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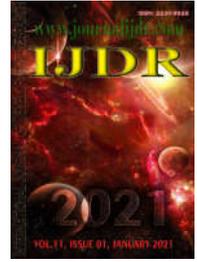
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## METHODOLOGY OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE SUBJECTS OF THE PROCESSING INDUSTRY OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC IN THE NEW CONDITIONS OF MARKET RELATIONS

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### ABSTRACT

*This article is devoted to the problems of effective functioning of the processing industry in Kyrgyzstan in modern conditions. At the present stage, the effective functioning of the agricultural sector and processing of agricultural products is extremely important for the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic due to the fact that they make up the basic industries and occupy a significant share in the country's gross domestic product (GDP). Another feature of the agricultural sector and processing is that they are closely interrelated as a technological chain of production, starting from the cultivation of agricultural raw materials before consumer of ready products. Moreover, the content side of the ready product, in particular the taste of food products, the composition of nutrients and others is formed even at the stage of growing agricultural products and then during industrial processing in general, they are preserved, so both from the point of view of production process technology and from the point of view of ensuring production efficiency. It is advisable to consider the functioning of agriculture and processing as a close relationship.*

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### INTRODUCTION

The effective functioning of the agricultural and processing industries, as well as food and agricultural markets, depends mainly on the efficiency of the sectors included in the system. However, this is not just a mechanical summarization of the effectiveness of each link in the system, in fact, each part necessary to ensure proper communication on the way from the manufacturer to the consumer, by ensuring effective operation. Market mechanisms have evolved over the years, and attempts are also being made to integrate them with international business and trade rules. For example: Kyrgyzstan has been a member of the world trade organization (WTO) since 1997, which indicates a certain integration of the country's economy and international relations. Naturally, efficient operation of the industry means ensuring efficient operation of the industry. If some links in the General system management fail, it will immediately affect the operation of other links. As mentioned earlier, the main link of agricultural and industrial parks is the reform of agriculture through the introduction of land and property shares, more than 90% of

former collective and state farms were transformed, various forms of management were guaranteed, as well as a multi-structured agricultural economy. Prerequisites for formation and development are created. More than 500 thousand peasant (farm) farms have been created, which own more than 85% of the area of farmland. The redistribution of property, especially land, and the creation of large farms did not lead to an increase in the efficiency of agricultural production. As practice shows, "... in the developed countries of the world, large-scale farming has an undoubted advantage over small-scale, large-scale production, which effectively uses all economic and financial resources, equipment and technologies, has 3-4 times higher labor productivity and lower production costs. As a rule, small peasant (agricultural) families have low crop yields and livestock productivity. Due to the small size of the land, the sharing of necessary agricultural technologies and waste disposal operations is limited, which cannot affect the effectiveness of the product. The experience of individual peasant (farm) farms and agricultural cooperatives, demonstrating high efficiency and economic efficiency, indicates the need to develop production cooperation in order

to expand production and effectively use land, production and labor resources. "The concentration of production based on cooperation has become the dominant form of developing competitiveness in the agricultural market of developed countries. Thus, in the United States, 10% of large farms produce more than 80% of marketable products, and 72% of small farms produce only 12% of products"[1, 124c.] Kyrgyzstan was still a country, and so far it was a specific country that did not matter in principle. It is also worth noting the objective complexity of voluntary Association of farmers, their land shares and property to create a "virtual" well-functioning structure. In fact, no objective conditions were created for this either during the years of Soviet power or in the post-Soviet period. "In the post-Soviet period, the state authorities really did nothing to gain people's trust and provide them with a more effective form of labor organization. Rather, people were disillusioned with the rampant privatization of agricultural products, the insane actions of agricultural reforms, and, in fact, the continuous corruption plans. Loans, including the sale of goods to establish international relations. Moreover, the wealth accumulated over many years in the form of collective and state farm ownership over many years of sovereignty is destroyed or distributed in a way that has no value for the organization of an effectively functioning structure. You must be honest until you can integrate or create the optimal type of production structure in terms of size and results based on the appropriate level of creation, number of employees, material and technical base, territorial structure, etc" [2, 71 p.].

