



Статистика, учет и аудит, 1(96)2025. стр. 119-131

DOI: <https://www.doi.org/10.51579/1563-2415.2025.-1.09>

Economics and Management

SRSTI 06.52.03

UDC 338.43

ANALYSIS OF THE AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES DEVELOPMENT OF THE DAIRY DIRECTION IN TURKESTAN REGION

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Annotation. *The purpose of the research is to analyze the current state of agricultural cooperatives in the dairy sector of Turkestan region. The article analyzed the state of dairy cattle breeding, analyzed the indicators of agricultural cooperatives, and also assessed the production and sale of products by agricultural cooperatives; SWOT-analysis of the dairy' cooperatives development was carried out in order to identify weaknesses and threats. The object of the research was agricultural cooperatives of the dairy direction of Turkestan region. A number of conclusions were made: problems were identified that impede the development of dairy cooperatives: access to investment, infrastructure and insufficient state support. The authors believe that for the effective functioning of cooperatives, Competence Centers should be created in the regions of the country with the aim of educational and consulting support for farmers. Also, provide a stable line of financial support through the provision of guarantees to cooperatives by regional guarantee organizations, subsidies and microloans by microfinance organizations, the development of equipment leasing mechanisms, and grants should also be provided for the development of the material and technical base of agricultural cooperatives. In conclusion, recommendations were developed for the development of dairy cooperatives to increase competitiveness and improve the economic results of the region.*

Keywords: *cooperatives, households, farms, milk, dairy products, cattle, Turkestan region*

Main provisions. Farmers in Kazakhstan often face difficulties in obtaining loans and investments due to a lack of collateral and high risks. Cooperatives, being more stable and larger entities, can attract loans and investments on more favorable terms. In addition, they can use internal financing mechanisms, such as share contributions of cooperative members, which also helps improve financial sustainability. The development of cooperation in agriculture helps improve the social and economic infrastructure of rural areas. The purpose of the study is to analyze the current state of agricultural cooperatives in the dairy sector of Turkestan region. The tasks of the study are: analysis of the current state of dairy cattle breeding, analysis of indicators of agricultural cooperatives; analysis of production and sale of products by cooperatives, etc.; conducting a SWOT-analysis of the development of dairy cooperatives in order to identify weaknesses and threats; development of recommendations for the dairy cooperatives in Turkestan region. Object of research is dairy agricultural cooperatives.

Cite this article as: Yesbolova A., Moldabekov B., Abdikerimova G. Analysis of the agricultural cooperatives development of the dairy direction in Turkestan region. *Statistics, accounting and audit*. 2025, 1(96), 119-131. DOI: <https://www.doi.org/10.51579/1563-2415.2025.-1.09>



Introduction. In the context of globalization and increasing competition in world markets, agricultural cooperation is becoming an important tool for ensuring sustainable rural development. Global challenges such as climate change, population growth and resource scarcity require coordinated action and innovative approaches. Cooperatives can play a key role in adapting to these changes by introducing environmentally friendly technologies and sustainable farming practices. Consolidation on the basis of an inter-economic cooperation association in the livestock industry will develop on the basis of a wide attention to this industry of industrial production methods to the extent of deep specialization and concentration in the production of dairy products in dairy farms.

Such integration not only increases the efficiency of production, but also contributes to the socio-economic stability of rural areas by creating jobs, improving incomes, and enhancing the quality of life of the rural population. In this regard, agricultural cooperatives serve as a bridge between small producers and large markets, enabling access to modern infrastructure, credit resources, and innovations that would otherwise be unattainable for individual farmers.

Particularly in the livestock sector, the formation of inter-economic cooperation associations allows for the implementation of advanced management systems, the optimization of supply chains, and the achievement of economies of scale. These associations support the development of value-added chains, from raw milk production to its processing and marketing, ensuring competitiveness both in domestic and international markets. Moreover, the cooperative model fosters a participatory governance structure, promoting transparency, accountability, and shared responsibility among members.

Therefore, the development of agricultural cooperation in the livestock industry is not only a response to global and local challenges but also a strategic direction for the modernization and sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex as a whole.

