.** (Azerbaijan); Associate professor of Economics **Vasilenko V.N.** (Ukraine), Associate professor of Law **Ustimenko V.A.** (Ukraine)

**News of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Series of Social and Humanities.**  
**ISSN 2224-5294**

Owner: RPA "National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan" (Almaty)

The certificate of registration of a periodic printed publication in the Committee of information and archives of the Ministry of culture and information of the Republic of Kazakhstan N **10894-Ж**, issued 30.04.2010

Periodicity: 6 times a year

Circulation: 500 copies

Editorial address: 28, Shevchenko str., of. 219, 220, Almaty, 050010, tel. 272-13-19, 272-13-18,  
<http://soc-human.kz/index.php/en/arhiv>

---

© National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2019

Address of printing house: ST "Aruna", 75, Muratbayev str, Almaty

**NEWS**

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

**SERIES OF SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES**

ISSN 2224-5294

<https://doi.org/10.32014/2019.2224-5294.59>

Volume 2, Number 324 (2019), 138 – 146

UDC 338.43(1-856)

**G.G.Shinet<sup>1</sup>, R.S.Bespayeva<sup>2</sup>, K.S.Ayazhanov<sup>3</sup>, G.Y.Nurbayeva<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Miras university, Shymkent, Kazakhstan;

<sup>2,3</sup>Karaganda Economic University of Kazpotrebooyuz, Karaganda, Kazakhstan

<sup>4</sup>Innovative University of Eurasia, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan

[gshnet@bk.ru](mailto:gshnet@bk.ru), [brs\\_@mail.ru](mailto:brs_@mail.ru), [kuanysh1@mail.ru](mailto:kuanysh1@mail.ru), [nuvi79@mail.ru](mailto:nuvi79@mail.ru)

## **WAYS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERACTION OF THE POPULATION ECONOMIES WITH THE COLLECTIVE ECONOMIES**

**Abstract.** The article deals with the activities of households in the agricultural sector of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its share in the production of modern agricultural products. A cooperative store is described in the article - as the special economic unit of agriculture uniting and cooperating of human and material factors. And also it is widely considered co-operation as collaboration of personal husbandries with the large agrarian forming for dynamic development of economies of population. The importance and necessity of bilateral mutually beneficial functions of cooperation between personal husbandries and agricultural enterprises is justified. Interests of cooperation between agricultural enterprises and personal husbandries evidently been presented as a chart. The daily economic and organizational problems of the households of the population were also studied, which are directly related to their effective development, along with social problems. A number of problems have been considered, such as the lack of integration between agricultural enterprises and households; low level of legal and social status of households; lack of material and technical equipment, fertilizers, a multi-yielding variety of livestock and an agricultural plant; feed for livestock in the personal husbandries to increase the number of livestock and slaughter cattle in the meat industry.

**Keywords:** personal husbandries, cooperative, agrarian sector, agricultural enterprises.

**Introduction.** In the conditions of restoration and strengthening of managerial capacity of the modern agrarian sector, creation of conditions necessary for normal and effective development of all branches of agriculture is possible only on the basis of purposeful use of internal reserves of production. Therefore, the ways out of the difficult situation in the village should be considered through the integration of the capacities of different enterprises (collective farms, farms, publics), ie through the system of cooperatives.

There is no effective organizational form, which can provide the mutual assistance of agricultural commodity producers since the beginning of the agricultural cooperation in the world, which can combine the advantages of private farms with technical and economic advantages and large enterprises with solvency in the market. Cooperative form of economic management is an integral part of the economic life of many countries. According to some information, there are 120 varieties in the world, 700 million dollars. there are more than 1 million co-operative organizations that unite people. And agricultural cooperation is widespread among them [1].

In overseas, farmers do not have an individual farm, and the form of cooperative farming forms a part of the economic life. Most farmers are members of one, two, three or more cooperatives (supply, sales, credit, etc.). Western farmers will have bilateral protection, ie state and co-operative. Peasants, who suffered significant losses during the reforms and were deprived of state support, now have to struggle with individual, that is, without any support, competing with the products of foreign farmers in the domestic market. There is a need for cooperation that takes into account new economic circumstances in order to preserve the transformation of large-scale cooperatives. According to academics T. Maltsev, I. Moiseyev and other scientists, if we completely abandon cooperative farming, it will be a dangerous situation for our country, which cannot provide self-sufficient crops with intensive production.

Cooperative for our country is always a traditional form of free-forming labor union of citizens with a privileged partnership, based on cooperation, mutual assistance and equality. The theoretical and methodological problems of the socialist and post-Soviet farming economics are described by A.V. Chayanov [2], G.I. Shmelev [3], Z.I. Kalugina [4,5] and others. The works of these scientists have identified the theoretical and practical aspects of the development of private farms, their causes, the ways and capabilities of effective use of their potential, types, types and functions are specified. Effective application of capacities of a personal subsidiary farm, intensified development will be studied on topical issues that are closely related to the public method of production at the expense of integration processes.

