

THE WAYS OF IMPROVING THE PRODUCTIVITY OF “FROM GARDEN TO TABLEMATE” METHOD THROUGH DIFFUSING SYNERGETIC ADVANTAGES

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Abstract

Between the early 2000s and today, Uzbekistan as one of the Central Asian country, has accomplished significant progress in food production. One of the main reasons for this significant improvement is the proliferation in agricultural production and productivity. In the light of the above, this article empirically highlights the ways of evaluating the advantages of “From garden to tablemate” method of planting, keeping and realizing of food products, particularly focused on vegetables and fruits, which provide relevant results of experiment, implemented in two food storage enterprises. Furthermore, investigation was conducted in storage companies in the abundant with theoretical and practical approaches. This article serves as a basis of future researches dedicated on implementing of synergetic efficiency in agriculture sphere as whole and determines the effect of synergetic capacity and productivity on food storage industry.

Keywords: Infrastructure, storage services, merchandizing services, carrying services, productivity, synergy, synergetic benefit

INTRODUCTION

There are many illustrations worldwide of the significance of comprehensive food strategies, which include interventions from production to protection in the agricultural sector. They are a central component in the efforts of most of the countries that have already reached the vital target of halving the proportion of undernourishment. Between the early 2000s and today, Uzbekistan as one of the Central Asian country, has accomplished significant progress in food production. One of the main reasons for this significant improvement is the proliferation in agricultural production and productivity ('FAO - detail: International Conference - The most important reserves of implementing the Food Program in Uzbekistan').

From the first days of independence, Uzbekistan chose its own way of development and of integrated and wide-ranging reforms in all spheres, directed at building a democratic state with a rule of law and a socially oriented market economy. In this regard, one of the principal directions in the socio-economic enlargement of the country was to address issues in food supply, accessibility of foodstuffs in accordance with rational norms of healthy nutrition, along with the achievement of high quality and security of food products consumed by the population. Thus, measures were taken in the state to accelerate economic reforms in agriculture built on the priority promotion of farming enterprises. The measures taken were aimed also at improving the production relations in rural areas, at introducing an organizational structure in the management of agricultural production that corresponds to market principles, consolidating the freedom of producers of agricultural goods and providing for their dependable legal fortification ('Food Independence Important Factor of Wellbeing, Stability, Prosperity', 2014).

The ground for the expansion of farmer movement in Uzbekistan was laid by the decree of the head of our state "On Further Consolidation of Dehkan (Farmer) Enterprises and State Support for Entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan" signed 29 November 1991. The adopted Land Code, laws "On Framing Enterprise", "On Dehkan Enterprise" and the one "On Guarantees of Freedom of Entrepreneurship" have shaped a robust normative foundation and system of guarantees for the enlargement of farming, economic and financial independence of farmer enterprises ('FAO Director General considers the Food Conference in Uzbekistan as a landmark event in the expansion of agricultural production - Uzbekistan News - UzReport.uz', 2014).

Moreover, a complex of procedures were taken to boost the economic and technical capacities of farming enterprises, optimize the land lots that helped secure a gradual growth in production volumes, effectiveness and profitability of farming enterprises. Currently, a current production and market infrastructure has been formed and being perfected and that provides farming enterprises with a whole range of essential services.

A logical extension of reforming the agricultural sector of the country was the decree of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Measures to Further Refine the Arrangement of Activities and Develop Farming in Uzbekistan” inked 22 October 2012 that is dedicated to the elevation of effectiveness of farming enterprises, expansion of their rights and powers, reinforcement of the role in the rational use of land and water resources and in the creation of production capacities, the dynamic development and beautification of rural areas, provision for employment and growth in the wellbeing of the population (‘Information Agency “Jahon”’, 2015). In accordance with this document, the Council of Farmers of Uzbekistan and councils of farmers in regions and districts were established to safeguard the rights and legitimate interests of farmers both in relations with government and management bodies, local government bodies, and with stocking, supplying and servicing organizations, as well as during cases in courts.

In excess of 73 thousand farming enterprises are operating currently in Uzbekistan, more than 28 thousand of which are diversified in their form and activities. Thus, farmers have become one of the major producers of agricultural goods (‘Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan — Uzbekistan and international organizations’, 2015).