Material and methods. During the research, the authors used the following study methods: Literary review, which investigated the development of cooperatives, their role and contribution to the development of rural areas. Analysis of statistics in the field of dairy cattle and cooperatives in Turkestan region. The authors analyzed the number of livestock in agricultural cooperatives in Turkestan region, milk production by agricultural cooperatives and etc. Also, the researchers used the method SWOT-analysis to identify weaknesses and strengths of the dairy' cooperatives development. An expert assessment method was used to develop a recommendation for the development of dairy cooperatives Turkestan region.

Literature review. As a result of the reforms carried out in the dairy cattle breeding of Kazakhstan, the vertical economic ties that have developed between state farms, collective farms and dairy plants for the production, processing and sale of dairy products have been almost completely eliminated [1]. A literary review of foreign studies on the topic of cooperation in agriculture demonstrates the wealth of knowledge and a variety of approaches to the study of this topic. Thus, the work of H. Hansmann (1996) emphasizes the importance of cooperative organizations in the agrarian sphere. The study considers the motivation of farmers to unite into cooperatives, as well as the role of cooperatives in improving the economic situation of agricultural producers [2]. Thus, T. Wossen (2020) offers a systematic review of research on innovations in agricultural cooperatives. The work identifies cooperatives as a necessity for the development of agricultural sub-sectors [3]. For example, M. Fulton (2018) and co-authors provide a meta-analysis of the impact of social capital on cooperative outcomes. The work assesses how network relationships within cooperatives affect their production efficiency [4]. C. Iliopoulos and K. Cook (2017) investigate the impact



of cooperative membership on agricultural market outcomes on a global scale. The work analyzes how participation in cooperatives affects prices and market access for farmers [5]. Also, F. Rossi (2017) conducted a systematic review of research on the management and effectiveness of cooperatives in agriculture. The work highlights important aspects of corporate governance affecting the results of cooperatives [6]. R. Birner, K. Davis and J. Pender (2015) consider the role of cooperatives in sustainable agriculture. The study assesses the contribution of cooperatives to reducing the negative impact on the environment and ensuring environmental sustainability [7]. Authors, in the study relied on the works of domestic researchers: S. Smagulova (2018), where the study covers various cooperative structures in agriculture in Kazakhstan. The researchers identify successful practices and identifies the challenges faced by cooperatives in the region [8]. R. Zhumabekov (2020) in the work “Efficiency of agricultural cooperatives in a changing market” assesses the effectiveness of agricultural cooperatives in a changing market. The study he conducted analyzes how changes in the market affect cooperatives and what strategies should be adopted to maintain their competitiveness [9].

The literary review studied highlights the importance of cooperation in agriculture and the diversity of aspects requiring attention and research. These works provide valuable scientific and practical lessons for the development and optimization of cooperative structures in the agricultural sector. It should be noted that the role of the development of cooperation is emphasized in the Message of the President K-J. Tokayev to the people of Kazakhstan: “A fair state. One nation. A prosperous society” September 1, 2023, where the following was noted: “Rural cooperation opens up great prospects for the development of the agricultural sector. The corresponding pilot project was implemented. According to its results, the yield in agricultural cooperatives participating in it doubled, and the increase in livestock - by almost a quarter. This successful experience should be gradually scaled up throughout the country, taking into account the specifics of the regions. The industry is in dire need of advanced technological solutions” [10]. In this regard, the authors of the research consider it necessary to conduct an analysis of the current state of agricultural cooperatives of dairy farming in Turkestan region.