Cooperative is a special economic unit that is united and co-ordinated by human and material factors of agricultural activity. Collaboration between peasants is proven not only by research of scientists, but also by the willingness of the rural population living in rural areas to meet the historical, natural, social and economic conditions. According to EG Lysenko, 70-80 percent of farmers want to work together for various reasons [6]. It is a difficult situation for the private farm to operate independently without the support of the public. Due to the decline in production of public sector, its replenishment of the low-quality product imported from abroad is indisputable. Therefore, the development of cooperation between the collective farm and its public economy today is very important and urgent.

Cooperatives in the European Union, the USA, New Zealand and Australia constitute a major part of the commodity system on the milk and dairy market, part of which comprises a system of commodity flows from milk to dairy and dairy products [7].

According to M.M. Treytsin and V.I. Kuznetsov, members of the Brewers Park Slope Food Coop are all farmers and consumers. If farmers grow agricultural products, buyers will be able to work in the store several hours a month and buy food at discounted prices. Reduces costs by means of non-standard graphics, makes it available to support farmers and provide city residents with quality products. Vending machines for the sale of agricultural products are widely used in Japan, Italy and the United States. It can be purchased by vending machines 24 hours a day [8].

In Japan, the average size of the farm is 1.8 hectares. This country is characterized by smaller farming practices and cooperation for agricultural products. Japan has a positive and cognitive experience of the establishment and operation of agricultural cooperatives at local, regional and federal level. According to A. Bogoviz, I. Kublin, V. Tyinjakova, 95% of small enterprises in the country are actively using JETRO, which provides 70% of small business products on the local consumer market [9].

In Finland, 100% of agriculture is farmers. There are 60,000 family farms with an average size of 38 hectares. An average of 200 heads of pig farms, 50 livestock farms, 29 dairy farms. 90% of farms are members of various service cooperatives. The role of cooperatives in the sale of farm products is significant. Provides advisory services to farmers [10].

The cooperation of the public economy with agricultural enterprises, peasant (farmer) farms is advantageous. And the merger with agricultural enterprises makes it possible to engage in agriculture. They provide the private sector with material, technical, financial and land resources. The spatial reserves of the farms and agricultural enterprises are the same. That is why they are the main partners of the private sector in cooperating.

According to Russian scientists V.A. Bogdanovsky, K.V. Kopach, cooperative and integration links should be aimed at reducing labor intensity of productivity in the private farms, increasing the overall agricultural production and living standards of the population, but the elimination of social access, such as normalized workforce, weekend holidays, should not be counted [11,12].

**Methods.** The mechanism of cooperation of agricultural enterprises and peasants is based on mutual interest and mutually beneficial cooperation, ie the contractual mechanism of services is created by coordinating the interests of the public economy and agricultural enterprise. The relationship between public owners of public ownership and the public economy is primarily formed as a supplement to the agricultural economy, which is supplementary to the public economy, which is supplementary to the social production.

The cooperative association of producers based on them is the most appropriate form of community service organizations. In this regard, a methodology for organizing producer-service cooperatives, located on the territory of one rural administration, was created. Agricultural enterprises and small commodity

producers, i.e. households, take part in the organization of the Association. There will be equity investments, loans, material resources of collective farms, transfers from local budgets.

It is necessary to develop a set of documents necessary for the organization and functioning of the cooperative association. This is a list of pricelists for a partnership charter, a constituent contract, a cooperative.

For mergers, the following obligations must be met:

- provision of fodder for private farms, development and delivery of storage facilities;
- assistance in organizing procurement of products of private farms;
- carrying out mechanized work to provide transportation to home-based processing, potatoes, harvesting, transportation, as well as for the supply of fuel and other goods;
- carrying out a number of services related to repair and construction works related to the provision of public services to the needs of the population.

Implementation of such a project opens opportunities for further development of the private sector, allows to fully utilize the opportunities of this facility, increases the total volume of services provided to the population, increases labor productivity in the agrarian sphere, and reduces the employment of labor and mechanized equipment from public production.

In order to ensure the growth of livestock production in collective farms, the private sector needs to create an effective year-round fodder to ensure its growth. The main fodder base of animal husbandry is plant growing.

The material resources of the agricultural enterprise can be used both by the agricultural enterprise and the public. If fodder provision is provided by public farms as well as informal provision of livestock for the livestock of the agricultural enterprise, livestock productivity is reduced, livestock loss occurs, as a result, the wages of public households, which are employees of the enterprise, also decrease.

However, if the livestock of the farming farms are not provided with fodder supplies, public farmers will have to develop fodder, which in turn will lead to a decrease in labor costs in the public economy and a reduction in the labor force in the agricultural enterprise.

