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**A ROLE OF ECONOMIES OF POPULATION  
IN PROVIDING OF FOOD SAFETY OF KAZAKHSTAN**

**Abstract.** This article reveals the essence and significance of the population's economies in providing foodstuff. During the research, the following methods were used: scientific abstraction, statistical economical, analysis and synthesis.

During the implementation of scientific research, the following results were received: firstly, functions and role of economies of population were considered; secondly, the analysis of structure of gross products was conducted on the categories of economies and in the cut of industries; thirdly, the prospects of development of economies of population and the necessity of concentration of agricultural production were proved with the purpose of increase of competitiveness of the agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan.

**Keywords:** security, economy, population, food, agrobusiness, physiological needs.

Personal subsidiary plots of the population function in all socio-economic formations. This is due to the fact that vital food products are produced here that satisfy the physiological needs of people.

The study of economic literature has shown that at all times personal subsidiary plots have performed many functions related to the income generation, the employment, the formation of a rural healthy lifestyle, the upbringing of youth, observance of traditions and customs, the improvement of material well-being, the preservation of labor potential[1-6].

It should be noted that even under the administrative-planned economy, personal subsidiary farms successfully functioned alongside the public sector. This combination was based on the following principles: voluntary management of PSP; mandatory participation in the public sector; increase in the share of incomes from maintaining PSP in total revenues of the population; equality of all sectors of public agricultural production; economic assistance to PSP from agricultural enterprises [7].

Village workers not only provided their families with the necessary foodstuff, but also implemented surplus, significantly supplemented the family budget. Young people constantly participated in agricultural work, mastered rural professions from childhood, learned to cultivate crops and take care of animals.

Table 1 - Structure of gross agricultural output by branches and categories of farms (in percent)

Indicators	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
Gross output in all categories of economies	100	100	100	100	100	100
including						
agricultural enterprises	50.8	20.9	28.6	19.2	20.6	23.3
peasant farms	3.2	19.0	22.9	24.0	27.3	28.3
population economies	46.0	60.1	48.5	56.8	52.1	48.4
crop products						
agricultural enterprises	60.3	33.0	44.0	29.4	27.5	30.7
peasant farms	3.6	32.3	35.2	41.7	38.0	38.9
population economies	36.1	34.7	20.8	28.9	34.5	30.4
animal products						
agricultural enterprises	32.8	8.4	8.1	9.9	11.4	13.1
peasant farms	2.3	5.1	6.4	8.9	14.4	15.2
population economies	64.9	86.5	85.4	81.2	74.2	71.7

Note: it is based on sources 8,9,10,11

However, the role of the economies of the population varied depending on the socio-economic situation in the country. According to Table 1, it can be seen that the share of economies of the population in 1995, in gross output, was 46.0%. In 2000, this indicator increased by 14.1% and reached 60.1%. Then, in 2005, the share of economies of the population decreased significantly and the share of peasant farms increased. If considered in the context of industries, then in crop production the share of households is lower than in livestock. Thus, in 2005, 85.4% of the total animal production was produced by the economies of the population. In 2016, the share of households accounted for 71.7% of animal products.

Table 2 - Crop production in all categories of farms and households in Kazakhstan, thousands of tons

Indicators	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010 r	2015	2016
All categories of households							
grain	28488	9506	11565	13781	12185.2	18672.8	20634.4
sugarbeet	1044	371	273	311	152.0	174.1	345.0
sunflower	126	99	105	267	328.9	534.0	754.9
potato	2324	1720	1693	2521	2554.6	3521.1	3545.7
vegetables	1136	780	1544	2169	2576.9	3564.9	3795.2
gourds	302	162	422	684	1118.2	2087.6	2070.9
fruits and berries	301	97	202	244	164.6	216.2	259.6
grape	139	68	62	52	56.4	63.4	75.0
Economies of the population							
grain	18	11	132	99	39.1	30.2	30.2
sugarbeet	-	2	28	13	1.6	0.2	0.0
sunflower	3	2	9	17	3.1	1.4	1.0
potato	1246	1453	1431	2062	1829.3	2067.6	2047.7
vegetables	391	502	1108	1423	1365.3	1531.0	1543.1
gourds	88	92	194	267	192.2	192.4	210.2
fruits and berries	169	70	146	204	102.9	110.6	121.7
grape	18	8	19	13	11.6	12.3	15.0

Note: it is based on sources 8,9,10,11

The analyzed structure of gross output by branches and categories of economies reflects all the fundamental transformations that have taken place in the country. After the collapse of large agricultural enterprises, the ratio between overall production by farm categories changed radically. The economies of the population have become the main producers of agricultural products.

In the crisis conditions, when large agricultural enterprises disintegrated, the economies of the population turned out to be more flexible and dynamic business patterns. Over the years, they provide Kazakhstan people with fresh, environmentally friendly food. Moreover, thus, the problem of employment of local rural population is solved.

As many researchers noted, personal subsidiary plots of the population are an integral part of the agricultural sector [3,4,5,6,7]. Without them, it is impossible to imagine the successful functioning of agrobusiness. In the food market, the economies of the population have its own niche. With increasing solvency of the population, the demand for environmentally friendly products is increasing. Until now, the share of households in the gross agricultural output is significant.

According to the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of Kazakhstan, in 2016, the economies of the population produced 57.8% of potatoes; 40.7% of vegetables; 10.2% of gourds; 20% of grapes from the overall production for all categories of households.

