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DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISMS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CLUSTERS

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Abstract. In this article, the volumes of exports of agricultural products of Uzbekistan and the contribution of fruit and vegetable clusters to them, as well as methods and methods for managing fruit and vegetable clusters, are studied. The issues of improving the organizational and economic mechanisms for managing fruit and vegetable clusters are also shown.

Keywords. Agriculture, cluster, agricultural production, export, import, economics, specialization, clustering policy, management system, organizational and economic mechanism.

In our country, great importance is paid to the formation and development of a new system – cluster system, which justified itself in the experience of the whole world in the field of agriculture, as a system of economic management that can meet modern students. As a result of the economic reforms carried out, positive achievements are being made in agriculture from year to year. In this regard, agricultural products are supported to increase the volume of production and improve its quality, increase competitiveness in foreign and domestic markets, solve economic and social problems, as well as ensure stable production growth in all sectors of the economy. At the same time, increasing the export yield of agricultural products is also one of the main tasks. The result of the analysis showed that the value of exports of fruits and nuts increased from \$ 417.2 million in 2017 to \$ 618.6 million or 1.5 times in 2022. Export places have grown the most: watermelon exports show an increase of 152.2 times, cherry – 58.3 times, strawberry – 52.7 times, figs – 41.4 times and dried apples – 15.1 times. At the same time the top 5 export markets are traditionally represented by the following countries: Russia (\$361.3 million),

Kazakhstan (\$118.4 million), Kyrgyzstan (\$26.4 million), China (US \$ 19.2 million) and Turkey (\$13.6 million). Basically, in 2022, the largest share in the export of fruits and nuts fell on fresh grapes-31.7 percent, dried grapes (raisins) (13.6 percent) and peaches (11.0 percent). Next were dates with a share of 8.4%, Cherries – 5.4%, plums – 5.0%, melons – 3.1%, watermelons – 2.9%, walnuts – 1.8%. January-February 2023 months. The value of exports of fruits and nuts from Uzbekistan increased from \$ 417.2 million in 2017 to \$ 618.6 million in 2022, 1.5 times, placing watermelon, cherries, strawberries, figs and dried apples at the forefront of exported products. In 2022, the largest share in the export of fruits and nuts amounted to fresh grapes – 31.7 percent, dried grapes (raisins) – 13.6 percent and peaches – 11 percent. Then comes dates, cherries, plums, melons, watermelons and nuts. Moreover, in this year, grapes are exported to 14 countries of the world, including Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Latvia, the United Arab Emirates, Estonia and other countries. At the same time, it is noteworthy that in 2017-2022, 18 more countries, including Belgium, Algeria, Mexico, Brazil, Slovakia and other countries, supplemented the geography of Uzbekistan's export of fruits and nuts. Basically, the increase in the quality and volume of exported products is the result of the state's attention to the development of Agriculture and horticulture. At the same time, the development of a cluster system in the agrarian sector, especially in fruit and vegetable production, contributes significantly to the cultivation of products using innovative methods of agricultural production. In kalaersa, the study of practical experiences accumulated over the years in agriculture, the necessary knowledge and available resources, the main thing is the production and the experience achieved in the world in the competitive market, is gaining importance in our republic. Therefore, in the context of diversification and transformation of the economy, the creation of the foundations of a multi-axis economy in agriculture is an important issue.

The government of the Republic is also focusing on reforming the agrarian sector, creating a new structure in its form and content. The optimal way is to organize a transnational "chain" of value-added creation and put modern management systems (cluster theory) into practice, as well as increase its economic efficiency, in the case