Both the public and agricultural enterprises produce agricultural products, so agricultural enterprises can assist in the sale of over-the-counter products, procurement of non-agricultural products from the population and non-farming products. Agricultural enterprises also have the opportunity to act in cooperation with processing plants, canteens, schools and kindergartens, which in turn increases the reputation of the enterprise and the opportunity to earn additional income.

Thus, the establishment of cooperative ties will significantly increase the production of both agricultural and public goods. The cooperation offers economic integration not only for individuals, but also for legal entities, enterprises engaged in various types of interaction in different sectors of the economy.

The income of the public household owner is divided into two parts: one in agriculture, the other in the form of food in his farm and the sale of additional products. Here, it may be possible to shift away future profits because of the curiosity of the public.

Both the public and agricultural enterprises produce agricultural products, so agricultural enterprises can assist in the sale of over-the-counter products, ie procurement of non-agricultural products from the population and non-farming products. Agricultural enterprises also have the opportunity to act in cooperation with processing plants, canteens, schools and kindergartens, which in turn increases the reputation of the enterprise and the opportunity to earn additional income. Establishing cooperative ties will significantly increase the productivity of both the agricultural enterprise and the public economy.

It is important to take into account all factors that define the economic basis of their functioning in relation to the forms of communication of the public and their association. For example, the prices of services rendered to the public by the products of the household and service enterprises, production costs and transportation costs.

The effectiveness of agricultural cooperation depends on the factors influencing agricultural production intensification. Co-operation should develop on a number of principles. The most important of them are voluntary and voluntary accession to the membership of a cooperative, fair distribution of income and costs among members of the cooperative.

In our opinion, agricultural enterprises should be engaged not only with the agricultural enterprise but also with the people's enthusiasm and willingness to effectively manage their own businesses. Therefore, the most important condition for working together to develop these relationships is the land share of owners of households. In a market environment, public production cannot work for the benefit of the community, because it does not benefit from distribution of livestock and feed to private farms, while public farms develop. That's why we have provided the above suggestions on feeding and feeding the cattle for feeding the cattle along with fodder. Where the share of households is used by agricultural enterprises, public farms feed fattened animals, taking livestock from agricultural enterprises. Thus, we can only talk about mutually beneficial interests and effective cooperation.

Collaboration of farms with agricultural enterprises is reflected in different directions. Such mutually beneficial cooperation can be presented in the following drawing in accordance with Figure 1.

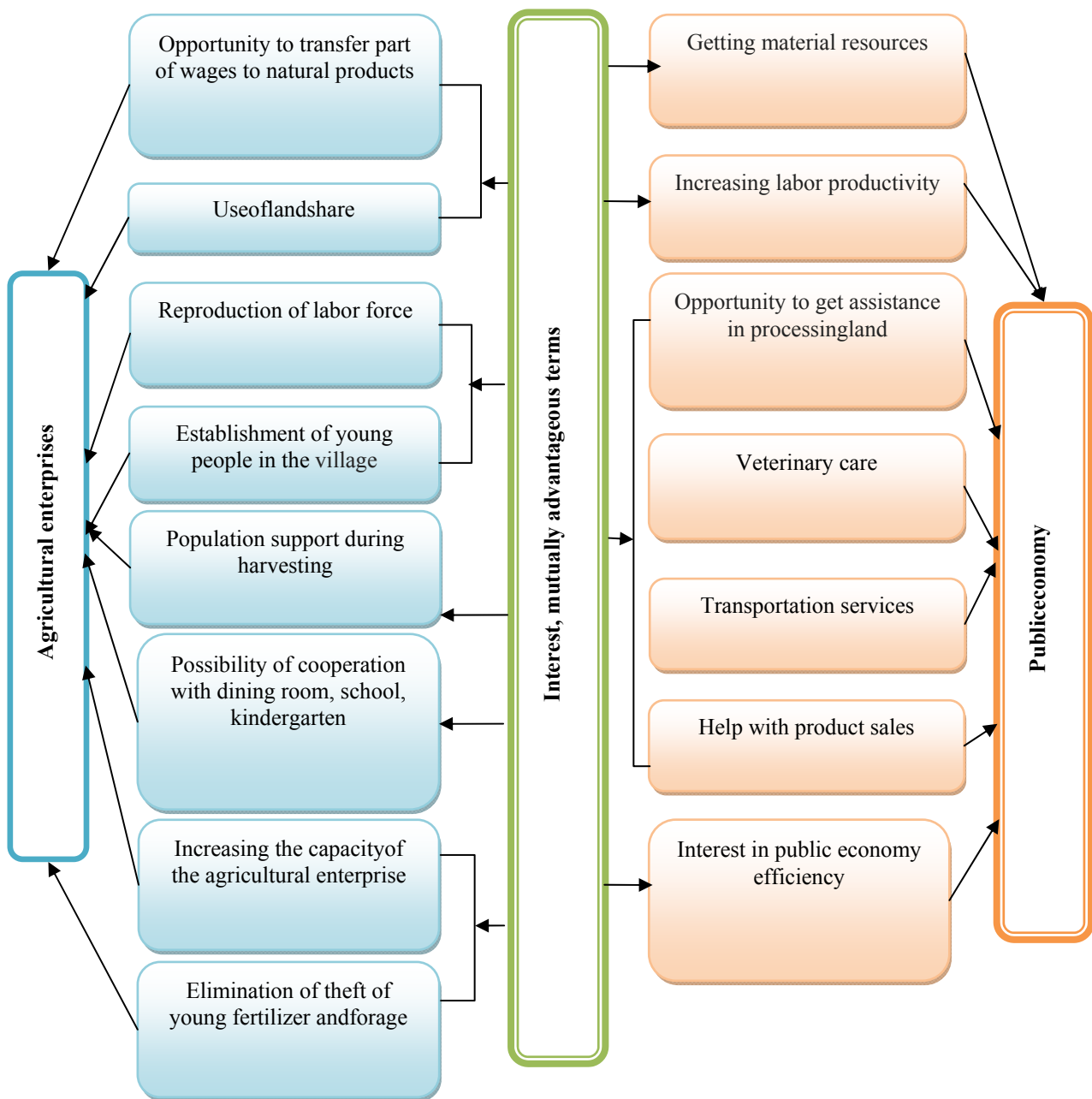


Figure 1 - Mutual interest of the public and agricultural enterprises

Note - Prepared by the authors at the time of the study



The main objectives of public households are to produce and sustain a portion of their produce and meet their other needs, while the goal of an agricultural enterprise is to maintain sustainable working conditions and earn profit from land shares. They have a positive impact on their development and in general contribute to the development of agricultural production.

By collecting the essentials that are needed by the public as a complement to the community, the following types of assistance can be considered as components of their assistance:

- organization of storage, stockpiling and sales of products;
- prepare and provide feed for animals;
- distribution, use of pastures for grazing;
- organization of pasture use services;
- veterinary and agronomic assistance;
- transportation services [13].

The organizational and economic mechanism of cooperation of the public economy and agricultural enterprise consists of:

- organization of interaction of the agricultural enterprise of the public economy on the condition of production and sale of the public economy (measures before the establishment of the actual fodder, deliveries of young animals);
- economic (pricing) mechanism of realization of bilateral interests on contractual basis;
- conclude a contract as an organizational form of communication between the public and agricultural enterprises, as well as to conclude a contract between an agricultural enterprise and meat processing plant;
- the mechanism of interaction of the farms and agricultural enterprises with non-agricultural (processing) and other enterprises.

Organizational relationships and economic relations of public and agricultural enterprises should be implemented in accordance with certain conditions. The solution of the problem of organizational conditions and schedules of supply of the public with agricultural enterprises, processing enterprises, as well as with schools, kindergartens and canteens is of paramount importance. If there is a need to transfer the product to the agricultural enterprises rather than the processing companies, then there is a problem of taxation of the income of the agricultural enterprises [14].

The solution of the problem of organizational conditions and schedules of supply of the public with agricultural enterprises, processing enterprises, as well as with schools, kindergartens and canteens is of paramount importance. If it is a village, not a public farming enterprise [15].

The economic (pricing) mechanism for the implementation of interests is settled in the mutual benefit of both private farms, agricultural enterprises and processing enterprises, ie agricultural enterprises allocate livestock, fodder resources to the households and conclude a lease agreement with the population. The regulation of economic relations between the participants of the economic union and the establishment of relations on a legal basis are essential in accordance with Figure 2.

The organizational basis of the relationships of farms with agricultural enterprises, peasant (farmer) farms and processing enterprises is a trilateral agreement (public farm - agricultural enterprise-processing enterprise). This contract consists of two parts: on the one hand, it describes the relationships of farms with agricultural enterprises and, on the other hand, describes the relationships of agricultural enterprises with processing plants. The allocation of the contract will address the issue of the sale of products produced by the public in the absence of a large number of contracts between the processing enterprises and the public. The processing enterprise collects the products produced in the households on the basis of the approved and compiled tables. The harvesting of products is accumulated at the time fixed by the representatives of meat processing plants in settlements.

**Results.** In production contracts, the economic and organizational arrangements must include a description of the terms of delivery and delivery of goods, the timing of delivery of feed and feed, and the methods and forms of settlement. The contract must describe the liability for breach of the contract.

Relationships with such public and private enterprises are discussed in the following order. The cooperation of the public farms will allow them to establish a high level of interaction with collective farms and processing enterprises. Here are the three main directions of the relationship system:

- an enterprise or an integrated structure enters into the cooperative of the public and has one member;

- co-operatives are included into the founders of the integrated structure of the district (agrofirms, district cooperatives, etc.);
- cooperatives' relationships with enterprises or agrofirms are based solely on a contractual basis.