Currently, the main milk producers in Kazakhstan are personal subsidiary farms of the population: they account for 62,3% of the milk produced. Thus, according to the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2023, the number of cattle in Kazakhstan amounted to 6616,8 thousand heads, not reaching an indicator of 1991 - 9 592,4 thousand heads or a decrease of 31%. However, positive dynamics is observed in relation to the number of cows, where their number in 2023 amounted to 3658,7 thousand heads or an increase-4,8% compared to 1991. Milk production also has a positive trend for the period 1991-2023, where it increased by 31,4% and average yield increased from 1934 kg to 2542 kg during the period under review [11]. Analysis by categories of dairy cattle breeding in Turkestan region shows that the share of milk produced by personal subsidiary farms in the total volume of milk produced in the region in 2023 amounted to 82,7%, while the share of land provided in the total area of agricultural crops of the region for grazing by personal subsidiary farms is only 1,8% and is not supported by any state and local authorities. At the same time, it is clear that the development of cooperation needs measures of state support. Moreover, until now there is no legislative framework in the republic that allows providing measures of state support to cooperatives, although around the world the cooperative movement enjoys many benefits and the same direct state support. Therefore, using the experience of developed countries and relying on successful domestic practice, to ensure the country’s food security, we need to think as much as possible and



unlock the potential that is inherent in personal subsidiary farms. It necessary to note that in Kazakhstan in 2023 - 3270 agricultural cooperatives were registered [12].

Results and Discussion. The enlargement of agricultural structures can have a positive impact on the social development of rural areas. Large agricultural holdings often invest in infrastructure, create jobs and improve the living conditions of the local population. This contributes to the development of rural areas and a decrease in the level of population migration to cities. For a detailed analysis necessary to consider the indicators of agricultural cooperatives in Turkestan region. Figure 1 shows the total number of agricultural cooperatives in Turkestan region.

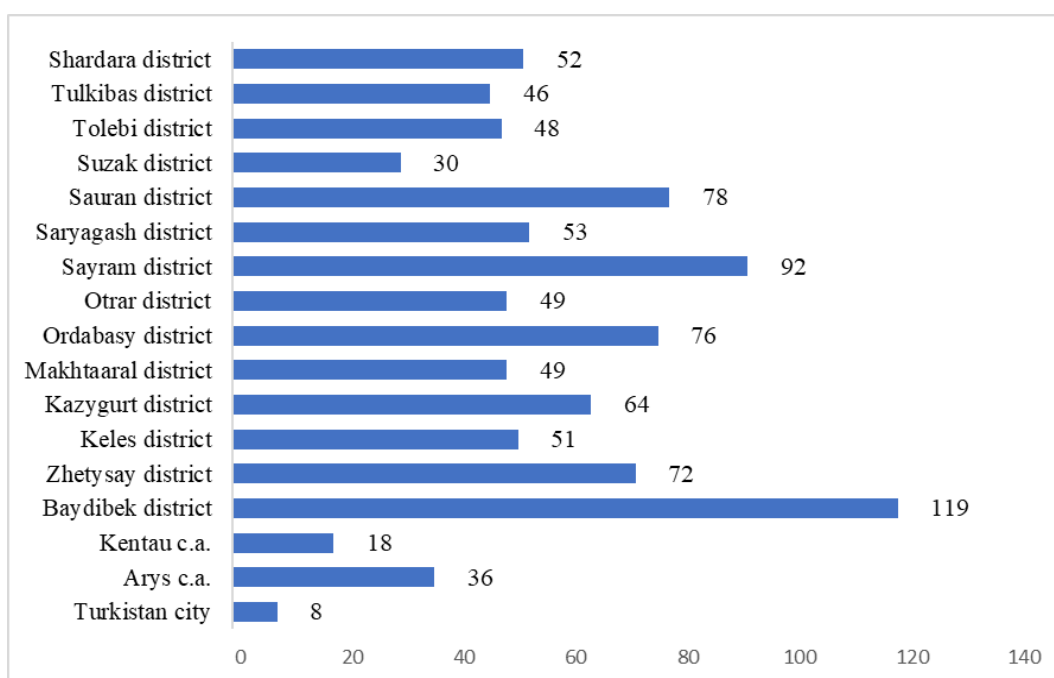


Figure 1 - Number of agricultural cooperatives in Turkestan region in 2023, units

It follows from figure 1 that the total number of operating cooperatives in Turkestan region in 2023 amounted to 941 units, including 280 cooperatives engaged in the cultivation of seasonal crops, 431 in animal husbandry, 139 in the cultivation of perennial crops. The largest share of agricultural cooperatives operates in Baydibek district - 12,6%, Sayram - 9,7% and Sauran - 8,3%. It is necessary to note that the dairy and beef farming is developed in indicated districts. The smallest share of cooperatives is observed in the cities of Turkestan - less than 1% and Kentau - 1,9%. In these cities there are cooperatives for the processing of agricultural products, etc. [13]. In Figure 2, consider the total number of livestock that are available in agricultural cooperatives in Turkestan region.

