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METHODOLOGY FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FINAL PRODUCT IN THE CLUSTER STRUCTURES OF THE REPUBLIC'S AGRO-INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

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Abstract: The author of this article examined theoretical and practical approaches to final product distribution methodology and presented his perspective on how to handle this problem based on the job set for the cluster structure.

Keywords: index of production and technological independence, index of socio-political efficiency, index of socio-economic stability, export capacity index.

Introduction

Due to the need to stabilize the economic situation of agrarian formations, restore destroyed production and economic relations, and comply with the parity of industries and economic entities, the development of integration processes in the entire agro-industrial complex takes on strategic importance in the context of the Republic's agriculture. In order to assess the efficacy of clusters as an integration structure in the republic's agro-industrial complex, it is vital to identify the key characteristics of this organizational structure. Cluster theory was first established in the context of economic geography. M. Porter's work, which has been recognized in over 500 cluster efforts around the world, has sparked renewed interest in clusters as a regional and sectoral development phenomenon. Clusters have become a critical economic policy tool around the world from a global perspective.

Main part

Scholars and policymakers have been interested in the cluster as a tool for sectoral and regional development to date (governing bodies). It is a sustained combination of partners in the form of cooperative links of economic organizations, which may beyond the mere addition of individual components of potentials, based on the economic idea of a cluster as an integration structure. This rise is the consequence of long-term collaboration and effective utilization of partners' talents, as well as system integration processes. This is due to the emergence of synergies as a result of their ability to share pleasant experiences and cut expenses by utilizing the same services and partners. That is, the synergistic effect obtained in an economic system as a result of the merging of diverse actors in that system may be significantly bigger than the total of the economic benefits of these entities' individual actions.

Literature review

In the monograph by V.A. Tikhonov and M.L. Lezina "The Final Product of the

Agroindustrial Complex", the authors give their recommendations on the definition and specifics of the distribution of the final product in the agroindustrial complex. In doing so, they emphasize the fact that the term final product in the agricultural sector is a very abstract concept, as agricultural products are foodstuffs, groceries and industrial raw materials at the same time.

T.D. Kosinski and S. Bondareva in their article "Cluster approach to the formation of food security of the population in the region" consider the cluster approach as a solution to the socio-economic problems of rural areas in the context of the development of rural production infrastructure.

Research methodology

Agro-industrial production has developed a unique pricing specification by which, through the use of process coefficients, it is possible to determine the performance of the final product by stage of production and intended use.

Analysis and results

As a result of ongoing reforms, the republic's agricultural production is now based on a cluster method of production, which covers a proportion of the total area of agricultural land by type of crop:in the cotton-textile sector 62%, in animal husbandry 8%, in fruits and vegetables 7.5%.

At the same time, under a presidential decree of 14 March 2019 on measures to develop cooperation in fruit and vegetable growing, 41 fruit and vegetable farming associations have been set up in eight districts of the republic. Their economic activities in 2019 resulted in the production of 7.13 million tons of grain, 2.85 million tons of cotton, 19.6 thousand tons of colons, 21 million tons of fruits and vegetables, 400 thousand tons of rice, 2.6 million tons of meat (in slaughter weight), 11 million tons of milk, 8.1 billion eggs, resulting in an economic output of 217.7 trillion soums, up 12 percent from 2018. But the productive activities of the 4.9 million households throughout the country must not be overlooked. The above amounts of agricultural products are both foodstuffs ready for consumption, food raw materials for processing, and industrial raw materials for processing and industrial enterprises. It follows that it is difficult to determine at what stage and in what volume the agricultural production and the final product from the economic activity will be realized. The final product is one of the key concepts in management, defined by Ran Khobbard in his scientific research. The explanatory dictionary, defines it as follows.

But in the third step, a model will be built, taking into account the selected attributes of the factors. On the basis of the obtained levels of correlation models of the studied indicators, we made a forecast of the volume of production and sales for the years 2020-2025.

Table 1. Forecast of production and sales volumes

Indicators	Units	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Volume production	centner	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6
Sales volume	centner	y_1	y_2	y_3	y_4	y_5	y_6

The forecast shows that production and sales volumes will increase in direct proportion. In

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order to achieve the projected volumes, it is necessary to implement a number of measures that contribute to uninterrupted production, while taking into account external environmental factors that have a negative impact on the production process. However, the republic has significant potential for the development of this segment of agriculture. Firstly, the republic is originally a region to be introduced with another specialization in the economic practice of the republic.

Secondly, the development and dissemination of new types of economic activities, such as the brand of the company " Ostrich House" is of social and economic importance.

Thirdly, research and study of Ostrich House's activities with the aim of developing technological coefficients and converting production data into pro forma data to specify economic calculations in order to justify them for implementation in the economic practice of the Republic.

Thus, when looking at agricultural production in combination with other related sectors, one cannot fail to notice that, apart from the strategic interest, the state is concerned with ensuring the smooth functioning of the agrarian sector of the economy.

There is also a well-defined market rationale for the existence and development of in-house agriculture, which creates several jobs in related sectors, and structural shifts in the agrarian sector inevitably entail corresponding measurements in many sectors of the economy, from machine building to market trade.

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