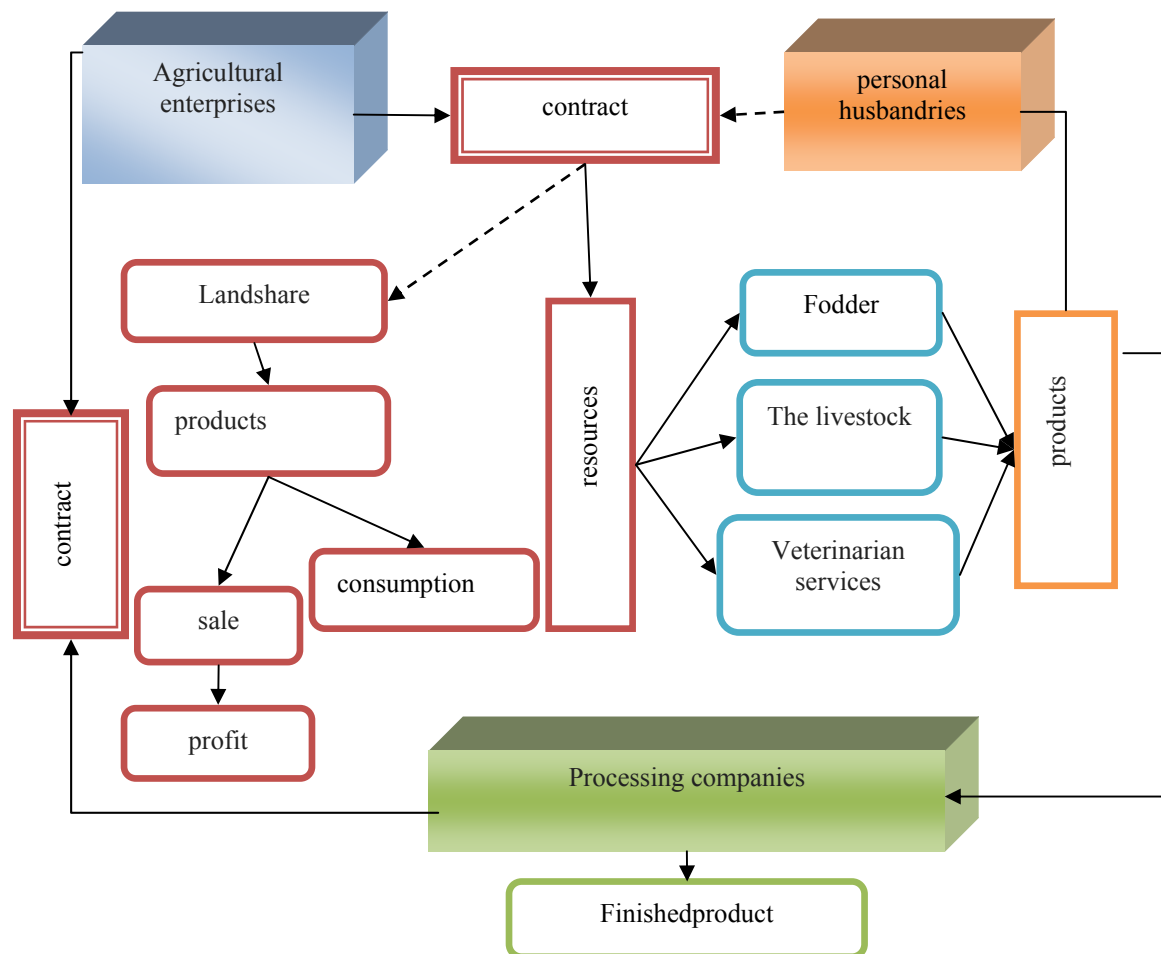


Figure 2 - Mechanisms of collaborating community farms with collective farms

Note - The author is responsible for the research

Entrepreneurship cooperatives' accession to the district agro-industrial structures ensures the closed cycle: purchasing and processing of products from the population.

Here, a separate cooperative farm system created in each of the rural administrative areas can create a private regional agrofirm for procurement of excessive output of the population. It will also provide the population with the necessary means of production and the provision of organized feed supplementation with inadequate fodder. The system will continue with the production of products, fertilizers, toxic chemicals, and district co-operatives engaged in the supply of industrial products.

Thus, for the development of public farms, it is necessary to create legal and socio-economic conditions related to the objective basis of state regulation of their activities. It is necessary to create a normal mechanism for the development of public farms through the combination of methods of regulation.

The main directions of the establishment of legal and socio-economic conditions are as follows:

- establishment of the legal framework for the development of the public's farms,
- state support of cooperation in the field of production and processing of products, farm equipment;
- relationships of local authorities and agricultural enterprises to the activities of public associations.