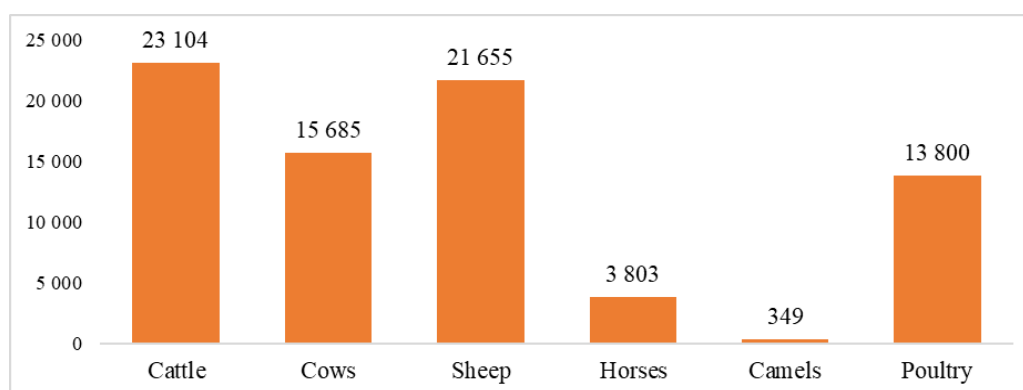


Figure 2 – The number of livestock in agricultural cooperatives of Turkestan region in 2023, heads

It follows from figure 2 that the total number of cattle in cooperatives amounted to 23,1 thousand heads, where the largest share is in the Sayram region and Tolebi districts. The total number of sheep in cooperatives amounted to 21,6 thousand heads, horses – 3,8 thousand heads and poultry – 13,8 thousand heads. It should be noted that poultry farming is concentrated in poultry enterprises, where their share reaches 93% of the total amount of poultry [13, p.15]. For a more detailed analysis of dairy farms in the region, it is necessary to study the indicators of milk production in all categories of farms (Table 1).

Table 1 – Milk production in all farms categories of Turkestan region, thousand tons

Title	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Growth rate, 2023 to 2019, %
In all categories of farms						
Milk	730,1	756,5	772,9	386,1	409,2	56,1
Raw cow's milk	722,0	748,3	764,8	378,1	396,2	54,8
Agricultural enterprises						
Milk	14,4	30,3	34,1	34,0	57,3	3,9 times
Raw cow's milk	13,9	30,0	33,8	33,6	56,9	4,1times
Peasant or farm enterprises						
Milk	17,5	18,5	18,6	11,3	12,4	70,8
Raw cow's milk	17,1	17,9	18,0	10,7	11,4	66,6
Households						
Milk	698,2	707,6	720,2	340,8	339,5	48,6
Raw cow's milk	691,1	700,4	713,0	339,9	327,9	47,4

It follows from table 1 that from 2019 to 2023, the total volume of milk production in all categories of farms decreased by 320,9 thousand tons, cow's milk – 325,8 thousand tons. The largest share of milk production falls on households, where their volume in 2023 amounted to 339,5 thousand tons, including 327,9 – cow's milk. It was established that in 2023 the dynamics of milk production in all categories of farms in Turkestan region was positive compared to 2022, where the growth - 5,9%. A significant contribution to production is made by households, the share – 82,9%.

It should be noted that in 2023 the number of cattle in all categories of farms increased by 80,5 thousand heads compared to 2022. The number of cows in the personal subsidiary plots of the population of Turkestan region in 2023 compared to 2019 decreased by 422,4



thousand heads. In peasant farms, there was a positive trend in the growth of the number of cows over the analyzed period from 1444, 5 thousand to 1688,5 thousand heads [11, p.101].