Organized at the initiative of country’s President Islam Karimov, the international conference “On Vital Reserves in the Realization of Food Program in Uzbekistan” which took place June 6 at the Palace of Symposia in Tashkent in 2014, stressed on the deployment of sector. Officials of eminent international organizations and financial institutions, including the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the Islamic Development Bank, attended the forum. Moreover, chiefs of diplomatic missions, leading experts and business people from more than 40 countries of the world, including United States of America, China, South Korea, Japan, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria and others (‘President Karimov Meets with FAO Chief’, 2014).

Uzbekistan is considered as an enthusiastic participant of the global process in furthering the Millennium Development Goals and has been systematically implementing the objectives set before the nations of the world in 2000 at the Millennium Summit, in specific field of cementing food security where it has a tremendous production potential by Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Jose Graziano da Silva (‘FAO Director General considers the Food Conference in Uzbekistan as a landmark event in the expansion of agricultural production - Uzbekistan News - UzReport.uz’, 2014).

In addition, it was noted that the growth in the production of agricultural goods secures the high rates of development of enterprises in the food industry. Today, they number around 7 thousand across the country. They supply the domestic and foreign markets with quality food

products. As a foundation for bolstering the activities of food industry enterprises for the nearest future is served by the Program of Measures to boost and advance the food industry for 2012-2015 as well as the Program of Additional Measures to enhance reprocessing the agricultural crude, increase the volumes of production and expand the range of food products for 2012-2015.

It has brightly demonstrated that Uzbekistan has been taking all the necessary measures to step up the production of foods, draw foreign investments into the sphere, introduce high technological equipment, and boost the export potential. This allows for ensuring food security as a component part of socio-economic development, for creating all the needed conditions for a dynamic development of domestic agricultural industry complex that has an enormous production potential, and thus facilitating steadfast elevation of the wellbeing, stability and prosperity of the country ('Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan — Uzbekistan and international organizations', 2014).

METHODOLOGY

In the century of innovative technology, several ways of food storage implementations have diffused dramatically. One of them is synergy, the way of storing that considered as a main advanced technique from different perspectives. According to recent researches, this approach of food storage is deliberated as a low-cost consuming while comparing with other practices. However, it is not yet defined the term of "synergetic", "synergetic efficiency" and "synergetic benefit" from economical literatures and scientific papers globally. In this case, research has been carried out on methodological analyzes, based on different fundamental literatures, various dictionaries and specific analyses.

One of the listed research sources is Russian encyclopedia- "Большая экономическая энциклопедия" in which was not stated scrupulous definition of the word – "synergy" ('Большая экономическая энциклопедия',). Nonetheless, according to "Synergetic effect", classification of "Synergy" indicated next– "Growing productivity by integrating disjointed fragments into common system with the help of sequenced actions". From this perception, it could be determined that, collaborated engagements are more effective equating with detached ones.

Origin of "synergy" is reflected in Attic Greek language, with the root of "synergic" with the significance of "uniting" and "collaboration" ('Search results', 2015). As well as, term of "synergist" also listed on mentioned source but the meaning of it was not clear. Nevertheless, the implication and description of this word directed on biological feature of human being. Expression of "Synergy" first used on dictionary "Словарь иностранных слов" in 1988. In 1999,

A.N. Azrilyan used this term in his “Большойэкономическийсловарь” manuscript under his revision (‘Словарь иностранных слов. Редкие и современные словари иностранных слов’). Economically this term was identified, but definition of “Synergy” could not be illustrated with clear description. “Collaborative working has better efficiency rather those individual tasks”.

Nowadays, “Synergetic productivity” is diffusing in economy as method directed to raising productivity in it. In this term, there are some highlighted researches where this term used. One of them, M.B.Hamidulin in his research highlighted core usage in financial sector of economy, particularly in stock exchange market and produce some suggestion. While another researcher, X.R.Turobov tried to prove of applying this term in cooperation of agriculture. It evidences that novel term in one subject could be straightforwardly transferred to others. In the original world, synergy is the phenomena, which considered as an omnipresent, ranging from diverse academic subjects like physics (for example, the different blends of quarks that produce protons and neutrons) to chemistry (a salient example is water, a compound of oxygen and hydrogen), to the cooperative acquaintances among the genetic factor in genomes, the division of work in bacterial colonies and so on. Even the apparatuses and technologies that are prevalent in the natural world represent significant sources of synergistic effects. As these terms and ways were first used in natural sciences, particularly in medicine and physics, in the 21st century it also started to use in economics. We would like to prove that it could be also used in one of the branches of economy – in food storage and merchandizing.

