

предусматривающих в силу этого включение в их состав дифференциальной ренты.

С мнением, что учет ренты может резко повысить цены на запасы, нельзя не считаться, так как в геологоразведочной отрасли весьма велики различия в природных условиях, а, следовательно, и в экономических показателях поисков и разведки месторождений. Это обстоятельство может привести к значительному повышению цен в добывающей и перерабатывающей промышленности и, в конечном счете, отразиться на экономическом положении потребителей конечной продукции.

Заслуживает также внимания, в связи с этим предложение о дифференциации цен на запасы по зонам или крупным нефтегазоносным бассейнам. В этом случае разница между издержками на подготовку запасов по худшим и лучшим месторождениям сократится и цены, вероятно, будут иметь более реальный уровень.

1. Бишимбаев В.К. Перспективные разработки в области нефтехимии // Научно-технологическое развитие нефтегазового комплекса. Доклады вторых международных научных надировских чтений. – Алматы-Кызылорда, 2004. – С. 249-258.

2. Надиров Н.К., Конаев Э.Н. Новые структурные изменения в управлении нефтегазодобывающим комплексом Казахстана // Нефть и газ Казахстана. – 1998. – № 4. – С. 123-132.

3. Хусаинов Б. Нефтяной локомотив // Эксперт Казахстан. – 2007. – № 1. – С. 8-12.

Автором рассмотрены качественные параметры в нефтегазовом секторе. При этом им выделены основные показатели качества сырья и продуктов его переработки с учетом международных стандартов качества продукции.

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Автор мақалада мұнай-газ секторының сапалық параметрлерін қарастырған. Халықаралық стандарттар мен өнім сапасын ескере отырып, шикізат пен өнімдердің, оларды өңдеудің негізгі көрсеткіштері қарастырылған.

The author considers qualitative parameters of oil and gas resources. Thus it allocates the approaches on quality and an estimation of mineral oil.

## WAYS OF INCREASE OF COMPETITIVENESS OF AGRICULTURE OF THE SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN THROUGH COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION

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Agricultural manufacture in republic is small-scale and it is one of principal causes of its weak competitiveness. Today a share of middle, small farms and personal farms in republic is about 60 % of plant growing production and more than 90 % of cattle-breeding production.

As world experience shows the system decision of the given problem is development of rural consumer co-operative societies. Thus the cooperation essence consists in association of efforts of small manufacturers for the joint decision of the general questions. Creation of the noncommercial structure allow them of service in supply, preparation and agricultural production is sold without intermediaries and in cost price.

In republic the necessary legislative base regulating the relations in this field of activity is created. Also changes are made in the Tax code. Tax privileges to the co-operative societies which created by the physical persons are provided. Since 2006 the special budgetary program in stimulation of rural cooperation is realised. But, nevertheless, all these measures essentially have not changed a situation. Only 7 % of middle both small farms and 0, 15 % of personal farms for today have united.

Thus, cooperation of small manufacturers of agricultural production allows them to resist in the conditions of adverse market conditions and to solve problems of increase of economic efficiency of conducting agriculture.

In our region the permanent job on integration of small commodity producers, including their associations is conducted. So, as of August, 1st from available 71117 agroformations 15157 are united in 465 integrated economy, including 22 rural consumer co-operative societies, 71 consumer co-operative societies, 69 Open Companies, 122 country economy, 2 joint-stock company, 176 simple associations.



Today farmers have an understanding of that small-scale enterprises are not effective. There is a necessity will unite. It is possible by simple mechanical merge of the earths in one economy, and small-scale enterprises — in the large enterprise, creation of rural consumer co-operative (RCC).

Experience of the majority of the western countries shows that in the modern market only the large companies can successfully compete, as a rule. Diversification, concentration and specialisation on the basis of integration become practically the basic alternatives of traditional strategy of development of all branches and activity kinds in the field of agriculture.

In the conditions of formation of market relations the small and middle business presented by country (farmer) and commodity economy of the population, became a component of multistructure economy of agrarian field. However absence of system and mechanisms of service of agricultural commodity producers of small and middle agrobusiness do not give them creation and successful functioning.