First of all, this is the development of transport, delivery, storage and availability of storage facilities. In order to improve product safety, it is necessary to develop a targeted transport program, taking into account the importance of developing appropriate trade and storage facilities. Effective use of the country's scientific potential provides certain advantages for the successful functioning of the industry. Currently, the Republic has a significant scientific potential in the system. More than 500 researchers, including 165 doctors and candidates of science, work in agricultural science. However, this potential is very poorly used. Only 12.3% of scientific developments are implemented in the agro-industrial parks of the Republic, and the share of high-tech products in agriculture in Kyrgyzstan is 5.3%, while in Russia it exceeds 50%, and in Kazakhstan-32.6%" [3, 154c.]. "The most important condition for effective work of information and consulting services is consulting with educational functions, dissemination of knowledge and combination of scientific achievements, the main directions of development of competitiveness in the agricultural market. Modernization of the agro-industrial complex will increase the efficiency and competitiveness of the agro-industrial complex market, strengthen the country's food security and ensure the growth of export potential" [5.85 p.]. In our opinion, Kyrgyzstan should have an organizational, economic and institutional framework for the modernization of agriculture, which should include two stages of further development. The first stage (until 2025) is based on preventing a recession.

**Table 1. Indicators of profitability of enterprises of the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic (million soms)**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	11420,7	5824,0	5956,7	11237,8	24999,5	10479,6
Agricultural industry	2,2	-42,5	32,5	126,5	-5,9	-0,3
Industry	9020,5	2145,6	-29,5	1111,7	5577,3	5251,1
Construction	-7,4	-207,9	-226,4	615,7	106,4	9,8
Transport and communications	1605,5	2314,8	2123,8	3810,0	3699,5	2357,9
Other services	151,9	204,9	587,0	541,0	4583,2	-167,5

However, these cases are unfortunately rare and are not normal weather for agricultural work. Example: In the Kant district, there is a state-owned MIS seed farm (machine testing Laboratory), which was converted into a cooperative at the end of 2006. The cooperative focuses on the production of grain, corn, sugar beet and seeds in the dairy industry. The yield of grain crops is 55-60 C / ha, sugar beet seeds-15 C / ha. The number of cattle ranges from 4 thousand to 1.1 thousand, including cows. In 2010, milk yield per second was 5.1 thousand. Liters'. The annual cash income is 7 million soms. Total profit - 5 million soms, net profit - 2 million soms. The state pays more than 1 million soms of taxes annually" [3, 218 p.]. Effective economic activity is carried out by the United peasant farms - "Aikol", "Jail", "Sokuluk", "Alexandrovka", "Druzhba", etc. These farms are diverse and highly profitable, which ensures the growth of the main economic indicators. Farm. On average, one of these farms occupies 200-350 hectares, the main means of agriculture - 100-500 soms, workers-100-300 people. Labor productivity and wages are increased, and efficient agricultural production is guaranteed. The industry is characterized by the creation of various industries, such as "milk", "vegetables", "beef", "wool", "cotton", "beans", etc. "The processing industry accounts for a significant part of the total volume of foreign economic relations, which is very important for creating a competitive market for agricultural products.

It is primarily aimed at the production of new types of products in the main branches of agricultural production, overcoming and improving the unstable characteristics of the development of the public administration system and strengthening state support for branches, networks and organizational structures of production management. At the second stage (until 2030), production will be promoted. This means developing complex agricultural and industrial production processes based on agricultural raw materials and food products and creating agricultural clusters, balanced development and improvement of related industries, management and marketing systems, technological re-equipment of food complexes and attracting active investment. In the development of the processing industry, we should not forget about the role of the state in improving the efficiency of enterprises in this industry. "State regulation of the economy is a process of conscious coordination of managerial influence, which includes a system of legislative, administrative and Supervisory measures implemented by governments and authorized state bodies to achieve stability, growth and balance of the entire economic system. The profitability of the industry's enterprises is also important for the development of the processing industry. This research showed that the system of indicators of processing efficiency is inextricably linked with economic entities that produce agricultural products. The study showed that technical losses are very high at the

processing enterprises of Jalal-Abad. Thus, in the production of grain, technical losses amounted to 938.3 tons, that is, 11.0% of the amount of grain sold, in the production of potatoes-160.8 tons, or actually 12%. Technical losses in milk production amounted to 745.5 tons (more than 14.2% of sales). In addition to the equal exchange of products between industries, the degree of profitability of the economy is affected by the investment process. In fairness, it should be noted that agricultural production is inefficient for the economy of Kyrgyzstan. At the same time, a great task is to organize international relations and earn money by organizing the output of agricultural products abroad. In the same row is the introduction of progressive forms of organization in agriculture and good turnover, as well as the sale of products through various channels.

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