Provided that, this term is used in the service sector, food storage and merchandizing process in whole, it is remarkable that the enlargement and advancement in productivity lie down into two phases.

- ✓ Firstly, the powers and efforts of the similar companies, which are dedicated on one sector, integration toward one direction should be supported.
- ✓ Secondly, ensure cooperation and consolidation of operating subject from other industries that is related to each other.

Obviously, terms like synergetic, synergetic productivity and synergetic efficiency need to clarify. Notwithstanding, sources and literatures dedicated on this purpose have not made exact definition of stated terms. For this reason, studies need to be addressed to generate theoretical perspective of the issue. Moreover, R. Buckminster Fuller, who analyzed some of synergy implications, refined this into synergetic, with the following categories (‘R. Buckminster Fuller’s Synergetic’):

- A dynamic state in which collective action is favored over the difference of individual component actions.

- Behavior of whole systems unforeseen by the behavior of their parts taken distinctly, known as emergent behavior.
- The cooperative action of two or more stimuli, resulting in an altered or greater reaction than that of the individual incitements.

In the framework of corporative behavior, following the view that a unified group is more than the integration of its parts, synergy is the capability of a group to overtake even its best individual member. These suppositions are derived from the studies accompanied by Jay Hall on a number of laboratory-based group grade and prognosis tasks ('John Jay Hall', 2014). His researches show that productive groups vigorously looked for the points in which they distressed and in consequence fortified problems amongst the members in the early stages of the discussion. In contrast, the counterproductive groups handled a need to create a mutual view quickly, used basic decision-making methods such as equaling, and stressed on finishing the task rather than on discovery resolutions they could agree on. Meanwhile, in a technical context, its meaning is an establishment or accumulation of different features working together to crop results not attainable by any of the feature alone. The features, or parts, can include people, hardware or software, amenities, rules, documents: all things required to produce system-level results. The value added by the system as a whole, elsewhere that contributed self-sufficiently by the fragments, is created mainly by the relationship among these fragments, that is, how they are interrelated. In core, a system institutes a set of interconnected constituents working organized with a common objective: gratifying some selected needs ('Food Independence Important Factor of Wellbeing, Stability, Prosperity', 2014).

If used this term in a commercial application, synergy empirically means that cooperation will produce in general better outcome than if each individual within the cluster were working in the direction of the same goal separately. Nonetheless, the notion of collective consistency needs to be considered. Collective consistency is that possessions that is conditional from the number and strength of common positive attitudes among members of the collective. As the group or collective becomes more consistency, its working is effected in a number of ways. First, the connections and statement between members rise. Mutual goals, welfares and small size all donate to this. In addition, collective member satisfaction increases as the group offers friendly bond and care against outside threats.

Obviously, human synergy relates to human interaction and teamwork is one of the real explanation of the sector. Synergy usually arises when two individuals with altered complementary skills cooperate. In business, cooperation of people with organizational and technical skills happens very often. In general, the most common reason why people cooperate

is that it brings a synergy. On the other hand, people tend to specialize just to be able to form groups with high synergy.

Diffusion the synergy in particular sectors of economy

Diffusion of the synergy and expansion of this method are used in various field of economy. The implementation of synergy with productivity and efficiency established worldwide. The development of each term is strongly relying on scrutiny and making clear explanation of it. However, due to shortage of information and non-existing of this term in economic literature, we decide to make our own explanation according modern point of view and the nature of this subject: Synergy is the way of storing that considered as a main advanced technique from different points of view or dedicate all powers systematically to one direction in order to achieve to improve particular sphere. Moreover, it should be stated that in the today's condition of market relations, to achieve this goal seems more difficult. Because, the various form of properties is predominated in diverse divisions of economy, even more distinguishing there are many companies that compete each other within one sector. Notwithstanding, integrating endeavors is becoming concerned as a vital need as only cooperation among subjects leads to efficiency ('Cost Synergy Definition', 2015). Fortifying, this characterization from economic perspective, we should mention that:

- It is pivotal to find out particular area of interest where all powers will be dedicated to enhance or augment the efficiency.
- In order to fulfill aforementioned target, majority of independent subjects should be unified.
- Working in a whole will make greater efficiency than the simple sum of its parts.
- With the help of a specific feature may be effected systematically in order to make productive rates.