Milk keeping, sale and processing of milk in most households is one of the major problems in farming. First of all, milk is a type of perishable food, and secondly, public farms are often located far

from markets, and thirdly, transport costs are not justified for personal use. For these reasons, selling milk in private farms is useless and inaccurate. The way out of this situation is to establish integrated relations with processing enterprises. Establishment of contractual relationships with public households will allow the dairy plant to work with the raw material from this farming category, and will be encouraged to assess product quality improvements.

Agricultural enterprises are responsible for the organization of work in the areas of their ownership with the owners of the public, located in their immediate vicinity. The public is not bound by contractual relationships between the farms and the processing industry, but it is in communication and is being implemented. Processing companies are obliged to compile the product and make a report of the sold products.

This combination of contacts, based on economic links, allows all integration actors to address a number of important issues:

- establishment and stabilization of the market of the products of the public economy on a contractual basis;
- conservation of social production of agricultural enterprises;
- creation of necessary conditions for their production and development;
- stabilization of the raw material area of the processing enterprises at the expense of wide public involvement;
- expansion of production of processed products, and, consequently, creation of conditions for increase of production of the population;
- expansion of the tax base, which is the basis for the development of the social sphere of the local community.

Due to the large number of farms in the country and region, it is possible that public farms have particular areas of cooperation with peasant (farmer) farms. From an economic point of view, it is appropriate for individual farms and peasant farms to have one of the common areas of interest in the cooperative to have production facilities, equipment and supplies. There may be a division of labor between one of the agricultural producers and smaller businesses. For example, peasant farms can provide private sector with feeding of cattle.

**Conclusions and Discussions.** Thus, the advantage of a small production approach and cooperation that promotes the profitability of large-scale farming is an important condition that ensures the effective functioning of the public sector in the current situation. Given the above, it is clear that cooperative farming is a promising way of its development.

The cooperation offers economic integration not only for individuals, but also for juridical persons, enterprises engaged in different types of interaction between enterprises in different sectors of the economy. In the process of co-operation, it is important to take into account all factors, including increase of agricultural production, restoration of food security of the country and development of private farms for self-sufficiency of rural population.

It is important to take into account all factors that define the economic basis of their functioning in relation to the forms of communication of the public and their association. For example, the prices of services rendered to the public by the products of the household and service enterprises, production costs and transportation costs.

Relationships between public and private enterprises are constantly revitalized: enterprises produce consumer goods and provide them to households in demand; households, in turn, provide enterprises with demand-driven workforce, and also offer savings through investment [16, 19].

The effectiveness of agricultural cooperation depends on the factors influencing agricultural production intensification. Co-operation should develop on a number of principles. The most important of them are voluntary and voluntary accession to the membership of a cooperative, fair distribution of income and costs among members of the cooperative.

In conclusion, one can say that effective development of public economy is impossible without horizontal co-operation, without the production, processing, maintenance, storage and marketing of other agricultural products. The development and expansion of publicly owned enterprises, the co-operation with other legal entities, as well as the integration of all agricultural producers, should be viewed as a

promising project from the government. The main purpose of the state here is to create the rules of economic behavior and to ensure that it is maintained by all economic entities.

ӘОЖ338.43(1-856)

Г.Ғ. Шінет<sup>1</sup>, Р.С. Беспәева<sup>2</sup>, К.С. Аязханов<sup>3</sup>, Г.Е. Нурбаева<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Мирас университеті, Шымкент қ., Қазақстан;

<sup>2,3</sup>Қазтұтынуодағы Қарағанды экономикалық университеті, Қарағанды қ., Қазақстан;

<sup>4</sup>Инновациялық Еуразия университеті, Павлодар қ., Қазақстан

### ЖҰРТШЫЛЫҚ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫНЫҢ ҰЖЫМДЫҚ КӘСІПОРЫНДАРМЕН ҚАРЫМ-ҚАТЫНАСТАРЫН ДАМУДЫҢ ЖОЛДАРЫ

**Аннотация.** Мақалада Қазақстан Республикасы ауыл шаруашылығындағы жұртшылық шаруашылығының әрекет етуін және оның бүгінгі таңдағы ауыл шаруашылық өнімдерді өндірудегі үлес салмағы қарастырылған. Мақалада кооператив ауыл шаруашылық қызметтің адами және материалдық факторлардың біріктірілетін және кооперацияланатын ерекше экономикалық бірлігі ретінде сипатталған. Сондай-ақ, жұртшылық шаруашылықтарының қарқынды дамуы үшін шаруашылық жүргізуші басқа ірі шаруашылықтармен өзара біріге отырып, әрекет ететін ынтымақтастығы ретінде кеңінен қарастырылған. Жұртшылық шаруашылығы мен ауыл шаруашылық кәсіпорындар арасындағы кооперацияның екіжақты пайдалы іс-әрекетінің маңыздылығы мен қажеттігін негіздеген. Жұртшылық шаруашылығы мен ауыл шаруашылық кәсіпорындардың өзара қызығушылықтарын көрнекі түрде сызбанұсқа ретінде көрсеткен. Бірқатар мәселелер қарастырылған: жұртшылық шаруашылығы мен ауыл шаруашылық кәсіпорындар арасында интеграциялық байланыстардың орнықтауы; жұртшылық шаруашылықтарының құқықтық және әлеуметтік мәртебесінің төмен деңгейі; материалдық-техникалық жабдықтардың, тыңайтқыштардың, мол өнімді мал мен ауыл шаруашылығы дақылдары сұрыптарының болмауы; мал санын көбейту және ет өнеркәсібіне арналған соғымдарды арттыруға байланысты жем-шөптің жетіспеушілігі.

