

ROLE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CLUSTERS IN INCREASING EXPORT POTENTIAL

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Abstract: *In the article are analyzed the role of clusters in increasing the export potential of fruits and vegetables in the country, the dynamics and structure of exports, and studied the growing of fruit and vegetable by the cluster and their problems.*

Key Words: *fruit and vegetable products, exports, fruit and vegetable clusters, competition.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

In the context of globalization of the economy and increasing exports of agricultural products, the problem of increasing the competitiveness of agricultural sectors and their products is becoming more acute. As a result of the implementation of targeted programs, the volume of agricultural production has increased, but at the present time, the need to further increase exports of basic agricultural products remains a pressing issue today. Agricultural commodity producers face the task of providing the domestic market with sufficient products and being able to compete with other exporters. The main directions of accelerating the production of the required amount of food products and increasing exports on the basis of efficient use of existing resource potential are technical and technological modernization of agricultural sectors, strengthening production intensification processes under the targeted programs, taking advantage of existing competitive advantages.

Therefore, our country the development of the agricultural economy, providing employment and income growth is one of the most important areas that we know. Along with the internal relations formed in the network, the processes of globalization and integration into the world economy are important factors in the sustainable development of agriculture. After three years, the global economy has accelerated the progress of integration, external market conditions, sharp fluctuations of the national currency and further liberalization of the market conditions, exports of fruit and vegetables growing strategic and economic importance as a resource.

As noted by President Sh.M. Mirziyoev, more than 21 million tons of fruits and vegetables are grown in our country today, of which about 10% are exported to 66 countries. gave. The results of the research of scientists and the data provided by experts, as well as the analysis of economic indicators show that the trade in fruits and vegetables in the world market

While it amounted to 205 billion US dollars, the volume of exports in our country is insufficient.

In recent years, our government has been working hard in this direction. In order to improve the management system in this sector, the introduction of effective mechanisms of state support, the establishment of cooperation, the introduction of modern resource-saving technologies, a number of decrees and decisions were adopted to increase exports of agricultural products.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Well-known foreign and domestic scientists and specialists on the study of this topic have theoretical and methodological bases of foreign economic activity, as well as scientific works on classical, international and regional issues of international trade. A number of theoretical and practical aspects of increasing the efficiency of foreign economic activity and the role of the state in it have been studied by foreign economists Dj.St. Mill, P.R. Krugman, M. Obstfeld, U. Stolper, P.Samuelson, T.Ribchinskiy, F. Edjuort, G. ; News E. Xelpman, R. Etier, B. ; Ballass, R. Vernon, Dj. Hicks, Dj. Robinson, E. In Chamberlin and P. Dixonham, Russian economists S.N. Ivashkovsky, A.I. Mixaylushkin, V.D. Matveenkov, E.A. Onoxin and A.P. Kireev, Matskevich, L.I. D.M. Ioksha, L.P. Babash, L.I.Matskevich, S.N. It has been analyzed in the scientific works of Lebedevakabi.

Also, some aspects and solutions of the existing problems in this area were developed by economists of the republic U. Umurzakov, S. Umarov. A. Durmanov, Alimov, A.Bedrintsev, A.Bekmurodov, G.Khachiev, B.Islamov, A.Rasulov, G.Saidova, E.Trushin, K.Sirajiddinov. studied in his works. In particular, A.Alimov's research provides a comprehensive analysis of Uzbekistan's foreign economic relations in the first period of independence and predicts future foreign economic activity. The research of A. Bekmurodov and G. Khachiev is devoted to the role of marketing in increasing the export potential of national enterprises and its further development.

Also, research on the direct export of fruits and vegetables Sh.H. Conducted by Muminov and defined by the researcher the concept of export potential of the agricultural sector on the basis of the theory of “economic growth at the expense of exports”. The researcher also proposed a methodology for determining the relative efficiency, i.e., relative advantages, in assessing the competitiveness of fruit and vegetable products.

