

Activities of Fruit and Vegetable Clusters in Uzbekistan and Organizational and Economic Mechanisms for Managing Them

Mannopova Muazzam Sultanbekovna
Fergana State University, Senior Teacher

Abstract: The article examines the processes related to the development of the fruit and vegetable network, the priority areas of improvement of the fruit and vegetable cluster system, and the organizational economic mechanisms of their management.

Keywords: Cluster, agricultural production, export, import, cooperative relations, processing.

The creation of clusters is recognized as one of the priority areas for the development of the economy of our country, as a way of producing goods and services that are competitive on the world market in various areas of economic activity. Clusters of production and processing of agricultural products, first of all, withstand competition within this industry in the local and global markets. Therefore, in the conditions of innovative development of the economy, especially in the modern era, when traditional methods of economic development are not profitable enough, the most optimal way is to introduce the theory of clusters. The cluster strategy is widely promoted by the European Union. The European Commission also supports the development of clusters within the Union territory. A cluster is a whole system that includes processes from growing raw materials to delivering a processed finished product to a consumer.

A cluster is a group of enterprises that brings together all participants in the value chain (farmers, processors, exporters) to achieve one goal. In addition, the effective organization of organizational and economic mechanisms for managing these enterprises provides the following advantages:

- renewal of agrotechnical activities through the introduction of modern innovative technologies into production, which increase yields by several times.
- Creation of a value chain by producers of products and export of finished products.
- Earn more income by spending less. Improvement in the financial position of producers.
- enrichment of the material and technical base of commodity producers with modern agricultural machinery and equipment is to upgrade infrastructure facilities.

At the same time, the effective management of the cluster system has taught our farmers and representatives of the agricultural sector to work in a new, modern way. At the same time, the new production complex, which combines the process from sowing to finished products into a single technological system, has opened a wide path for the rapid introduction of scientific achievements and

11	ISSN 2576-5973 (online), Published by "Global Research Network LLC" under Volume: 6 Issue: 3 in Mar-2023 https://globalresearchnetwork.us/index.php/ajebm
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new innovative technologies. Agrarian reforms, the transfer of land to private clusters and cooperatives have increased productivity by an average of 10% per year.

Today, more than 80 types of agricultural products are grown in our republic, which are exported to 66 countries of the world. The fruit and vegetable industry in our country also has great potential, more than 21 million tons of fruits and vegetables are grown in Uzbekistan a year, but 1.5 million tons of these fruits and vegetables are exported. This is due to the lack of production of competitive products in foreign markets, low productivity of orchards and vineyards. For example, in foreign countries, 70-100 tons are produced from one hectare of an intensive orchard, and up to 130 tons of some fruits, in Uzbekistan, 10-30 tons are obtained from one hectare, and in traditional gardens and vineyards. It should also be said that 31 agro-logistics centers have been created in the agro-industrial complex for sorting, packaging, processing and exporting products, and certain work is being carried out for their smooth operation. To achieve the above results, a number of tasks have been identified for the introduction and development of a cluster system in horticulture and viticulture in order to establish proper relations between the producer and exporter. Therefore, serious attention is paid to the development of a new system in the field of agriculture in our country - a cluster system that has proven itself well in the experience of the whole world.

During 2022, 245 fruit and vegetable clusters will operate in the Republic of Uzbekistan and regions, 179.5 thousand hectares of land will be allocated for them. Fruits and vegetables grown in these clusters are processed by 15.3 thousand farms on the basis of futures contracts for the production of fruits and vegetables on 147.9 thousand hectares of land. Also, processing enterprises with a capacity of 956.2 thousand tons in 62 nodes, sorting and packaging of products with a capacity of 290.5 thousand tons in 32 nodes, drying of products with a capacity of 230.5 thousand operate refrigerated warehouses with a capacity of 360,000 tons. The number of intensive gardens and vineyards created at the same time is 24.5 thousand hectares of local, 10.8 thousand hectares of intensive gardens and 25.6 thousand hectares of vineyards. In 2022, the cost of investment projects for the development of clusters will be \$478 billion. It is planned to implement 71 projects worth 500 soums.

