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Features of the foreign names of personal husbandries

From the world experience is known that the level of development of small business entities of the agro-industrial complex depends on the level of development necessary for the development of this industry. In many foreign countries the highest level of agrarian and industrial complex is reached. Despite the economic and social peculiarities, the study of existing farms in economically developed countries would be beneficial to the development of small businesses in the country.

The study at the global level of economic development, the public that we have seen that foreign names of various business objects. Therefore, the name of the object it should be noted that the variability of foreign experience of management. Opinions of different scientists about this definition. For Example, E. F. Avdokushin, M. Thursday, P. V. According to Savchenko, peasants, hutory, family, labor, used to describe the same type of households engaged in entrepreneurial activity, free of all names of various organizational responses is for reference only agriculture [1]. This diversity of names of local national reference. So, for example, England, Canada, United States, in the "farm" is a term used in Germany and Russia the farm "estate" (farm), used the term he deserves. On the basis of collective and individual farms, may be of the Association. A separate economic management of a personal part-time farms.

A. Tolmachev, N. Goncharov [2], N. Sergeev [3] "household" ("household population") believes the term oldland. A number of scholars, e.g., V. M. Zherebin, A. N. Farms Romanov is a "home Economics" gives the name. The functions of the household: to be engaged in personal subsidiary economy, labour and
entrepreneurship, individual, individual and family sale, rental properties, long-term and products are securities and their use [4]. 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 exceptional form of management. According to M. Emelyanova, a special economic activity was formed and widely developed in the course of the agrarian reform, the name of which is "national economy". Its predecessor is a private subsidiary farm of the rural population and horticulture of citizens. However, the current economy of the population differ in scale and composition, and socio-economic characteristics. Households are similar to the important qualities of farms, but not accurate [5].

P. Tillac and D. Apstein said, "We meet with the under-researched phenomenon lacking adequate concepts", i.e. private farming went beyond the concept of "duality". It has become the main and main form of income from subsistence farming for many rural families, that is, agricultural production, designed to fight for life. His income can only be sufficient [6].

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). In our agro-economic literature there is no direct analogue of the term. But it's not a term, it's what it means. On the one hand, most of the employees of subsistence agriculture cannot be engaged in the production of products that cannot be used in the social economy, to participate in the division of social labor. This means inefficient use of labor resources and 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 unemployment of citizens. The term "household" (substance agriculture) is used in traditional, low-income, low-resource reserves, low-income, low-technological content [7].

Under the above - mentioned term, the following definition is given: subsistence agriculture ("household" or "agriculture") - an object of management that provides itself with food, in which farmers have enough 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, "farmers of subsistence agriculture—people who grow food, create their homes, do not buy on the market" [8].

In Western literature, personal subsidiary farming (household) coincides with the concepts of family or canopy farming. However, in Kazakhstan, the farm and household (family economy) are not one of the forms of management, they have different infrastructure and statistics [9].

In general, personal husbandries is an organizational and production form of agricultural production on a private basis, engaged in private production using manual labor. The most important contribution to the solution of the issue of food supply is made by farms, which are the main source of production of agricultural products intended for personal consumption, and receive income from the sale of increased production. The personal husbandries is based on private property and private work, the purpose of which is self—sufficiency of the population for their livelihoods. It is for this reason that the population is a stable economic structure. It will also develop strongly in the conditions of deep tension of the situation in the agricultural market.

Литература:


