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COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION OF SMALL DAIRY AND FOOD SUBCOMPLEXES INTO AN INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT

Abstract. The sphere of milk production and processing is the most important component of the agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan. Milk and its processed products are of particular importance in the human diet. However, the volume of its consumption per capita in our country is less than 2/3 of the recommended norm.

As a result of agrarian reforms without sufficiently developed and scientifically based state support, inter-economic ties between the links and individual enterprises of the dairy subcomplex collapsed, which led to extremely negative consequences. Agricultural producers, not having time to adapt to the conditions of the market economy, became dependent on dairy processing plants that monopolistically set purchase prices for dairy raw materials. This led to a reduction in the number of dairy cattle and a decrease in milk production. More than half of the dairy herd of cows turned out to be in the private subsidiary farms of the population, as a result of which the volume of milk supplies for processing was sharply reduced.

In order to increase the efficiency of the dairy subcomplex and eliminate the contradictions that have arisen, it is necessary to establish mutually beneficial relations between the subjects of various industries connected by a single production cycle. The decisive role in this case is assigned to the

establishment of cooperative ties between the households of the population and agricultural enterprises and other organizations on the basis of a long-term contract and the formation of a new organized economic, innovative and cooperative dairy complex.

In these conditions, an in-depth study and improvement of the management system of the agro-industrial complex and dairy subcomplex aimed at the formation of these relations is especially relevant. At the same time, in our opinion, in the process of research, it is necessary to consider state regulation and economic management in the relationship.

Key words: agro-industrial complex, cooperation, innovation, organizational and economic instruments, dairy farming, dairy production.

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СҮТ ӨНІМДЕРІ ШАҒЫН КЕШЕНДЕРІНІҢ КООПЕРАЦИЯСЫ ЖӘНЕ ИННОВАЦИЯЛЫҚ ДАМУ ОРТАСЫНА ЫҚПАЛДАСУЫ

Аннотация. Сүт өндіру және қайта өңдеу саласы Қазақстанның агроөнеркәсіптік кешенінің маңызды құрамдас бөлігі болып табылады. Сүт және оны қайта өңдеу өнімдері адам рационында ерекше маңызды. Алайда, біздің елімізде жан басына шаққандағы тұтыну көлемі ұсынылған норманың 2/3 бөлігін құрайды.

Аграрлық реформаларды жеткілікті дамыған және ғылыми негізделген мемлекеттік қолдаусыз жүргізу нәтижесінде сүт өнімдерінің қосалқы кешенінің байланыстары мен жекелеген кәсіпорындары арасындағы шаруашылық аралық байланыстар бұзылды, бұл өте жағымсыз салдарға әкелді. Ауыл шаруашылығы тауарын өндірушілер нарықтық экономика жағдайларына бейімделіп үлгермей, сүт шикізатына сатып алу бағаларын монополиялық белгілейтін сүт өңдеу комбинаттарына тәуелді болды. Бұл сүтті мал басының азаюына және сүт өндіру көлемінің төмендеуіне әкелді. Сиырлардың сүт табынының жартысынан көбі халықтың жеке қосалқы шаруашылықтарында болды, нәтижесінде қайта өңдеуге сүт жеткізу көлемі күрт төмендеді.

Сүт өнімдерінің қосалқы кешенінің тиімділігін арттыру және туындаған қайшылықтарды жою үшін бірыңғай өндірістік циклмен байланысты әртүрлі салалардың субъектілері арасында өзара тиімді қатынастар орнату қажет. Бұл жағдайда шешуші рөл ұзақ мерзімді келісімшарт негізінде тұрғындар шаруашылықтары мен ауыл шаруашылығы кәсіпорындары және басқа ұйымдар арасында кооперациялық байланыс түрлерін орнату және жаңа ұйымдасқан шаруашылыққа инновациялық-кооперациялық сүт кешенін қалыптастыру.

Осы қатынастарды қалыптастыруға бағытталған агроөнеркәсіптік кешенді және сүт өнімдерін басқару жүйесін терең зерттеу және жетілдіру ерекше өзекті. Сонымен бірге, біздің ойымызша, зерттеу үдерісінде мемлекеттік реттеу мен экономикалық басқаруды өзара байланыста қарастыру қажет.

Түйін сөздер: агроөнеркәсіптік кешен, кооперация, инновация, ұйымдастыру-экономикалық құралдар, сүт шаруашылығы, сүт өндірісі.

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КООПЕРАЦИЯ И ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ МАЛЫХ МОЛОЧНО-ПРОДУКТОВЫХ ПОДКОМПЛЕКСОВ В ИННОВАЦИОННУЮ СРЕДУ РАЗВИТИЯ

Аннотация. Сфера производства и переработки молока является важнейшей составляющей агропромышленного комплекса Казахстана. Молоко и продукты его переработки имеют особое значение в рационе питания человека. Однако объемы его потребления в расчете на душу населения в нашей стране составляют менее 2/3 от рекомендованной нормы.

В результате проведения аграрных реформ без достаточно проработанной и научно обоснованной государственной поддержки разрушились межхозяйственные связи между звеньями и отдельными предприятиями молочнопродуктового подкомплекса, что привело к крайне негативным последствиям. Сельскохозяйственные товаропроизводители, не успев адаптироваться к условиям рыночной экономики, попали

в зависимость от молокоперерабатывающих комбинатов, монопольно устанавливающих закупочные цены на молочное сырье. Это привело к сокращению поголовья молочного скота и снижению объемов производства молока. Более половины молочного стада коров оказалось в личных подсобных хозяйствах населения, в результате чего резко сократились объемы поставок молока на переработку.

Для повышения эффективности молочнопродуктового подкомплекса и устранения возникших противоречий необходимо установление взаимовыгодных отношений между субъектами различных отраслей, связанных единым производственным циклом. Решающая роль в данном случае отводится установлению кооперационных связей между хозяйствами населения и сельхоз предприятиями и другими организациями на основе долгосрочного договора и формированию нового организованного хозяйственно-инновационно-кооперационного молочного комплекса.

В этих условиях особенно актуальным является углубленное изучение и совершенствование системы управления АПК и молочнопродуктовым подкомплексом, направленное на формирование этих отношений. При этом на наш взгляд в процессе исследования необходимо рассмотрение государственного регулирования и хозяйственного управления во взаимосвязи.

Ключевые слова: агропромышленный комплекс, кооперация, инновация, организационно-экономические инструменты, молочное хозяйство, молочное производство.

Introduction. The creation of a mixed economy becomes part of the agrarian reform being carried out in the country and a component of economic transformations, the ultimate goal of which is the transition to market economic conditions, the creation of subjects, production units capable of functioning in a market economy. In the process of further reforming the agricultural sector of the country, it is necessary to preserve the advantage of large-scale commodity production with a collective form of labor, ensure food security and the development of agricultural exports, social justice, and economic protection of agricultural sector workers, and create conditions for the formation of genuine owners in production. This should lead to a reduction in material costs and an increase in labor productivity (Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation, 2018).

Currently, the country's agro-industrial sector continues to improve organizational forms of integration and cooperation that can ensure an increase in the efficiency of agricultural production.

The current period of time is typical for the Republic of Kazakhstan with the intensification of the creation of corporations, financial and industrial groups, holdings with mixed and private capital. Integrated formations, as studies show, take various forms: parallel developing cooperative forms of associations, corporate forms with public, private, public-private capital, as well as agricultural formations in the form of clusters (Brown, 1963).

In Kazakhstan, due to favorable natural and climatic conditions, meat, fruit and vegetable, cotton and dairy clusters function. However, they need further improvement.

It is advisable to stimulate cooperation between large livestock complexes and small firms, small forms of management of the agro-industrial complex. This scheme allows you to develop contracting, reduce investment and operating costs per unit of production, and also ensure the production of products in accordance with the established requirements of consumer demand, increase the liquidity of products and the growth of income and production of small forms.

Research materials and methods. The theoretical and empirical basis of the study is the results of research by Kazakhstani and foreign scientists and specialists in the field of improving organizational and economic relations of participants in dairy production. The empirical and informational basis of the study was legislative and other regulatory documents regulating the process of implementing investment policy in the automotive industry, as well as concepts, programs and strategies for the development of livestock agriculture and dairy production.

Research methods. The article uses a set of methods and techniques of economic research, the totality of which and the specifics of their application meet the requirements of a systematic approach. The organizational and economic mechanism for increasing the stability of the functioning of the dairy subcomplex should be considered as a set of subjects, elements and goals that determine the possibility of purposeful movement, functioning and development of the system. The mechanism is formed due to a skillful combination of methods of economic and organizational impact.

Results and discussion. Currently, integration is the most common and effective way to achieve maximum profitability among agricultural producers.

Despite the distinctive features of integrated structures (different in forms of management, management methods and other features), they all share one problem: the search for an economic mechanism necessary for mutually beneficial cooperation of participants in the integration process, in which the weak link at the moment is the sale of manufactured products (Dairova O., 2017. et all).

The current period is typical for the Republic of Kazakhstan with the intensification of the creation of corporations, financial and industrial groups, and holdings with mixed and private capital. Integrated formations, as studies show, take various forms: parallel developing cooperative forms of associations, corporate forms with public, private, public-private capital, as well as agricultural formations in the form of clusters (Kokenova, 2021), (Monitoring razvitija sel'skoho zjajstvennoj kooperacii v Kazahstane, 2018).

The formation of clusters is currently in high demand. The main task of agro-industrial clusters is to focus on the development of partnership between the economy, science and the state.

The dairy and grocery subcomplex interacts with other branches of the economy (for example, with mechanical engineering, feed production, etc.), involving financial flows and providing the population with milk and its processed products. Managing the economic sustainability of the dairy product subcomplex is one of the most important factors influencing enterprises for the production, processing and sale of dairy products in a market economy.

Ensuring economic sustainability requires forecasting and comprehensive consideration of trends, organization of management based on a strategic concept that takes into account external and internal factors, as well as the development of comprehensive measures providing for strategic long-term sustainable development goals.

The sustainable functioning of the dairy subcomplex implies:

- the most complete implementation of the main goal of the system throughout the foreseeable period with certain guarantees and prerequisites for the post-foreseeable period;
- the effect obtained by the system from the realization of the set goal is higher than all the costs that arise.

From these positions, under the sustainable development of the dairy subcomplex as a complex socio-economic system, it is proposed to understand the development that ensures the reproduction of material, labor and financial resources of enterprises that ensure the technological unity of the subcomplex, quantitative and qualitative improvement of relations between them and with the external environment, aimed at satisfying the need for food;

- milk production in volumes that ensure the efficiency of agricultural enterprises and cover the need for raw materials from processing enterprises;
- production of the final product in demand, in volumes that allow to fully implement the strategy aimed at ensuring the need for food and, as a result, the physical survival of the population with a sufficient level of return on invested capital;

– ensuring and improving relationships between enterprises that make up the essence and integrity of the subcomplex.

The dairy subcomplex includes dairy cattle breeding, feed production, primary milk processing, milk processing in industrial conditions, transportation and sale of products, and its task is to provide the population of the country with milk and its processed products, without which it is impossible to ensure a high level of nutrition (Bekbusinova, 2018).

However, the lack of an effective organizational and economic mechanism for the sustainability of the functioning of the dairy subcomplex has led to the fact that there is no increase in the number of dairy herds and milk yields (both at the regional and national levels), there is a decrease in organizational and economic interaction between producers and processors of milk, etc.

In our opinion, the organizational and economic mechanism for increasing the sustainability of the functioning of the dairy subcomplex is a system of interrelated measures for state support of dairy cattle breeding by providing unrelated support per head of dairy cattle, the creation of integration formations for the collection, transportation and primary evaluation of milk quality and measures to optimize the milk produced by creating reserves of dairy raw materials.

In our opinion, the ongoing diversification may lead to the formation of new clusters related to the production of dairy products.

It should also be noted that the participation of the state in the formation and development of clusters at the initial stage is a prerequisite for the development of a successful cluster policy due to the following reasons:

– Cluster activity requires cooperation with regional and republican authorities, coordination of cluster development strategy with regional policy;

– Cooperation of small and medium-sized enterprises with larger corporations and scientific organizations is based only on a contractual basis; innovative activity does not develop due to high risks. This requires state support not only in the financial sphere, but also information, in terms of popularizing the need for the development of innovations, which can be carried out in view of various competitions, grant programs, etc.;

– Continuation of the policy of developing the infrastructure of the startup environment on the example of Astana-Hub;

- Creation and development of a special culture of doing business in Kazakhstan in order to reduce distrust among the participants of the agricultural market to the state and other major participants in agribusiness.

Regulatory regulation of cluster development in Kazakhstan is possible through the adoption of interregional programs that will reflect the main activities of clusters, the order of interaction with other participants in the

agricultural market, as well as measures of financial and non-financial state support.

Integration and cooperation are closely interdependent and interrelated. The concentration of capital affects both of these processes. Both integration and cooperation contribute to scientific and technological progress. Through integration and cooperation, new economic structures are being formed that can withstand tough market competition. There are differences between cooperation and integration along with common properties.

Organizations of the same industry act as joint objects in cooperation, and when integrated, these are enterprises of different industries: processing industry, agriculture, trade, etc.

In integrated formations, in most cases, finished products are produced, and in cooperative ones – semi-finished products or raw materials. If integration processes are carried out on the initiative of integrators, then cooperative processes are carried out on a voluntary basis (Krupich, 2016).

There are the following principles on which cooperative-integration relations are formed:

- All members of cooperative-integration structures participate in the formation of common capital;
- Transparency and voluntariness of the education procedure;
- The results of joint activities of associations are distributed among their members;
- Openness of associations to new participants;
- Return of part of the property in case of liquidation of the enterprise or its withdrawal from the association (Shibajkin, 2013).

The efficiency of the functioning of the agro-industrial complex is determined by the system of economic relations between its partners, through which the economic interests of enterprises are manifested (Zhurynov, 2021).

The main form of functioning of economic relations between producers, suppliers, processors of agricultural products, as well as market participants engaged in their sale and storage, is an economic contract that defines the mutual obligations of the parties in the process of performing certain actions. With the help of it, agricultural enterprises regulate the volume of services provided and mutual supplies of material resources, tariffs and prices for products and services, determine sanctions in case of violation of conditions in terms of volume, assortment, and quality and delivery time. The mechanism of such connections makes it possible to not only avoid significant losses of raw materials, significantly reduce production and sales costs, but also to improve the quality of the final product.

The contract concluded between producers of agricultural products,

the supplier and the processor will strengthen control down the supply chain in order to meet the growing need for traceability of production and standardization of food products, due to the increased relevance of the issue of quality and safety of food products and the expression of concern by buyers about the environmental and social aspects of production, It will also contribute to minimizing the risks of enterprises in terms of changes in supply and demand and provides them with the opportunity to implement safety standards and meet other requirements for product quality.

This type of contract is also aimed at facilitating farmers to obtain loans, since banks accept such contracts as collateral. Depending on the specific conditions, the contract can provide a guarantee that farm incomes will be relatively stable and protected from market price fluctuations.

For the state, this model of relations between producers, suppliers and processors will have a positive value due to the fact that it allows to increase the incomes of farmers, stimulates the attraction of foreign investment and reduces the financial burden, since suppliers enter into long-term contractual relationships with producers and often provide services and support traditionally provided by the state. In this regard, the state should introduce incentives for the development of such contractual relations between the subjects of the agricultural market, such as tax incentives and tariff reductions.

Economic relations between agricultural and processing enterprises, as foreign and domestic experience shows, are effectively regulated through cooperation and integration in the processing and production of agricultural products, the formation of various integrated organizational forms: agricultural firms, agro-factories, concerns, agro-consortia, associations and others.

The commercial interest of the entry of processing and agricultural enterprises into integrated structures is based on the income they receive additionally from the profitable sale of finished products, improving the assortment, as well as from the use of reserves to increase production efficiency, appearing at the junction between the processing of products and agriculture.

The integration process contributes to the strengthening of industrial and economic ties, ensures better coordination of the interests of participants in a single production cycle. The main task here is the fair determination of the contribution of each of the participants to the final result. For these purposes, it is best to apply the principle of equal profitability of the stages of production, sale and processing of products. The income received from the sale of the final product (meat, milk, etc.) is distributed based on the

total labor intensity of the production of the final product or following the standard costs and the standard level of profitability.

A serious problem still remains the substantiation of the organizational and legal forms of integrated enterprises, production and economic relations in product subcomplexes, an adequate mechanism of economic relations between the entities included in the agro-industrial complex.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that agro-industrial integration is based on natural, organizational, economic, social, technological and technical factors (Fedotova, 2011).

In developed countries, the main factors creating effective agro-industrial integration include the strengthening of state regulation of the agro-industrial complex, the concentration and accumulation of capital in them, as well as the rise in the level of importance in the final products of the agro-industrial complex of non-agricultural industries. In the USA, for example, the food industry accounts for about 20%, the share of agricultural production in marketable products is slightly more than 10%, in the sphere of sales and distribution (storage, trade, transportation) - more than 70%. In the countries of Western Europe, more than half is the sphere of distribution and sale of products, the share of agriculture in the cost of marketable products of the food complex is no more than 20-30% (The World of Organic Agricultur, 2019).

The analysis of the accumulated experience of various forms of intersectoral cooperation in the agro-industrial complex of countries with market economies allowed them to be conditionally grouped into three groups:

- 1) Vertical integration in the form of industrial and commercial corporations developed in the UK and the USA;
- 2) Cooperative system of agro-industrial production, developed mainly in Denmark, Finland, Norway;
- 3) A system of structures combined with state methods of regulating the food market, which has been developed in Japan, France and a number of other countries.

Assessing the emerging trend in the development of agro-industrial integration in Kazakhstan, it should be concluded that the more intensively developing forms of establishing integration ties in the agro-industrial complex at the present time are:

- organization of processing enterprises and agricultural producers (large associations, cooperatives, peasant (farmer) farms) for joint production, processing of products and their sale;
- creation of processing plants by agricultural producers;
- creation of agro-industrial formations by organizations and enterprises of various industries;

- creation of competitive associations at the regional level (regional, district).

As evidenced by the existing experience of the development of integration processes, such structures that combine different links in their composition, starting with the production of agricultural products and ending with its sale to consumers, are more adapted to the conditions of a market economy and are much more efficient.

Now they are spreading in many regions of Kazakhstan, and are characterized by a wide variety of participants, types of activities, organizational and legal forms, specialization and concentration, level of efficiency.

A study of the laws on the establishment of cooperatives in the country shows that each new law eliminated the mistakes made in previous laws, but could not completely correct them (About the production cooperative (1995), Rural consumer cooperative (1999), Consumer cooperative (2001), Agricultural partnerships and their associations (unions) (2000), Rural consumer cooperative of water users (2003)).

The non-viability of the adopted laws on cooperation in agriculture, with the exception of the last law «On Agricultural cooperatives», is as follows:

1) no law could ensure the transparency of the company's work, the peasants could not freely leave the cooperative, since they lost their share when they left, that is, the mechanism for obtaining their share was not prescribed in the laws;

2) former heads of collective farms and state farms became the heads of cooperatives, who, first of all, thought about their farm rather than about the members of the cooperative;

3) subsidies from the budget were mainly received by large commodity enterprises;

4) state support institutions preferred to work with large enterprises that could provide collateral for a loan;

5) farmers themselves do not understand the advantages of cooperation. Agricultural entrepreneurs are used to the fact that the association threatens to lose independence and property.

An important issue in the development of the agricultural industry is the interaction of participants in agricultural production, namely producers, processors and suppliers.

It is necessary to agree with the opinion of Kazakhstani scientists on the need to develop and implement a law on family farms (report of the KazNII of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development).

The level of development of integration ties between the agro-industrial

complex and consumer cooperation is determined by the economic indicators of the volumes of agricultural products produced of a particular type and the volumes of purchased, processed and sold products by the cooperative system.

Opportunities for the development of integration ties in Kazakhstan are determined by:

- natural and climatic conditions that determine the development of individual agricultural territories;
- the presence of processing enterprises and clusters in this area and its capabilities for the purchase, processing of agricultural products and its subsequent sale;
- opportunities for the long-term development of the material and technical base of cooperation, which allows to expand integration with producers of agricultural products.

Agricultural cooperation, which carries out joint activities with producers of agricultural products of raw materials, is able to solve the following social and economic tasks–

- providing the population with food and foodstuffs;
- ensuring the sale of agricultural products produced;
- increasing the level of employment in rural areas;
- increasing labor productivity and creating conditions for reproduction due to the procurement and processing activities of the cooperative.

Despite a certain commonality, at the same time, the development and formation of integration relations in each region acquire their own characteristics, since the action of integrated structures in regional agro-industrial complexes at any given moment is carried out in specific conditions, which should include:

- economic, social and natural conditions of reproduction–
- internal and external factors affecting the effectiveness of the functioning of integrated agro-industrial formations;
- the presence of factors influencing the final results of the functioning of integrated agro-industrial formations;
- private and general conditions of reproduction at enterprises with different forms of ownership and management, the level and type of concentration and specialization.

The following principal features are inherent directly in the agro-industrial complex: a high-risk type of entrepreneurial activity in this industry, an insignificant level of profitability, low elasticity for food, high capital intensity, low turnover rate of working capital, insufficient development of production capacities, dependence of production on natural and climatic

conditions, as well as weak efficiency of enterprises in a free market, due to the inability to create a balance of supply and demand for products.

Currently, it can be argued that Kazakhstan's policy in the field of agricultural production does not fully solve the strategic tasks of sustainable and effective development of the agro-industrial complex in the regions. In the country, during the transformations, it has not been possible to overcome the centrifugal trends in the development of the agro-industrial complex.

Conclusion. We believe that the organizational and economic mechanism aimed at increasing the sustainability of the functioning of the dairy subcomplex should be formed from the use of information technology, modeling of promising processes, the development of industrial and commercial activities and social infrastructure.

To form an organizational and economic mechanism to increase the stability of the functioning of the dairy subcomplex, it is necessary to define the goals, objectives and principles of the mechanism, the subjects of the mechanism, to form the objects of the mechanism and to develop methods of its implementation.

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the combination of organizational, economic, technical, technological and climatic factors affects the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the sustainable development of dairy subcomplex enterprises, and in order to provide the population with high-quality milk and dairy products, it is necessary to improve the organizational and economic mechanism of the stability of the functioning of the dairy subcomplex, taking into account the identified factors.

According to Russian scientists, the development of cooperation and integration of agricultural producers with purchasing and processing organizations has positive trends, but at the same time, the role of vertical links that unite interconnected productions of a number of industries and forms of ownership is underestimated. Cooperation (cooperation) is interpreted as the organization of long-term direct production links between economic entities because of deepening their specialization (Morozova, 2008).

According to research, in Kazakhstan, the following factors have a negative impact on the formation of integrated agro-industrial structures: the parent company is chosen incorrectly; they are often organized without taking into account objective conditions; the low level of qualification of managerial personnel and specialization of managerial labor and the low level of centralization of management functions, and others. Optimal models of formations have not yet been worked out, including the number of participants by type of activity.

- For the integration participants, issues concerning the weak level of equipment of production equipment remain problematic;
- Excessive costs of agricultural producers in the production of products that require higher prices for agricultural products, which, in turn, reduces their competitiveness;
- A weak level of development of marketing services operating at agricultural enterprises;
- Inconsistency of the assortment and quality of agricultural products and prices with the needs of market participants interested in cooperation;
- The current taxation system, which leads to the loss of tax benefits provided for agricultural enterprises.

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ПАМЯТИ

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БАЙМАХАНОВА МУРАТА ТАДЖИ-МУРАТОВИЧА



01.11.1933 – 04.06.2022 гг.

4 июня 2022 года ушел из жизни крупный казахстанский ученый, доктор юридических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК Баймаханов Мурат Таджи-Муратович.

Мурат Таджи-Муратович родился 1 ноября 1933 года в г. Алматы. После окончания школы поступил на юридический факультет Московского государственного университета им. М. В. Ломоносова, который с отличием окончил в 1957 году. В 1973 году защитил диссертацию на тему «Противоречия в развитии правовой надстройки социалистического общества и пути их разрешения».

Мурат Таджи-Муратович работал в Министерстве юстиции Казахстана, а после окончания аспирантуры полностью посвятил свою жизнь науке, пройдя путь от научного сотрудника, научного секретаря, заведу-

ющего отделом, заместителя директора до директора одного из ведущих научных организаций Казахстана – Института философии и права.

Основные направления научных исследований ученого были вопросы конституционного права, теории государства и права, политологии.

Учитывая его глубокие знания в области государственного права, большой опыт, он был назначен председателем Конституционного Суда Республики Казахстан, проработав на этой должности с 1992 по 1995 годы.

С 1995 года – проректор университета «Кайнар» и Высшей школы права «Әділет». Принимал участие в создании Конституции Казахстана и законопроекта об органах государственного управления.

В 1978-1993 годах выступал с докладом на международных конгрессах в США, Франции, Бразилии и других странах.

Мурат Таджи-Муратович внес большой вклад в развитие и становление юриспруденции независимого Казахстана. Ему принадлежат разработки общей теории и методологии права, теории государства, основ конституционного права (сочетание Конституции и текущего законодательства, влияние Основного закона на закрепление, защиты и обеспечения приоритетности прав и свобод человека и гражданина), концепции правового государства и гражданского общества.

Наиболее крупными научными достижениями ученого являются: комплексная разработка проблем противоречий в развитии правовой надстройки при социализме, а также исследование вопроса о становлении правового государства и конституционном процессе в Республики Казахстан.

Мурат Таджи-Муратович оставил бесценное научное наследие: он автор более 300 научных работ, в том числе монографий «Становление суверенитета Республики Казахстан»; Взаимодействие правового сознания с моралью и нравственностью в обществе переходного периода, которые служат неисчерпаемым источником знаний для студентов, магистрантов, преподавателей-юристов.

Вся жизнь Мурат Таджи-Муратович, его научно-педагогическая, организаторская и общественная деятельность служит прекрасным примером умелого сочетания теории и практики, глубоких научных изысканий с активным участием в решении как фундаментальных, так и практических задач.

За большие заслуги перед страной ему было присвоено звание Лауреата премии имени *Чокана Валиханова*, имеет медали и Почетные

грамоты РК, а в 2020 году Указом Президента РК награждён *орденом «Парасат»*.

Президиум НАН РК скорбит о невосполнимой утрате, выражает глубокое соболезнование родным и близким Мурата Таджи-Муратовича.

В нашей памяти Мурат Таджи-Муратович навсегда останется талантливым организатором науки, выдающимся ученым-юристом, безгранично преданным своей профессии и избранному пути, соратником, патриотом Казахстана, оставившим яркий и незабываемый след в истории отечественной науки!

Светлая память о Баймаханове Мурате Таджи-Муратовиче навсегда сохранится в наших сердцах!

Президиум НАН РК

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