In this case, number of examples of the food storage organizations and their selling procedures are believed as a prove. Investigation consists of following processes :

- Choose of food Storage Company, which dedicated on food storage was defined as a main example while implicating productivity process.
- In order to achieve aforementioned result independent subjects (like storage, communal services providers, and transport organizations) are integrated into one direction, within the supported collaborations.
- Efficiency that was contributed by different activity types will result better than any individual enterprises on this sphere. Hence, it will lead to advance the interest within

working climate. We can witness that the benefit gained from individual organizations is lower than the benefit gained from consolidation of various subjects together.

- It is believed that, a feature should be directed from different point of view, systematically it will serve if it continuous in various segments.

To sum up, it is concluded that with the integration of different segments of activity companies will achieve better results. Efficiency gained by these practices proves synergetic productivity with clear results.

Above-mentioned statement, definition of synergetic efficiency could be framed. As it is rare to face term of synergy in economical literatures, research covered to offer definition of this notion.

Synergetic productivity - increasing productivity by integrating separated parts into common system with the help of collaboration, by covering necessary features or through directed way of tool while effecting systematically.

As an outcome of our research we offer the following synergetic productivity could be illustrated with mathematical equitation subsequently:

$$C_c = \sum_{i=0}^n K_i$$

In the formula

C_c - synergetic productivity

n – the quantity of powers, which should be integrated

K_i - the name of i-powers (subjects)

From the mentioned analyses, it is obvious that results contain total synergetic productivity features in it. Moreover, theory of this mathematic model specifies that specific sphere or particular procedure may achieve high results if subjects (organizations and providers of this activity) unify and cooperate with each other toward one direction to accumulate better achievement.

Model requires ingetration of various features in one direction by aggregating all companents in one way. Collabarative progress will lead to better effeciency rather than individual acts. Briefly, investigations gained by procedure of integrations proves synergetic productivity,as mentioned above.

For instance, our case study of various organization could be an example for this technique.Take as a sample, food starge Limited Liability Company “Bahmal Golden Apple”

that showed 80 million UZS (sum) profit while working separately. However, suppliers of electricity and gas company which works for this storage company have more profit with 150 million UZS and 180 million UZS relatively. To sum up, profit for these three organizations has 113 million UZS ($80.0+15.0+18.0$). Nevertheless, in the same situation, stated three individuals managed to profit 130 million UZS with the help of collaboration. Their contribution on a total was 90.0 million, 18.0 million and 22 million, in UZS. Difference on synergetic productivity easily distinguished with 17 million UZS for the cited situations.

Briefly, a cost synergy refers to the opportunity of a combined corporate entity to reduce or eliminate expenses associated with running a business. From economic point, cost related synergies are realized by eliminating positions that are viewed as duplicate within the merged entity. Examples include the headquarters office of one of the predecessor companies, certain executives, the human resources department, or other employees of the predecessor companies. This is related to the socio-economic concept of economies of scale that make great collaborative efficiency in a community.

Stated features lead to synergetic efficiency, however the definition of this word was not investigated in economical literatures, research held on various sources made by the author lead to suggest synergetic efficiency.

SYNERGETIC EFFICIENCY AND ITS IMPACT ON TOTAL PRODUCTIVITY:

Mathematic evaluation of synergetic productivity

Synergetic efficiency refers to the opportunity of a combined corporate entity, by accumulating numerous components in one direction while reducing or eliminating expenses, associated with running a business and achieving better results.

While research was suggested not only definitions of phrases, such as synergy, synergetic productivity and synergetic efficiency identified, but also mathematic models of them were implemented. In addition to this, association of these principles was indicated in the progression of food storage and distributing.

According to aforementioned statements, implicated three subjects with individual activity types made 420.0 million UZS expenditures while with collaborative style of working they showed 400.0 million UZS expenses. It is obvious that, integration of subjects show better synergetic efficiency.