Today science and manufacture integration became an integral part of promptly developing agricultural industry. And as an example of it project realisation «Working out of industrial technology of a dry powder of koumiss with entering of highly active ferment», carried out within the limits of the investment project of Ministry of Agriculture RK «Increase of competitiveness of agricultural production» can serve. The purpose of the given project is increase of competitiveness of agricultural production on the basis of introduction of the international standards, the modern monitoring system of quality and safety of production, development of agricultural marketing, creation of system of distribution and transfer of knowledge, the further perfection of an agrarian science.

Objects of research are horse milk and the koumiss, received with dairy Country economy «Sapa» the South Kazakhstan area, the Kazygurtsky area, village Sharbulak, the director of the given enterprise is Ashirov Nurshan. Work is carry out by scientific advisory support South- Kazakhstan State University named M. Auezov. It is one of important University in southern region of Republic Kazakhstan. Primary activity of SKSU of M.Auezova is educational services, carrying out of research and developmental works, the decision of problems of industrially-innovative development, and also creation and the further development of a national innovative infrastructure which is one of priority problems of Republic Kazakhstan.

In the course of research experiments it is established:

Medical action of koumiss is determined in a chemical compound horse milk and in substances which are formed at fermentation. The chemical compounds of horse milk and koumiss are studied. Microflora of fermented mare's milk are researched. For the further reception of highly active ferment from koumiss have been found out and allocated: lactic, acetic bacteria and yeast.

Complex and rational use of the most valuable agricultural raw materials - milk within the limits of agriculture probably on the basis of its industrial processing on technology without waste with full use of the dry rest or separate extraction of separate components. Various technology of combined sour-milk production are offered. Possibility of processing of dairy whey on a basis membrane technologies and manufactures of new kinds of food production on its basis is considered. The problem of full use of whey is not solved. Dairy whey - unique secondary dairy raw material. It is of great importance in dietetic therapy. As a consequence of carried out qualitative indices of the curd whey were studied. On the results of the investigation the receipt of production of fruit-jelly fruit candy on the basis of whey and melon purée.

At processing a grain the collateral products as a dust, impurity, bran, etc are formed. These products can be a source of possible pollution of an environment. By use of bran wheaten will allow receiving a product, which will have dietary properties. The bran wheaten promotes growth of bacteria in milk. An optimum doze of introduction of bran ensuring growth microorganisms - 3 %, The most active bacteria are selected are identified as *Streptococcus lactis* BC-8 and *Streptococcus thermophilus* M-6. The compatibility of *St. lactis* BC-8, *St. thermophilus* M-6 and *L. acidophilus* GG is established. They have the expressed antagonistic properties. Their opportunity of application for manufacture cultured milk products as curd is proved, its are destined for dietary and preventive a meal.

On the basis of complex researches of products of processing of wheat it is offered to use sprouting wheat in manufacture of a dairy-albuminous dessert with grain additives. The received product has jelly consistence, pure sweet sour-milk taste, with smack of wheat, both high food and biological value.

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Республикамыздағы ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісі аз тауарлы өндіріс болып қалуда және бұл оның бәсекеге қабілетінің төмен болуының басты себебі. Аз форумды ауыл шаруашылық тауарын өндірушілер кооперативін құру ауыл шаруашылығын жүргізудің экономикалық тиімділігін арттыру мәселелерін шешуде және олардың қазіргі жайсыз нарықтық конъюктураға төтеп беруіне мүмкіндік береді.

Қазіргі ғылым мен өндіріс интеграциясы ауыл шаруашылық индустриясының дамуының бөлінбес бөлігі. Оған мысал ретінде ҚР Ауыл Шаруашылығы Министрлігінің шегінде, Халықаралық банк қолдауымен орындалып жатқан «Ауылшаруашылық өнімдерінің бәсекеге қабілетін арттыру» инвестициялық жобалары мен ғылыми жаңалықтарын жатқызуға болады.

Сельскохозяйственное производство в республике остается мелкотоварным и это является одной из основных причин его слабой конкурентоспособности. Кооперирование сельхозтоваропроизводителей малых форм позволит им устоять в условиях неблагоприятной рыночной конъюнктуры и решать проблемы повышения экономической эффективности ведения сельского хозяйства.

Сегодня интеграция науки и производства стало неотъемлемой частью стремительно развивающейся сельскохозяйственной индустрии. Примером может служить научные разработки, выполняемые в рамках инвестиционного проекта Министерства Сельского Хозяйства РК «Повышение конкурентоспособности сельскохозяйственной продукции» при поддержке Всемирного банка.