of innovative development of enterprises of economic sectors, especially in the current period, when traditional methods of economic development cannot provide sufficient benefits. Concentration according to geographical-territorial location, self-formation, network organization, systematics, cross-sectoral characteristics, uniqueness, dependence on science and scientific research, innovativeness-are the main symptoms of the agricultural cluster. Basically, in 2019, 56 clusters of fruit vegetables were active in our republic. Projects and proposals for the establishment of another 86 such clusters were formed and put into practice in stages. As a result, the number of fruit and vegetable clusters operating in 2020 was 147. The reforms in agriculture carried out in our country made it the main goal to specialize 55 districts specialized in fruit and vegetables in a separate type of product, to effectively organize the activities of agricultural associations and fruit and vegetable clusters in the direction of fruit and vegetable operations in them. The fruit and vegetable cluster is classified into one-off specializations (one of the areas of horticulture, viticulture, vegetable growing or greenhouse complexes) and multidisciplinary (with more than one direction) in the network specialty. And in the past 2021, about 500 clusters and cooperatives have been established in fruit and vegetable, grain and livestock. This resulted in the export of \$ 1 billion worth of fruit and vegetables, despite the negative effects of the pandemic. At the same time, 91,000 hectares of land were put back into use. Water-saving technologies were introduced on an area of 133 thousand hectares or 2 times more than last year. During 2022, a total of 245 fruit and vegetable clusters operated in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the regions, giving them 179.5 thousand hectares of land. Fruits and vegetables grown in these clusters are under the futures contract for the production of fruit and vegetable products on 147.9 thousand hectares of land with 15.3 thousand farms. There are also processing enterprises with a capacity of 956.2 thousand tons in 62 clusters, sorting and packing products with a capacity of 290.5 thousand tons in 32 clusters, drying products with a capacity of 230.5 thousand tons in 23 clusters, as well as ordinary and refrigerated warehouses with a capacity of 360 thousand tons in 136 clusters. The number of intensive gardens and vineyards organized with this is 24.5 thousand hectares of local, 10.8 thousand

hectares of intensive gardens and 25.6 thousand hectares of vineyards. In 2022, investment projects in cluster development cost Rs 478 crore. the sum was planned to be 71 projects, creating about 500 jobs. In increasing the above tasks to a full-fledged Mal, the organization and effective management of clusters of fruits and vegetables is also of particular importance. In order to properly organize and control management, each province has Agricultural administrations and is set to work in cooperation with clusters. One of the main and most important stages of planning, which is considered one of the important functions of fruit-growing in cluster management, is the selection of the goals of clusters. It is necessary to note that clusters will have goals that are widely expressed in multi-link systems. Fruit and vegetable production the main, general purpose of the cluster is determined in its function. This task, on the other hand, expresses in detail the situation of the cluster and sets out ways to achieve goals and strategies in each organizational stage. In accordance with the goals of the clusters, their structure is formed. Har bir meva-sabzavotchilik klaster ichki imkoniyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda strukturani tuzadi va strukturadagi har bir bo'lim va strukturaviy tuzilmalar klaster maqsadini amalga oshirishga o'z hissasini qo'shadi. Umuman olganda, boshqaruv tuzilmasini zamonaviy shaklini ishlab chiqish hozirgi kundagi boshqaruvning asosiy mezonlaridan bo'lib hisoblanadi. Alternatively, organizational and economic management of fruit and vegetable clusters it also shows that special attention should be paid to aspects. Therefore, it is advisable that the development of organizational and economic mechanisms of clusters is carried out in the following directions: to identify all influencing factors and clearly define their sphere of influence; to carry out planning of cluster activities for current and long periods, to establish the most optimal economic relations between all participants and achieve the preservation of their full economic and legal independence.

In addition, when correctly establishing the management mechanism of fruit-growing clusters, it will be necessary to organize a cooperative relationship, assess the state of the participants in each cluster, and take into account the development.

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 manufacturers of these products in the production, storage, processing and sale of more fruits and vegetables. In addition, the fruit and vegetable clusters established in Uzbekistan operate in a more specialized and multidisciplinary (with more than one area) specialization in one of the areas of economic unifacial, i.e., horticulture, viticulture, vegetable growing or greenhouse complexes.

The management of fruit and vegetable clusters is also carried out in connection with innovative technologies and technological communications. As a criterion for the organizational form of clusters, the following characteristics can be distinguished:

- first of all, their structure, the presence of relationships and the interoperability (weak, medium, strong and very strong);
- secondly, the application and use of innovative technologies is the presence of only technological connections;
- thirdly, clusters consist of a self-governing and largely self-organizing economic form.

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