In the first case, profitableness of expenses was 28,25% ($113,0 : 400 * 100$) while in the second situation this rate was equal to 30,95 % ($130,0 : 420,0 * 100$). It means that synergetic efficiency was higher to 2,70 percent ($30,95 - 28,25$).

Synergetic efficiency indicates net profit per thousand UZS that means profitableness of expenses. In order to find out synergetic efficiency we offer the following mathematic formula of this classification:

$$Cc_{xp} = \frac{C\phi}{Rxa} * 100;$$

In this formula

Cc_{xp} – Certain company efficiency, it means profitableness of expenses.

$C\phi$ – the quantity of productivity, it means sum of benefit gained in certain company

Rxa – The expenditure made in this subject.

Stated formula indicates efficiency for one subject , however cooperative integrated synergetic productivity measures by following model in our perspective:

$$Cc_{xp} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n C\phi_i : \sum_{i=1}^n Rxi * 100 \right)$$

In the following process of the investigation distinguished difference for synergetic efficiency. Equationation of this model is disegned like following one:

$$\Delta Cc_{xp} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n C\phi_{ix} : \sum_{i=1}^n Rxi_x * 100 \right) - \left(\sum_{i=0}^n C\phi_{ip} : \sum_{i=1}^n Rxi_p * 100 \right);$$

In this formula

ΔCc_{xp} –the differentiation of synergetic productivity ;

$C\phi_{ix}$ – the real quantity of synergetic productivity, when powers are united;

Rxi_x –the real quantity of spending, when powers are united;

$C\phi_{ip}$ – the real quantity of synergetic productivity, when powers are not united;

Rxi_p –the real quantity of spending, when powers are not united;

$(\sum_{i=1}^n C\phi_{ix} : \sum_{i=1}^n Rxi_x * 100)$ – the rate of synergetic productivity, when powers are united;

$(\sum_{i=0}^n C\phi_{ip} : \sum_{i=1}^n Rxi_p * 100)$ - the rate of synergetic productivity, when independent powers are not united.

It is obvious from conducted researches that, during storage and selling process, synergetic productivity and synergetic efficiency may be diffused in order to increase services efficiency. During the process of storage and selling, quantity of synergetic efficiency with profitableness of expenses serve to define efficiency. This mathematic equation also helps to calculate per individual subject.

$$Cca = \frac{Q}{Sxa};$$

In this formula

Cca – Efficiency of spending in certain subject;

Q – the outcome during the reporting year, when powers are not united;

Sxa – the spending of each subject, when powers are not united.

We identified that stated these mathematical formulas lead to find out model while integrating in one purpose:

$$Cca = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n Q : \sum_{i=1}^n Sxa \right)$$

Mathematical equation of this economic point proves the way of calculations based on above mentioned theories.

ANALYSING THE CASE STUDY IN PARTICULAR FOOD STORAGE ENTERPRISES

There are many examples worldwide of the importance of comprehensive food strategies, which include interventions from production to protection in the agricultural sector. Our paper focuses on real examples of enterprises, which are actively contributing on the agricultural industry of the country.

Integrated cycle of collaborative tasks that make synergetic efficiency calculated in the example of limited liability Company “Bakhmal Golden Apple” company (Table-1).

Table 1: Assessment of synergetic productivity gained by limited liability Company "Bahmal Golden Apple" in 2014⁴

N	Subjects participated in process	Gained Synergetic Result, per thousand sums (profits gained from 1 ton of product)			
		Alone	Together	Difference	Rate of change, %
1	Spending of product (potato) planters	875,6	875,6	-	100,0
2	Spending of manufacturer	97,8	X	+97,8	X
3	Spending of distributors	62,3	X	+62,3	X
4	Spending of keepers	124,7	X	+124,7	X
5	Spending of dealers	451,8	X	458,8	X
	Spending of distributing and keeping when efforts are united (2+3+4+5), in thousand sums	736,6	745,9	+9,3	101,3
	Total expenditure, in thousand sums	1612,2	1621,5	+9,3	100,6
	The quantity of sold products when efforts are united, in thousand sums	5739,4	6534,6	+795,2	113,9
	Synergetic productivity	3,56	4,03	+1,37	110,4