**Түйін сөздер:** жұртшылық шаруашылығы, кооператив, аграрлық сала, ауыл шаруашылық кәсіпорындар.

УДК338.43(1-856)

Г.Ғ.Шінет<sup>1</sup>, Р.С.Беспәева<sup>2</sup>, К.С.Аязханов<sup>3</sup>, Г.Е. Нурбаева<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Университет Мирас, г.Шымкент, Казахстан;

<sup>2,3</sup>Карагандинский экономический университет Казпотребсоюз, г.Караганда, Казахстан;

<sup>4</sup>Инновационный Евразийский Университет, г.Павлодар, Казахстан

### ПУТИ РАЗВИТИЯ ВЗАИМООТНОШЕНИИ ХОЗЯЙСТВ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ С КОЛЛЕКТИВНЫМИ ХОЗЯЙСТВАМИ

**Аннотация.** В статье рассматривается деятельность хозяйств населения в сельском хозяйстве Республики Казахстан и его доля в производстве современных сельскохозяйственных продуктов. В этой статье кооператив описывается как единая и совместная экономическая единица человеческого и материального фактора сельскохозяйственной деятельности. Также, широко рассматривается как совместное сотрудничество с другими крупными хозяйствами для быстрого развития государственных хозяйств. Обоснована важность и необходимость двустороннего взаимовыгодного сотрудничества между государственными и сельскохозяйственными предприятиями. Описана взаимная заинтересованность общественных и сельскохозяйственных предприятий в качестве графической схемы. Существует ряд проблем: отсутствие интеграционных отношений между государственными и сельскохозяйственными предприятиями; низкий уровень юридического и социального статуса домашних хозяйств; отсутствие материально-технического оборудования, удобрений, высокоурожайного скота и сортов сельскохозяйственных культур; отсутствие и нехватка корма для увеличения поголовья скота и увеличения объема мясного производства.

**Ключевые слова:** хозяйство населения, кооператив, аграрный сектор, сельскохозяйственные предприятия.

#### Information about authors:

Shinet Gulzada Galymkyzy - PhD, senior teacher at Miras University, Shymkent, Kazakhstan. Personal phone number: 8-702-4176084, [gshnet@bk.ru](mailto:gshnet@bk.ru)

Bespayeva R.S. - PhD, senior teacher at Karaganda Economic University of Kazpotrebsoyuz, Karaganda, Kazakhstan. Personal phone number: 8-702-1618942, [brs\\_@mail.ru](mailto:brs_@mail.ru)

Ayazhanov K.S. - Candidate of Economic Sciences, assistant professor at Karaganda Economic University of Kazpotrebsoyuz, Karaganda, Kazakhstan. Personal phone number: 8-701-4732491, [kuanysh1@mail.ru](mailto:kuanysh1@mail.ru)

Nurbayeva Gulmira Yerzhanovna - Associate professor Innovative University of Eurasia, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan. Personal phone number: 8-7718013434, [nuvi79@mail.ru](mailto:nuvi79@mail.ru)