The stagnation of dairy cattle breeding, associated with a sharp decline in the number of cattle and milk production over the past years in households, low growth rates of production in agricultural organizations, leads to a high import dependence of the domestic dairy market on foreign suppliers and a decrease in the average per capita consumption of milk and dairy products, which negatively affects the standard of living of the population.

According to the authors, the successful development of dairy cattle breeding in the framework of small forms of farming can be ensured by agricultural cooperation. In the conditions of cooperation, personal subsidiary farms and peasant farms can organize reliable channels for the sale of milk, engage in its processing, carrying out the functions of promoting final products to the market of milk and dairy products, which will contribute to increasing the efficiency of the dairy cattle breeding industry by reducing the total cost of 1 kg milk and increasing the profitability of its production. In table 2, consider the milk production of agricultural cooperatives in Turkestan region.

Table 2 – Milk production of agricultural cooperatives in Turkestan region, 2023

Districts	Cattle dairy herd		Milk raw dairy herd	
	tons	thousand tenge	tons	thousand tenge
Turkestan region	1 735,4	3 424 611,0	49 669,2	6 138 943,1
Kentau c.a.	-	-	978,0	206 385,0
Baydibek district	40,9	77 918,0	36,5	6 522,0
Keles district	2,3	3 710,0	-	-
Kazygurt district	215,0	291 305,0	41,0	6 150,0
Ordabasy district	36,5	50 200,0	-	-
Otrar district	4,6	4 158,0	-	-
Sayram district	1 347,1	2 818 450,0	41 030,1	4 884 739,0
Saryagash district	0,8	1 380,0	16,8	2 514,0
Sauran district	3,1	5 890,0	361,9	49 508,0
Suzak district	2,7	5 150,0	-	-
Tolebi district	-	-	6 810,9	942 553,1
Tulkibas district	-	-	394,0	40 572,0

It follows from table 2 that the total volume of milk production by cooperatives amounted to 49,6 thousand tons or in value terms amounted to 6138 943,1 thousand tenge in Turkestan region in 2023. The largest volume of milk production is in Sayram district, where its share was 82,6% and the Tolebi district – 13,7%. In districts such as Keles, Ordabasy and Otrar milk production is absent. The minimum indicators of milk production were shown by Saryagash (16,8 tons) and Baydibek (36,5 tons) districts. It should be noted that the production of milk by cooperatives is uneven. Thus, the largest volume of milk production is concentrated in Sayram region. The reason is favorable natural conditions for cattle breeding, developed infrastructure and efficient work of agricultural cooperatives. At the same time, in Kentau city produced 978,0 tons of milk, which indicates the presence of cooperatives of the dairy direction. The low level of milk production in the center is observed due to the urban environment and the limited area for cattle breeding [13, p.26].



Based on the analysis of the above data, it is necessary to develop infrastructure and increase investment projects to support agricultural cooperatives in areas where production rates are low. It is also necessary to assess the effectiveness of the cooperative model and develop strategies to increase its profitability.

The milk and dairy market acts as an economic mechanism that unites raw milk producers, processing enterprises, trade organizations and consumers of finished products. In table 3, consider the volume of milk sales by agricultural cooperatives in the Turkestan region.

Table 3 - Volume of milk sales by agricultural cooperatives in Turkestan region, 2023

Districts	Milk raw dairy herd		Other types of milk	
	tons	thousand tenge	tons	thousand tenge
Turkestan region	50 535,8	7 378 944,1	223,0	111 388,0
Kentau c.a.	978,0	206 385,0	-	-
Baydibek district	36,5	6 522,0	-	-
Keles district	-	-	-	-
Kazygurt district	41,0	6 150,0	-	-
Ordabasy district	-	-	-	-
Arys c.a.	-	-	79,0	52 930,0
Sayram district	41 030,1	5 822 242,0	144,0	58 458,0
Saryagash district	16,8	2 514,0	-	-
Sauran district	361,9	49 508,0	-	-
Suzak district	-	-	-	-
Tolebi district	7 147,7	1 135 087,1	-	-
Tulkibas district	923,8	150 536,0	-	-
Shardara district	-	-	-	-

It follows from table 3 that the largest volume of milk sales was carried out by cooperatives in the Sairam and Tolebi districts, where their shares are 81,2% and 14,2%, respectively.