From provided details, it is evident that expenses of manufacturing farm was levelled off 875,6 thousand UZS. Four independent enterprises participated in the process from planting and selling. All of these companies acted and made respective expenditure on the process. The amount of spending was 736,6 thousand UZS when they acted separately, and 745,9 thousand UZS when they acted together. However, the rate of growth was only 101,3%. While, the total amount of expenditure for selling 1 ton of potato was 1612,2 thousand UZS, when companies worked separately, and 1621,5 thousand UZS when powers were united, which higher to 9,3 thousand UZS. The rate of change levelled off 100,6%. Evidently, the spending per ton of product increased as the powers were unified. However, the quantity of sold products rose significantly. The rate of this change levelled off 113,9%. Synergetic efficiency was 1,37 thousand UZS per ton of potato respectively. The rate of growth levelled off 110,4%.

It is clear that, during integration amount of expenditures go up, the total rate of sales amplified simultaneously too. According analyzes of the research stated that following features considered as principle ones. Paramount, during the storage of the products diffused efficient way of storing, also quality of the product preserved in a sufficient quality, last but not the least, distribution of the stored products and procedure of this make profit.

In the procedure of storage has been investigated refrigerators of Turkish cooperative company "OSC TARIM GIDA SOGUTMA" and Limited Liability Company "KONGRESS BARAKA AGRO". Particularly, storage of the apple was chosen as a research element.

"From garden to tablemate" was conducted as a research method in 2013-2014 in the stated companies. Agricultural purposes like planting, distributing, storing and selling detected as a principle stage of the investigation.

In the initial procedure, in 2013-2014, technique of "From garden to tablemate" was diffused and analyzed in Turkish cooperative company "OSC TARIM GIDA SOGUTMA". On this basis, from 10th of October, 2013 till 10th of March 2014 5,0 ton of apple stored in intensive garden which is situated in Bakhmal district of Djizzakh region. After have been stored during five month, it weighted and measured efficiency of the analyses. During the storage process, product lost 1,27% averagely.

This research was conducted in a traditional style and distinguished significant difference with 18,56 % waste of the product. Results of the conducted investigation showed 17,29 % efficiency. After have been kept in a short period , apple was estimated with 9500 UZS while before it was only 5000 UZS with 1,9 times more profit (9500 : 5000). Storing service costs 420 UZS per kilo and per ton it was totally 420, 0 thousand UZS. Efficiency per a kilo apple showed 172,9 kilo (185,6 – 12,7). This trend for sum was 4379,35 thousand UZS $\{(1000 - 12,7 * 9500) - (1000 * 5000)\}$. Net efficiency per a ton of apple was 3959,35 thousand sum (4379,35 – 420,0). As a final point, stored kilo apple made 3,96 thousand profit in a results.

Second cycle of the research was conducted in refrigerator of Limited Liability Company "KONGRESS BARAKA AGRO" in 2013-2014 for the same agricultural purposes. "From garden to tablemate" technique was conducted in 20th September in 2013 and finished on 15 March in 2014. A ton of apple was dedicated on the storing procedure and it was maintained for 5 month and 25 day. As a result, 3,4% of apple was found out as waste rate of this method. Traditional of storage lost 18,56 % of the product , while resulting 15,16 % (18,56 – 3,4) variance on comparison. Keeping product for further purposes made 2,2 times more profit for with dissimilarity of 2,2 thousand UZS to 4,8 thousand UZS with positive.

In this period, a ton of the apple got natural efficiency with 151,6 kilo (185,6 – 34,0) . This trend was 2436,8 $\{(1000 - 34 * 4800)$ thousand UZS. Expenditures for storage was 350 UZS with 350,0 thousand UZS for ton. Net efficiency was 2086,8 thousand UZS (2436,8 – 350,0) . General way of storing showed 2,1 thousand sum with (2086,8 : 1000).

Concept of this model is considered that, after cultivation gathered crop should be sorted and trough transport must be carried to refrigerators. During delivery also via transport product may be carried to final consume. On this way, preserved products could be maintained quality

during 5-8 month. In some cases, planted apple in intensive gardens could be stored for 10 month.