As for animal products, in 2016, 55.6% of meat, 77.4% of milk, 25.5% of eggs and 59.5% of wool were produced by economies. The production level of agricultural products in economies of the population in 2016 compared with 1990 declined slightly. The production of milk increased from 2.6 to 4.1 million tons.

At the same time, the production level of agricultural enterprises decreased significantly during the analyzed period. Thus, meat production in 2016 was 0.2 million tons in slaughter weight. In 1990, this figure was 1.1 million tons in slaughter weight. The production of grain decreased from 28463 thousand tons in 1990 to 13202.3 thousand tons in 2016 [8,11].

Table 3 - Production of animal products in all categories of households and in economies of the population of Kazakhstan, in thousands of tons

Indicators	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
All categories of households							
meat (in slaughter weight), mln.t.	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
milk, mln.t.	5.6	4.6	3.7	4.7	5.3	5.1	5.3
eggs, billion pieces	4.2	1.8	1.7	2.5	3.7	4.7	4.7
wool (in gross weight), thous.t.	107.9	58.3	22.9	30.4	37.6	38.0	38.5
karakul, thousand pieces	1720.7	1145.2	129.9	191.9	49.4	7.1	4.3
Economies of the population							
meat (in slaughter weight), mln.t.	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
milk, mln.t.	2.6	3.2	3.4	4.3	4.8	4.1	4.1
eggs, billion pieces	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
wool (in gross weight), thous.t.	29.5	28.3	18.5	23.5	25.5	23.1	22.9
karakul, thousand pieces	22.6	43.3	55.6	118.4	29.3	-	-
Note: it is based on sources 8,9,10,11							

Consequently, it can be stated that the economies of the population play an important role in the country's food security. As already noted, during difficult times they delivered foodstuffs to the market, solved problems of employment in the countryside, replenished the family budget of the agrarians.

However, at present, there is a tendency in Kazakhstan to reduce the proportion of households in the total gross agricultural output. This is due to the following reasons: first, the capacity of economies of the population is limited; secondly, the processes of cooperation and integration take place in the development of agricultural production.

Economies of the population, in order to provide themselves with foodstuff and realize excess of provisions, are engaged simultaneously in crop growing and animal husbandry: cultivate potatoes, vegetables, rear animals. Many operations are performed manually. Labor productivity is low.

Many farms have problems with the sale of products. This position is used by resellers, dictating their terms of the business transaction. Moreover, the problem of financial support and introduction of innovative technologies in production is acute.

The agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan faces strategic tasks to increase its competitiveness, import substitution and saturation of the domestic market with environmentally friendly domestic products. The economies of the population cannot significantly increase production volumes. Their capabilities are limited. For this reason, the villagers themselves understand the need for cooperation and pooling of efforts in such an important for all Kazakhstani people's business as providing physical and economic access to foodstuffs for wide sections of the country's population.

Kazakhstan has accumulated rich experience in the creation of integrated and cooperative enterprises. Practice convincingly shows the advantages of large formations in front of small farms, also the cooperation of personal subsidiary plots is necessary [12,13]. At a concentration of production, the problems of creating production and social infrastructure, the use of resource potential, employment, the introduction of innovative technologies are better solved.

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### **ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ АЗЫҚ-ТҮЛІК ҚАУІПСІЗДІГІН ҚАМТАМАСЫЗ ЕТУІНДЕ ХАЛЫҚ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҚТАРДЫҢ РӨЛІ**

**Аннотация.** Аталған мақалада азық-түлікпен қамтамасыз етуінде халық шаруашылықтардың мәні мен маңызы қарастырылады.

Зерттеу жүргізу кезінде келесі әдістері пайдаланылған: ғылыми абстракция, статистикалық - экономикалық, анализ және синтез.

Ғылыми зерттеулерді орындау кезінде келесі нәтижелер алынды: біріншіден, халық шаруашылықтардың функциялары мен рөлі қарастырылған; екіншіден, салалар бөлісінде және шаруашылықтың категориялары бойынша жалпы өнімнің құрылымының талдауы жүргізілді; үшіншіден, халық шаруашылықтардың даму перспективалары және Қазақстанның аграрлық - өнеркәсіптік кешеннің бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыру мақсатында ауыл шаруашылық өндірісінің шоғырландыру қажеттілігі дәлелделген.

**Түйін сөздер:** қауіпсіздік, шаруашылық, халық, азық-түлік, агробизнес, физиологиялық қажеттіліктері

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### **РОЛЬ ХОЗЯЙСТВ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ КАЗАХСТАНА**

**Аннотация.** В данной статье раскрывается сущность и значение хозяйств населения в обеспечении продуктами питания.

При проведении исследований использованы следующие методы: научной абстракции, статистико-экономический, анализа и синтеза.

При выполнении научных исследований получены следующие результаты: во-первых, рассмотрены функции и роль хозяйств населения; во-вторых, проведен анализ структуры валовой продукции по категориям хозяйств и в разрезе отраслей; в-третьих, обоснованы перспективы развития хозяйств населения и необходимость концентрации сельскохозяйственного производства с целью повышения конкурентоспособности аграрно- промышленного комплекса Казахстана.

**Ключевые слова:** безопасность, хозяйство, население, продовольствие, агробизнес, физиологические потребности.

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