In general, the analysis of the sale of milk and dairy products by categories of agricultural producers showed that personal subsidiary plots cannot find milk sales channels. The price level is dictated by intermediaries, then selling milk to processing enterprises. The sale of milk to intermediaries is carried out at very low prices.

As practice shows, the successful development of small and medium-sized businesses in the dairy cattle breeding industry can be ensured by agricultural cooperation. This institution can function only with the active activity of entrepreneurs representing small businesses in agricultural production.

The main problem in the framework of cooperation is the sale and processing of milk. Currently, the disparity of prices for agricultural products and resources used in production has become a significant obstacle, therefore, the main factor in the stable development of cooperation is state support for personal subsidiary farms, farmers and agricultural consumer cooperatives in general. Reducing milk production in personal subsidiary plots of the Turkestan region may be a deterrent to the development of cooperation, therefore, a certain number of subsidies is needed for this category of farms.

Agriculture plays a key role in the economy of the Turkestan region, providing jobs and being the main source of income for many residents. Therefore, the improvement and



enlargement of agricultural structures is of great importance for the sustainable development of the region. The reasons for the enlargement of agricultural structures in Turkestan region are shown in figure 3.

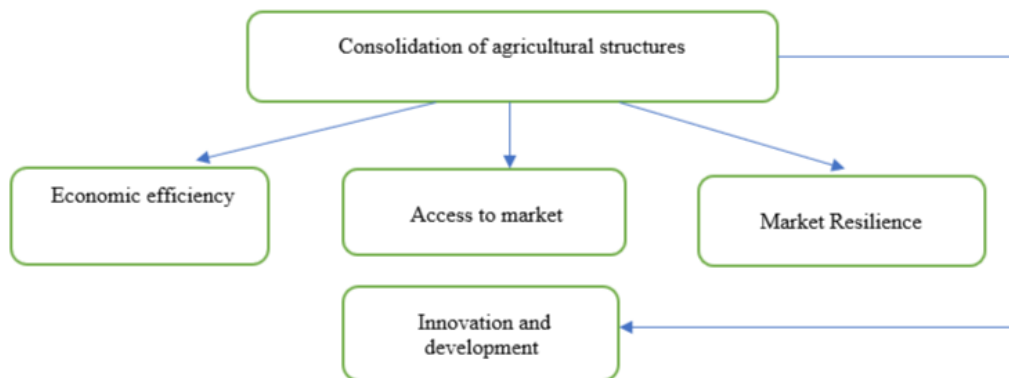


Figure 3 - Reasons for the consolidation of agricultural structures in Turkestan region

It follows from figure 3 that the main reasons for the enlargement of agricultural structures are: economic efficiency, market access, risk tolerance, innovation and development, etc. Large agricultural enterprises have great opportunities to invest in modern equipment, technology and infrastructure. This reduces production costs and increases productivity [14].

Large structures have better opportunities to enter national and international markets, which contributes to increasing revenues and expanding the range of products. The concentration of resources and diversification of production in large farms increase their resistance to market and natural risks. Large enterprises are more likely to introduce innovative technologies and agricultural methods, which contributes to the overall development of the industry.

SWOT- analysis should be performed to identify problems and constraints in the development of dairy cooperatives in Turkestan region (Table 4).

Table 4 - SWOT-analysis of the dairy cattle cooperatives in Turkestan region

Strength	Weaknesses
Favorable climatic conditions for cattle breeding; Cattle breeding tradition; Farm adaptability and flexibility; State support.	Limited access to technology, innovation and financial resources; Low labor productivity; Lack of competencies and knowledge for the development of cooperatives; Partial or complete lack of infrastructure; High fragmentation of farms.
Opportunity	Threats
Development of the domestic dairy market; Export potential of dairy products; Attracting investments through the development of cooperation in the region; Application of technologies, AI tools for farm management; Expansion of state support for the development of agricultural cooperatives.	Climatic changes (flooding, drought, etc.); Growth in the position of large agricultural holdings; Tightening of sanitary and veterinary requirements; Population urbanization in the region; Volatility of prices for feed and fuel, and electricity; Imports of dairy products.