**REFERENCES**

- [1] Buzdalova I.N. Agricultural Cooperation: Theory, Global Opinion, Problems of Exodus. M.: Hayka, 1998. p.256
- [2] Chayanov A.V. The peasant life. Selected transactions. M.: Economics, 1989. 492 pp.
- [3] Shmelev G.I. Nationalization of land in the theoretical schemes of Bolsheviks and realities. *Question of History*, Moscow, 2003, № 2, p. 31
- [4] Kalugina Z. I. Paradoxes of agrarian reform in Russia. Sociological analysis of transformational processes. Moscow, 2001. - 210s.
- [5] Kalugina Z.I. The Russian Village in the Labyrinth of Reform: Sociological Drawings / Z.I. Kalugina, OP Fadeeva. Novosibirsk: RIA IECP, 2009. 339 p.
- [6] Lysenko E.G. Farmlands Population of Russia for 100 years (history, theory, practice). - Moscow: Russian Agricultural Academy, 2002. p.338
- [7] Avarsky N., Hasanova H., Gadzhieva A. Cooperation as a form of development of the system of distribution in the world market of milk and dairy products // *Economics of Agriculture of Russia*. 2014. №9. p.74-79.
- [8] M. M. Tryskin, V.I. Kuznetsov Alternative ways of selling farmers' products - as a way to increase their economic efficiency // *Economics of agricultural and processing enterprises*. 2014. №8. P.51-57.
- [9] Bogoviz A., Kublin I., Tinyakova V. Prospects for the Development of Small business in the agricultural sector // *AIC: Economy, management*. 2014. №11. C.33-37
- [10] Derbicheva A., Chausov N. State support of small forms management in the Kaluga region // *International Agricultural Journal*. 2009. № 1. P. 24-26.
- [11] Bogdanovskii VA Co-operation in LP: Problems and Opinions // *Private and collective in the modern world*. Nikonovskiefacies 1997. № 3. p.129-131.
- [12] Kopach K.V. Interconnection integration integration for the LPC // *Economy of agricultural production and reorganization*. 2000. No. 6. p.38.
- [13] Shinet G.G. Personal Personal Property of the Republic of Kazakhstan: Current, Current Situation and Prospects Development // *Information Support for Economic Effective Management: mater. VI Interpreter. research. conf - Krasnodar*, 2015. P. 587-592.
- [14] Grigoruk V.V., Umbitaliev N.A. Private farm at the present stage of development of Kazakhstan // *Agrimarket problems*. 2006. № 1. P. 34.
- [15] Kopach K.V. Interconnection integration integration for the LPC // *Economy of agricultural production and reorganization*. 2000. No. 6 - P.38.
- [16] Shinet G., Myrzaliev B., Ydyrys S. Conceptual Approaches to the Study of Nature of Private Ownership of Private Subsidiary Farming during Post-Socialist Transformation in Agricultural Sector // *Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics Biannually*. 2016. Vol. 7, issue 2(16). P. 350-363.
- [17] Ydyrys SS, Sh. Situation of Public Economy in the Republic of Kazakhstan and factors that contribute to its development // *Bulletin of "Turan" University*. 2016. No. 4 (72). P. 251-255.
- [18] Musabekov K., Shynet G.G. Role and Development of Public Economy in the Republic of Kazakhstan // *Auezov readings-14: Innovative potential of Kazakhstan in education and science in a new global environment: nations. crown-crown conf Shymkent*, 2016. P. 213-218.
- [19] <http://soc-human.kz/index.php/en/arhiv>. Bespayeva R.S., Bugubayeva R.O., Manuel F. Grela. (2018). Development of the sphere of tourism on the basis of innovative marketing technologies. *News of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Series of Social and Humanities*. Volume 6, Number 322 (2018). PP.5-12. <https://doi.org/10.32014/2018.2224-5294.29>. ISSN 2224-5294

**PUBLICATION ETHICS AND PUBLICATION MALPRACTICE  
IN THE JOURNALS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

For information on Ethics in publishing and Ethical guidelines for journal publication see <http://www.elsevier.com/publishingethics> and <http://www.elsevier.com/journal-authors/ethics>.

Submission of an article to the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract or as part of a published lecture or academic thesis or as an electronic preprint, see <http://www.elsevier.com/postingpolicy>), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, including electronically without the written consent of the copyright-holder. In particular, translations into English of papers already published in another language are not accepted.

No other forms of scientific misconduct are allowed, such as plagiarism, falsification, fraudulent data, incorrect interpretation of other works, incorrect citations, etc. The National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan follows the Code of Conduct of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), and follows the COPE Flowcharts for Resolving Cases of Suspected Misconduct ([http://publicationethics.org/files/u2/New\\_Code.pdf](http://publicationethics.org/files/u2/New_Code.pdf)). To verify originality, your article may be checked by the originality detection service Cross Check <http://www.elsevier.com/editors/plagdetect>.

The authors are obliged to participate in peer review process and be ready to provide corrections, clarifications, retractions and apologies when needed. All authors of a paper should have significantly contributed to the research.

The reviewers should provide objective judgments and should point out relevant published works which are not yet cited. Reviewed articles should be treated confidentially. The reviewers will be chosen in such a way that there is no conflict of interests with respect to the research, the authors and/or the research funders.

The editors have complete responsibility and authority to reject or accept a paper, and they will only accept a paper when reasonably certain. They will preserve anonymity of reviewers and promote publication of corrections, clarifications, retractions and apologies when needed. The acceptance of a paper automatically implies the copyright transfer to the National Academy of sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Editorial Board of the National Academy of sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan will monitor and safeguard publishing ethics.

Правила оформления статьи для публикации в журнале смотреть на сайте:

[www.nauka-nanrk.kz](http://www.nauka-nanrk.kz)

<http://soc-human.kz/index.php/en/arhiv>

Редакторы *М.С. Ахметова, Т.А. Апендиев, Д.С. Аленов*  
Верстка на компьютере *А.М. Кульгинбаевой*

Подписано в печать 20.04.2019  
Формат 60x881/8. Бумага офсетная. Печать – ризограф.  
19,5 п.л. Тираж 500. Заказ 2.