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## **IMPROVING MILK PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY: A LITERATURE REVIEW**

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The food and processing industry, being part of the agro-industrial complex, is closely connected with agriculture as a supplier of raw materials, with trade as a means of marketing finished products. Currently, one of the priority directions in the development of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan is dairy farming. The dairy industry is one of the key sectors of the economy, and the level of food security of the country depends on the degree of its development. This industry produces products that are vital for society, and a great economic potential is also concentrated here.

The great social and economic importance of the dairy industry, the problems of its accelerated development attract the attention of many domestic and foreign scientists.

In the economic literature, studies of such scientists as V. Boev, V. Dobrynin, V. Zakshevsky, V. Klyukach, E. Krylatykh, N. Nechaev, B. Smagin have been devoted to the problems of studying the effective development of agro-economic systems, increasing the efficiency of the functioning of individual industries, K. Ternovykh, I. Khitskov, A. Altukhov, E. Artemova, N. Bykovskaya, A. Zelepukhin, V. Nikolov, N. Ryazantseva and others.

Among foreign scientists, a significant contribution to the development of issues of formation and development prospects of the milk and dairy products market was made by E. Balfort, A. Howard, B. Baker, A. Dubgaard, S. Lang, I. Ansoff; among the modern ones, one can single out the studies of Sauer, J, Latacz-Lohmann, U [1], Spicka, J, Machek, O [2].

N. Astashov, I. Burobkin, E. Vykikh, P. Dugin, O. Kusakina, V. Labinov, Z. Medelyaeva, N. Morozov, S. Dankvert, Dobrynin V. A., Krylatykh E. N., etc. were engaged in improving the efficiency of the functioning of the dairy industry and the quality of milk.

Increasing the economic efficiency of the industry depends not only on the production of high quality raw materials, but also on the efficiency of milk processing enterprises. The factors affecting the efficiency of the functioning of agricultural and processing organizations were considered in the works of V.S. Buyarova, V.V. Drokina, A.S. Zhuravleva, E.A. Onipko.

K. Nurmaganbetov identifies the following factors hindering the development of the dairy industry in Kazakhstan: "raw material base, underdeveloped dairy infrastructure, deterioration of equipment problems" [3]. This can negatively affect the loading of production facilities with raw materials, and, consequently, the efficiency of the processing industry [4]. At the same time, the issues of the relationship between agricultural producers and milk processors were considered in detail in the works of E.N. Belkina, E.S. Pozhidaeva [5].

At the same time, the dependence of the industry on the production of raw materials directly affects the efficiency of enterprises. Many authors, including Nasyrkanova B.K., Belgibaeva A.S., Zh.Kh. Kazhiev, highlight the problem of small-scale commodity farms, that is, the concentration of milk production is in personal subsidiary farms, where it is difficult to introduce innovative technologies and produce a quality product [6, 7]. To solve the problems of providing dairy plants with raw materials, to improve its quality, it is necessary to develop agricultural cooperatives, specialized dairy farms [7].

Many scientists are of the opinion that the concept of production capacity is often used to characterize the production potential of an organization or its divisions [8, p. 407]. V.V. Safronov argues that the production capacity is the ability of the means of labor assigned to the enterprise (the technological totality of machines, equipment and production areas) to the maximum output per year (day, shift) in accordance with the established specialization, cooperation of production and the mode of operation [9, p. 32]. Currently, the effectiveness of organizations is considered from the point of view of concepts such as the volume of production and sales of products, an increase in proceeds from sales and profits, the level of use of economic resources and production assets of organizations.

According to I.G. Zvyagin, the determination of the optimal volume of production of dairy products is mutually beneficial for the consumer and producer [10, p.155]. This is evidenced by the fact that an increase in the amount of processed raw materials leads to a reduction in conditionally fixed costs per unit on the part of the dairy producer. In this regard, there is a decrease in the selling price of the product, and consumers, in turn, observing this trend, increase the volume of purchases of dairy products [11, p. 81].

Consequently, in modern conditions, it is necessary to improve the structure of production of products, which, if used correctly, will lead to a decrease in the cost price, an increase in the profitability and profit of the production of milk and its processing products [12-15].

E.G. Bodrova agrees with this position, emphasizing in her work the need to increase the economic efficiency of the dairy processing industry based on the optimal use of resources, determining the optimal structure of dairy production and minimizing all resources used [16].

Thus, a significant number of studies are devoted to the problems of increasing the efficiency of the dairy industry. Despite this, many theoretical and methodological issues remain not fully understood, and a number of provisions are controversial. These include issues related to the improvement of production and economic relations between milk producers and processors, the organization of clusters of the dairy subcomplex. They are also the spheres of innovative development of the industry, dairy infrastructure, rational use of available resources, and others.

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