It follows from table 4 that the development of dairy cattle breeding based on household cooperation has the next strengths: favorable climatic conditions for cattle breeding, flexibility of farmers, etc. It should be noted that the development of cattle breeding is a traditional craft and corresponds to the historical features of Turkestan region. Small farms have flexibility and quickly adapt to external and internal factors, including rapidly changing market conditions. Since 2015, Kazakhstan has been providing state support for the development of agricultural cooperatives in the regions through subtitling programs, loans and preferences, etc. With state support, it is required to consider the possibility of lending for the cultivation of repair young animals, subsidizing the reimbursement of the interest rate on investment loans [15].

Combining households in the future will reduce costs for farmers (infrastructure, marketing, logistics) for the sale of milk and dairy products.

At the same time, there are a number of restraining factors for the development of cooperatives of dairy cattle breeding in Turkestan region. Thus, small farms have problems with a lack of financial resources for the purchase of modern equipment and necessary tools. The use of obsolete equipment by farmers leads to a decrease in labor productivity and competitiveness of farms [16].

It should be noted that the processing facilities, means of transportation and storage of raw milk and dairy products are poorly developed or completely absent. Effective development of agricultural cooperatives requires timely training of farmers in cooperative skills. Many farmers lack knowledge about the application of new technologies, including artificial intelligence and management skills. There is also difficulty in managing agricultural cooperatives due to the fragmentation of farms in Turkestan region.

The development of dairy agricultural cooperatives will increase the volume of dairy production and provide the domestic market with dairy products, which will lead to a decrease in imports from Russia, Belarus and Kyrgyzstan, etc. Thus, an increase in milk production by cooperatives will lead to an increase in the export of dairy products to neighboring countries: Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, etc. Also, the development of agricultural cooperatives in the Turkestan region may become an attractive direction for investors. For members of cooperatives, a good opportunity will be provided to participate in national programs, grants and projects, etc., as well as access to loans and subsidies.

Along with the development opportunities of dairy cooperatives, there are a number of threats that will restrain their development. For example, climatic changes in the form of drought, floods, etc. can reduce feed yields, which will lead to a decrease in livestock productivity. The development of cooperatives may be influenced by large agricultural holdings, which will reduce the number of agricultural cooperatives in the region. Also, changes in legislation, such as tightening veterinary, sanitary and environmental requirements, can be accompanied with additional costs for farmers.

It should be pointed out that social issues also affect the state of cooperatives. A high level of urbanization will negatively affect the development of dairy cooperatives, where the outflow of the working-age population from villages to cities and a low standard of living will significantly reduce the number of cooperatives in the region.

Conclusion. The development of dairy cattle breeding in Turkestan region on the basis of cooperation of small forms of management has significant potential. The authors believe that for its implementation it is necessary: to create Competence Centers in the regions of the country with the aim of educational and consulting support for farmers. Also, in these centers will provide methodological support to cooperatives. Those wishing to create a cooperative can get a complete package of standard documents for registering a cooperative.



It is necessary to strengthen the activities of the Coordination Councils under the regional authority (Akimats) for the development of cooperation, which will monitor the activities of cooperatives and solve current problems in the development of cooperatives. For the effective functioning of agricultural cooperatives, a stable line of financial support should be provided through the provision of guarantees to cooperatives by regional guarantee organizations, subsidies and microloans by microfinance organizations, the development of equipment leasing mechanisms, and grants should also be provided for the development of the material and technical base of agricultural cooperatives.

Thus, thanks to cooperation, the problems of demography, the sustainability of rural development, and the strengthening of the social sphere are solved. The creation of cooperatives is necessary for the development of social infrastructure in rural areas, increasing the employment of rural residents, increasing their income and reducing unemployment.

Acknowledgement. This research was funded by the Science Committee of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Grant AP22687247 «Study of the process of formation and implementation of effective innovative milk processing cooperatives based on cooperation of personal subsidiary farms in Kazakhstan»).