Although the issues discussed in the above research are more in-depth, the methodological aspects of product export efficiency assessment, factors influencing it and their classification, methodological aspects of effective use of modern strategies in directing fruit and vegetable exports to target markets have not been sufficiently studied. The above circumstances show that this problem has not been studied at the level of modern international trade requirements and was the basis for its selection as a research topic.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Methodological and theoretical basis of the research making were conceptual and theoretical principles presented in classic and modern works of Uzbek and foreign economist: J. Schumpeter (evolutionary theory of economic development), J. Dozy (the concept of changing techno-economic paradigms).

Also methodological and theoretical basis of the study are the works: U. Umurzakov, S. Umarov. A. Durmanov, Alimov, A. Bedrintsev, A. Bekmurodov (the transition from regional policy concept to the concept of territory blew competition); Proceedings of the small meeting ions, laws and regulations of the Republic of Uzbekistan. When processing the actual material used such ICs the interrogation techniques as a dialectic, the problem-chronological logically, comparative historical, systemic-functional, local, scientific generalizations, the statistical analysis. Application of these methods allowed for the validity conducted Foot analysis, theoretical conclusions and proposals.

Research was carried out through the use of a systematic approach, macroeconomic and general economic analysis such Tania historical, logical and evolutionary approaches, the method of ascent from the abstract to the concrete, methods of comparative analysis, theoretical modeling, cycle-by genetic progress to economy dynamics. The information base for work served as reference and statically materials, economic surveys prepared techiest governmental, foreign and international organizations, mothers ly periodicals, information and analysis of Material research institutions, news agencies.

Validity and reliability of scientific statements and conclusions of the author are based on the use of laws and regulations, regulations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the critical skim analysis and synthesis of a wide range of works by foreign and Uzbek economists.

The empirical base of the study served as the official statistical data from the State Statistics Committee of collections of the Republic of Uzbekistan, research the results you and the facts published in the scientific literature and periodicals, materials management and statistical governance of the republic, conferences and seminars on regional No-go development, sustainable development, globalization.

4. ANALYSIS, DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS:

In recent years, our government has been working hard in this direction. In order to improve the management system in this sector, the introduction of effective mechanisms of state support, the establishment of cooperation, the introduction of modern resource-saving technologies, increasing the volume of agricultural exports, a number of decrees and decisions have been adopted.

In addition, increasing the country's export potential, developing new markets and increasing financial revenues to the budget often create favorable conditions for exporters of fruits and vegetables, grapes, melons, legumes, as well as dried fruits and vegetables. Analyzing the following diagram, we can see that compared to 2017, exports of vegetable products increased by 2 times, fruit products by 30%, melons by 35%. As a result of these efforts, global fruit and vegetable exports are approaching 1 percent. This figure is close to 10% of the country's total exports.