From conducted analyzes, corporate synergy refers to a financial benefit that a corporation expects to realize when it merges with or acquires another corporation. Corporate synergy occurs when corporations interact congruently.

This form of synergy is a nearly ubiquitous feature of a corporate mergers and acquisitions and is a negotiating point between the buyer and seller that affects the final price both parties agree to.

PROPOSALS BASED ON INTEGRATED MEASUREMENTS IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE SYNERGETIC EFFICIENCY FURTHER

Implementation of the synergy is integrated in different areas of the businesses. However, the way of its transmission could show better results with further investments. Outcome of our research indicates following proposals on storing and selling researches settled with scientific and theoretical suggestions.

1. Identified evaluation component of effective storing and selling. Measurement of this trend calculated with following formula :

$$C_c = \frac{W}{Q};$$

In this formula

C_c – the rate of efficiency of storage products ;

W – the benefit gained from food storage;

Q – the natural quantity of storage products .

2. Sum of the profit (W) gained through storing of products also identified under investigations. Following mathematical measurement measures it.

$$W = \{((Q - F) * Ph) - (Q * Pb)\};$$

In this formula

Q – the natural quantity of storage products.

F – the natural reduction of products during storage and selling process ;

Ph – the price of product after storage;

Pb – the price of product in time of storage.

3. Storing efficiency was chosen in order to identify efficiency. But from another perspective, transport expenditures should be calculated too. Nevertheless, strict system was not organized to calculate this feature. Carrying stored apple could be calculated by following including transport services.

$$C_{cu} = \frac{W - Tx}{Q} ;$$

In this formula

C_{cu} – Overall rate of efficiency of storage food in term of storage;

T_x – the total quantity of spending of carrying apple from garden to storage, and from storage to distribution destination.

Total efficiency (W_u) identified in the following stage with the diffusion of previous equation

$$W_u = \{((Q - F) * Ph) - (Q * Pb)\} - Tx$$

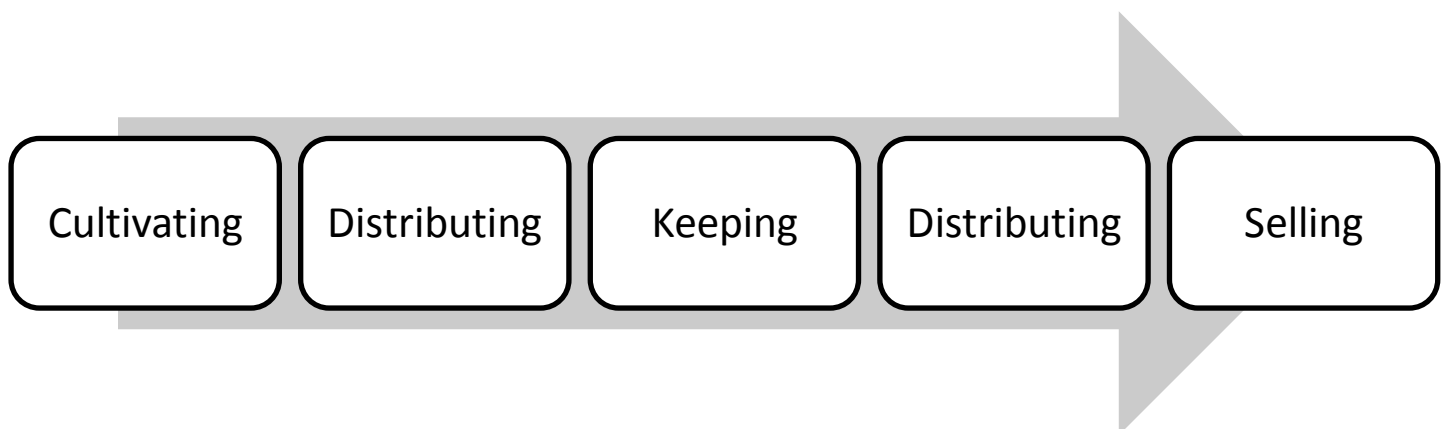
Sequence of this mathematic formula could be calculated in a diverse excessively:

$$C_{cu} = \frac{W_u}{Q} = \frac{\{((Q - F) * Ph) - (Q * Pb)\} - Tx}{Q} ;$$

In the practical diffusion, these formulas could be calculated in order to classify rate of efficiency, which consequently lead to managerial decisions.