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ТҮРКІСТАН ОБЛЫСЫНЫҢ СҮТ БАҒЫТЫНДАҒЫ АУЫЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫ КООПЕРАТИВТЕРІНІҢ ДАМУЫН ТАЛДАУ

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Түйін. Зерттеудің мақсаты Түркістан облысының сүт бағытындағы ауыл шаруашылығы кооперативтерінің қазіргі жағдайын талдау жүргізу болып табылады. Жұмыста сүтті мал шаруашылығының ағымдағы жағдайын талдау жүргізілді, ауыл шаруашылығы кооперативтерінің индикаторлары талданды, ауыл шаруашылығы кооперативтерінің өнімді өндіруі мен өткізуіне баға берілді; әлсіз жақтары мен қауіптерін сәйкестендіру мақсатында сүт бағытындағы кооперативтердің дамуына SWOT-талдау жүргізілді. Зерттеу нысаны Түркістан облысының сүт бағытындағы ауыл шаруашылығы кооперативтері болды. Бірқатар тұжырымдар жасалды: сүт бағытындағы кооперативтердің дамуына кедергі келтіретін проблемалар анықталды: инвестицияларға қол жеткізу, инфрақұрылым және мемлекеттік қолдаудың жеткіліксіз деңгейі. Авторлар кооперативтердің тиімді жұмыс істеуі үшін фермерлерге білім беру және консультациялық қолдау көрсету мақсатында ел өңірлерінде құзыреттілік орталықтарын құру керек деп санайды. Сондай-ақ, өңірлік кепілдік ұйымдарының кооперативтерге кепілгерлік, микроқаржы ұйымдарының субсидиялар мен микроқарыздар беруі, жабдықтар лизингі тетіктерін дамыту арқылы қаржылық қолдаудың тұрақты желісін қамтамасыз ету, ауыл шаруашылығы кооперативтерінің материалдық-техникалық базасын дамытуға гранттар беру қажет. Қорытындыда өңірдің бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыру және экономикалық нәтижелерін жақсарту үшін сүт бағытындағы кооперативтерді дамыту бойынша ұсыныстар әзірленді.

Түйін сөздер: кооперативтер, халық шаруашылықтары, фермер қожалықтары, сүт, сүт өнімдері, ірі қара мал, Түркістан облысы.

АНАЛИЗ РАЗВИТИЯ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ КООПЕРАТИВОВ МОЛОЧНОГО НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ТУРКЕСТАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

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Резюме. Целью исследования является проведение анализа современного состояния сельскохозяйственных кооперативов молочного направления Туркестанской области. В работе проведен анализ текущего состояния молочного скотоводства, проанализированы индикаторы сельскохозяйственных кооперативов, также дана оценка производства и реализации продукции сельскохозяйственными кооперативами; проведен SWOT-анализ развития кооперативов молочного направления с целью идентификации слабых сторон и угроз. Объектом исследования являлись сельскохозяйственные кооперативы молочного направления Туркестанской области. Сделан ряд выводов: определены проблемы, препятствующие развитию кооперативов молочного направления: доступ к инвестициям, инфраструктура и недостаточный уровень государственной поддержки. Авторы считают, что для эффективного функционирования кооперативов следует создать Центры компетенции в регионах страны с целью образовательной и консультационной поддержки фермеров. Также, обеспечить стабильную линию финансовой поддержки посредством предоставления поручительств кооперативам региональными гарантийными организациями, субсидий и микрозаймов микрофинансовыми организациями, развитие механизмов лизинга оборудования, также следует предоставлять гранты на развитие материально-технической базы сельскохозяйственных кооперативов. В заключении разработаны рекомендации по развитию кооперативов молочного направления для повышения конкурентоспособности и улучшения экономических результатов региона.

Ключевые слова: кооперативы, хозяйства населения, фермерские хозяйства, молоко, молочная продукция, крупный рогатый скот, Туркестанская область.

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Received: 18.09.2024

Accepted: 04.10.2024

Available online: 31.03.2025