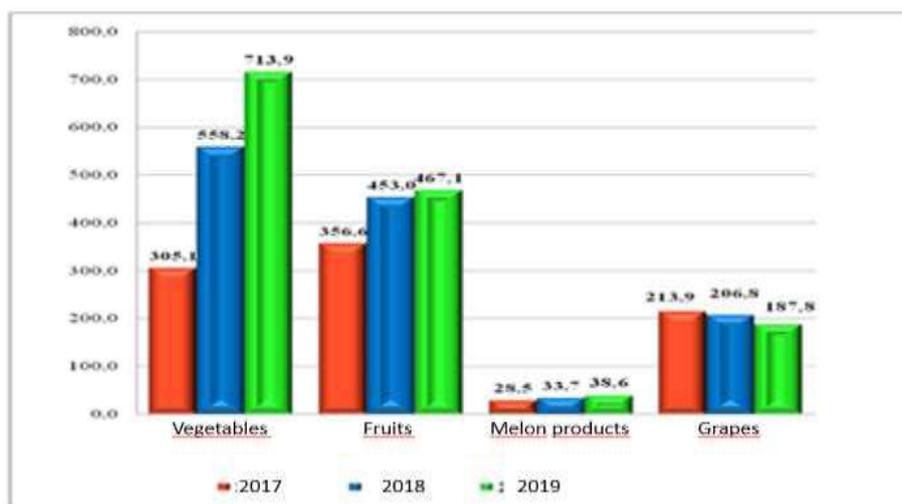


Table 1. Dynamics and structure of fruit and vegetable exports in 2017-2019

Paragraph 3 of the "Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021", founded by President Sh.M. Mirziyoev, states that expansion of production, significant increase in the export potential of the agricultural sector".

In this regard, fruit and vegetable products, which today form a significant part of the export potential of the agricultural sector, play an important role. However, Uzbekistan has long been known for its unique taste, richness in vitamins and environmental friendliness, not only in the domestic market, but also in the world market, as well as the available labor resources and geographical location. In particular, clusters play a significant role in the widespread use and export of these products throughout the year, whether wet, dried, semi-processed and deep-processed, in large quantities.

As a result of the introduction of fruit and vegetable clusters, agricultural producers will be able to provide advance payments for the cultivation of products and purchase their products at agreed prices. create a continuous chain based on the principle of preparation - storage - processing - transportation - delivery to the market.

The government is carrying out a number of reforms to systematically organize the export of fruits and vegetables, to introduce a cluster system between producers and exporters in fruit and vegetable growing and viticulture.

In particular, on December 11, 2019, President Sh.M. Mirziyoev adopted Resolution No. PP-4549 "On additional measures for further development of the fruit and vegetable and viticulture sector, the creation of a value chain in the industry."

According to the decision, the areas under intensive fruit and vegetable development are being significantly expanded, intensive fruit and vegetable gardens and vineyards are being built, fruit and vegetable storage and processing facilities are being launched, financial resources, including, funds of international financial institutions are actively attracted

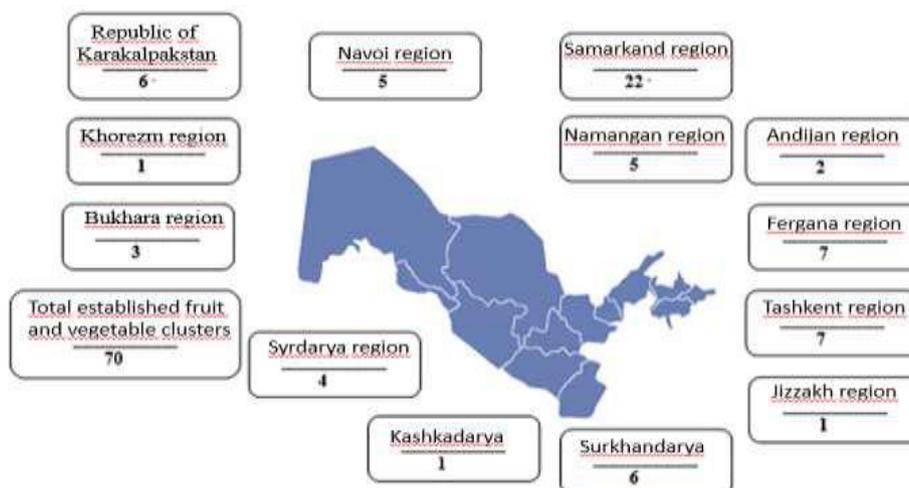


Figure 1. On fruit and vegetable clusters in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and regions

At present, a total of 70 fruit and vegetable clusters have been established in the country, resulting in the production of finished products with high added value as a result of the full coverage of the chain from cultivation to the final

consumer. However, the diagram shows that in many of our regions such clusters are not sufficiently organized (Figure 1).