4. Analyzes which were conducted in the intensive gardens diffused “From garden to tablemate” technique. As it covered lots of steps, the system of this method is designed in a Figure 1.

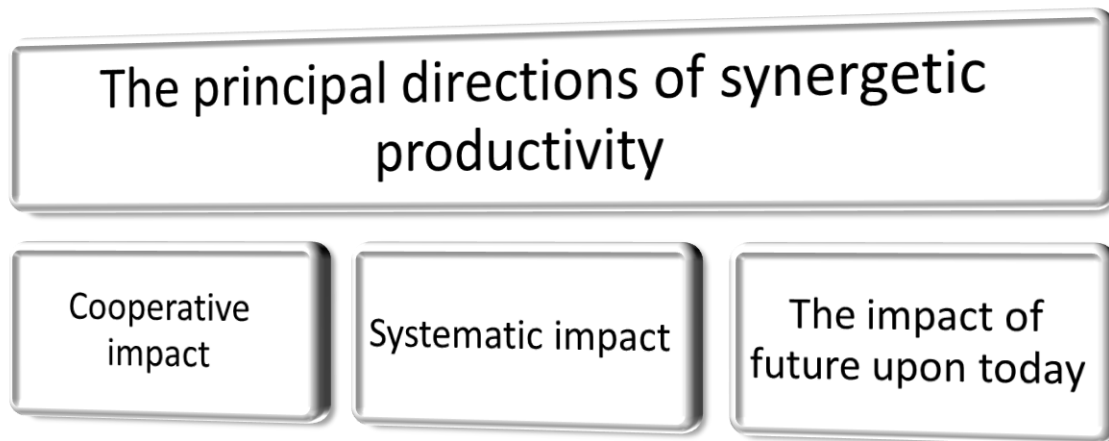
Figure 1: Sequence of “From garden to tablemate” system



Based on synergetic productivity definition, procedure is proved that integrated working style may lead to better results.

5. While gaining results of the analyzed synergetic efficiency and synergetic productivity were offered with different branches (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Directions of synergetic productivity



It is believed that each of the aforementioned directions possible to advance economic efficiency. Modifications on results derives concept of collaborative impact in synergetic efficiency. Conclusions and assumptions conducted in the article, proves integration of companies with the request of the collaboration. As it is obvious, providers of the services have different type of property and activity type of them is various, that proves complexion of this stages.

6. Synergetic efficiency is proved to be enhance with the concept of systematic impact. During planting and irrigation purposes of agreeculture , implementation of systematic procedures made results.What paper means by this conclusion is systematic integration on various segments of the procedure.

7. Synergetic productivity diffuses impact of future upon today that is considered as one of the principle.This feature indicates the results of todays collaborative task for the upcoming purposes with better results.

Stated features addressed auxiliary deployment of synergy in diverse branches of economy with its positive influence. Studies on this direction will serve to identify major assumptions and techniques of implementations.

CONCLUSION

In the sustainable development of developing countries, synergetic integration among individuals considered as a principle factor to acquire better results. In the way of deployment, economic efficiency of the enterprises could be increased with better results. Conducted analytical and theoretical investigations concluded various possibility of synergy with real examples. Synergetic definitions and their implications on rural regions of Uzbekistan have diffused on the paper. Better storage cycle through synergetic collaboration have applied on the mentioned case –“From garden to tablemate”. The way of planting in agricultural sphere and process of distributing to consumers could be organized with better efficiency while using synergetic integration among individuals and enterprises. Methods and mathematical equations of the definition prove the need of this technique on economics. Further investigations of this method may easily identify the ways of it in a various sub-sectors of economy. Outcomes of this paper analyses could open new doors of opportunities for the further deployment of “From garden to tablemate” through academic perspective, that cover economics as whole. Suggestions may serve to further investigation of this term with better diffusion on economic life of individuals.

Implications for further research based on the study covers future diffusion of synergetic technology in various steps of the food storage companies and sub-sectors of the economy. The way forward could be mentioning with productivity and efficiency of products in different layers of the businesses. Further investigations of the synergy could be established in other sectors of economy as well.

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