In Uzbekistan, fruit and vegetable clusters account for 30.7% of agricultural production and 19.6% of total production capacity. The clusters have at their disposal freezing warehouses with a capacity of 15,900 tons, 7,810 tons of sorting, 4 modern laboratories processing 119,800 tons of fruits and vegetables, sorting and packaging shops for fruits and vegetables 23,201 tons. In the sustainable development of the fruit and vegetable industry, the use of advanced technologies for growing products, the introduction of modern methods of processing and storing products today make it possible to prevent food shortages. A good effect is the involvement of entrepreneurs with many years of experience in the field and infrastructure for storage and processing of products.

Organizational and economic mechanisms for managing clusters are corporate activities of their farms, enterprises, institutions from the production of raw materials to the creation of finished products and their sale, united in a single team and having their own management methods. , characterized by the effective use of these methods will reduce costs and increase profitability. As a result of the application of these effective methods of clustering in foreign countries, it has already become the leading system in all sectors of the economy. For example, 32% of people in the private sector in the US and 39% of working-age citizens in Sweden work in clusters. More than 60 percent of the country's exports come from Indian clusters. In addition, the goal of clustering agriculture in our country is to stop the orientation of the agricultural sector on raw materials, its industrialization, cheaper products and a sharp increase in profits.

It should be taken into account that the organizational and economic mechanisms for managing cluster activities indicate the need to effectively stimulate the development of cooperation between producers of these products in the production, storage, processing and sale of more fruits and vegetables. In addition,

12	ISSN 2576-5973 (online), Published by "Global Research Network LLC" under Volume: 6 Issue: 3 in Mar-2023 https://globalresearchnetwork.us/index.php/ajebm
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fruit and vegetable clusters in Uzbekistan are organized and economically more specialized in one industry (one of the areas of horticulture, viticulture, vegetable growing or greenhouse complexes) and diversified (have more than one area) are divided into specializations. Basically, the activity of fruit and vegetable clusters and the formation of mechanisms for managing them is carried out in two main areas:

- the first direction - a cluster of organizing the production of fruits and vegetables within a single or interconnected group of enterprises that independently carry out the specified process from production to the sale of fruits and vegetables and their effective management;
- the second direction - agricultural producers, processing enterprises, processors who provide planting material and advances to agricultural producers for the organization of agricultural work and purchase their products at agreed prices, on the basis of guaranteed contracts between exporters, on conditions based on the principle of "seed-seedling-growing -harvesting-storage-processing-transportation-delivery to the market "cluster activity on the organization of production of fruit and vegetable products improvement of cluster activity.

In addition, clusters are based on innovative technologies and close technological ties. The following characteristics can be distinguished as criteria for the organizational form of clusters:

- firstly, the structure, the presence of relationships and the strength of interactions (weak, medium, strong and very strong);
- secondly, the application and use of innovative technologies and the existence of close technological ties;
- Thirdly, clusters are a self-governing and largely self-organizing economic form.

At the same time, self-government and self-organization in clusters are based on certain economic interests. The content of these interests is mainly determined by innovative technologies and their technological connections. Clusters are carried out, chain activities designed to solve these problems, clustering creates convenience and benefits for the subjects of the cluster, as well as for the regional and national economy. In particular, to study the experience of developed foreign countries and study the regulatory framework adopted for the development of the fruit and vegetable industry in our republic, diversify agriculture in the development of the fruit and vegetable cluster, make the regions suitable for natural and climatic conditions, fertility and placement of export varieties of fruit and vegetable crops, the introduction of new technologies in the processes of growing, storing, processing and selling affordable and competitive products for export, creating new jobs, promoting the financial interests of participants in the process of growing and processing vegetables and fruits, ensures the expediency of forming processes as an integral system.

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