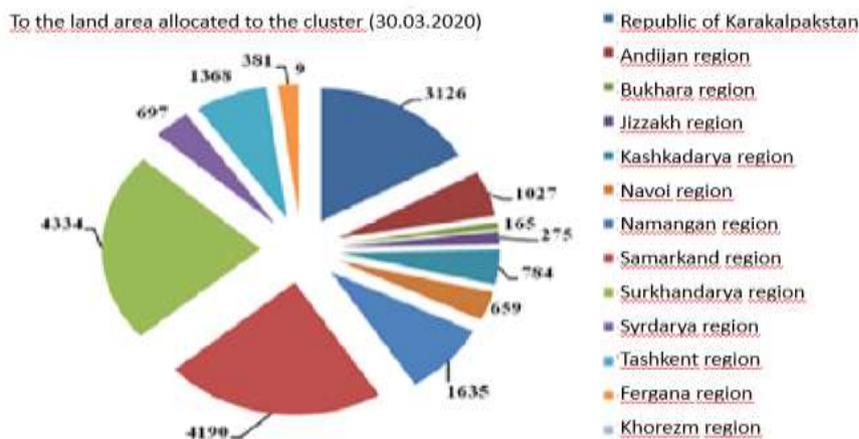


Figure 2. Lands divided into fruit and vegetable clusters

Analyzing the area of land allocated to fruit and vegetable clusters in 2019-2020, it can be seen from the diagram above that a total of 18,650 hectares of land were allocated to a total of 70 specialized clusters. Of this amount, arable land - 18,382 hectares, intensive orchards - 5,481 hectares, vegetables and melons - 5,986 hectares, vineyards - 4,256 hectares, other agricultural crops - 2,659 hectares, greenhouses - 109 hectares and other buildings and structures - 158 ha. Currently, the fruit and vegetable clusters have refrigerated warehouses with a capacity of 17,000 tons, sorting capacity of 8,000 tons, calibration of 900 tons, processing of 122,000 tons of products, 25,000 tons of sorting and packaging shops and 4 modern laboratories. and 1,085 seasonal jobs were created.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS:

As a result of the analysis of the role and importance of clusters in increasing the export potential of fruits and vegetables, the following mechanisms can be proposed:

- It is necessary to properly formulate contractual relations between fruit and vegetable clusters and farms and other organizations in the cultivation of agricultural products, to develop regulations governing the activities of clusters with the involvement of foreign experts, as the interests, obligations and responsibilities of producers, processors and exporters are not defined;
- Insurance of losses related to the implementation of export contracts of fruit and vegetable clusters;
- state reimbursement of part of the costs associated with the study of foreign markets and the participation of employees of fruit and vegetable clusters in foreign international exhibitions;
- further strengthening of fruit and vegetable clusters and cooperation in the field of agriculture of the republic, creation of import-substituting varieties with the involvement of leading scientists and specialists in the joint cultivation of fruit and vegetable products;
- systematic work on pest and disease control in collaboration with scientists from agricultural research institutes;
- construction of mini-factories for deep processing of fruits and vegetables in the regions, as well as improvement of the transport and logistics system, creating a value chain, preventing seasonal cheapness and losses;
- study of the world market, needs and prices, marketing analysis in order to expand the volume and geography of exports;
- re-sowing and increasing the number of cattle in order to more effectively organize the activities of fruit and vegetable clusters and increase the income of the population;
- an effective mechanism for the implementation of scientific inventions and discoveries in agriculture, their transfer to new technologies should be developed.
- accelerate the financing, preferential lending, subsidies, the establishment of technology parks, business incubators.

6. CONCLUSIONS:

In general, the use of modern agro-technologies by fruit and vegetable clusters to grow high-quality products that meet international standards serves to increase their export potential.

The main goal of fruit and vegetable clustering is to achieve sustainable activities through innovative activities and favorable conditions for the development of relevant enterprises in the cluster and increase the competitiveness of the national economy in foreign markets.

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