

РОЗДІЛ 2

ЕКОНОМІКА ТА УПРАВЛІННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИМ ГОСПОДАРСТВОМ

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AGRO-PARKS AS A MODERN MODEL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Agro-parks play an important role in the intensive production, transportation, storage and sale of agricultural products. Since agricultural products are perishable, the sales process must be fast. However, in most cases, farmers fail to sell their products on time and as a result, the product expires. Of course, this process is detrimental to the producer. The intermediary between producers and consumers, on the other hand, assesses the situation to their own advantage. In other words, they supply products at lower prices. At the same time, farmers' incomes fall, breeding attempts are reduced, and the country experiences food shortages in the medium and long term. Thus, domestic consumption becomes dependent on imports, and genetically modified (GMO) products are sent to domestic markets. Exporting, storing and transporting produce to domestic and foreign markets is often a serious problem for producers. Approached from this perspective, agro-parks create ample opportunities to buy, sell and profitability of high-quality products by creating production, processing and logistics services in a single central area using modern technology. As a result, with an abundance of products in the markets, this becomes an important factor in creating a competitive environment, improving quality and reducing artificial prices. In addition, the creation of new jobs will reduce unemployment and increase the well-being of residents. The conditions created in agro-parks reduce infrastructure costs for farmers. At the same time, agro-parks, agricultural engineering, chemistry, construction, crop production, livestock, food industry, transport, trade, etc. It includes various industry structures, including aid. In other words, the agro-park is a joint work of interrelated agricultural and industrial enterprises. According to experts, agriculture and industry have always been a symbolic link. Agriculture provides raw materials for processing plants, and industry supplies agricultural machinery and equipment, chemicals, fertilizers, etc. In developing countries, where agricultural development plays an important role in accelerating industrialization, it is essential to invest in the agricultural sector, especially for industrial development. Bhadari was the first to fully explore the relationship between agriculture and industry. Bhadari believed that the profits from agriculture are redirected into the production of industrial goods and create demand in this area.

Key words: agro-park, world experience, environment, economic development, financial support.

Formulation of the problem. Another important point that increases the importance of the problem is the role of agriculture as the main employment provider in our country. Unfortunately, the income level of the people working in this field in our country is insufficient and in many cases, there is a small loss in individual farming or animal husbandry. The improvement of social development and welfare, especially in the regions, is possible by ensuring the profitability of agriculture to a large extent.

The policy pursued to develop agriculture in recent years has led to a more comprehensive development of this sector. In particular, the subsidy program for the cultivated area is considered as the main incentive program in this direction. International experience shows that intensive development of agriculture is a key factor in achieving better results and in the effectiveness of states in solving the important problems listed above.

For this reason, we believe that analyzing the problems of agriculture in depth, developing mechanisms for the creation of agricultural parks in accordance with international practices, and identifying areas with comparative advantage through land modeling will make a significant contribution to agriculture.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Explanation of agricultural park issues improving the agricultural park environment under the

influence of agricultural development trends, examination of available empirical sources scientific and scientific information and publications has a methodological character. In particular, reference is made to the scientific research of the named scientists. These researchers are I. Ibrahimov, Z. Samadzade, T. Aliyev, I. Sergeevich, L. Arciniegas, L. Laan. In order to understand the content of their scientific achievements, it is also recommended that researchers study the above scientists and examine their work.

Selection of previously unresolved parts common problem. Analysis of scientific research shows that the functions of the discovered world experience are not adequately covered. Studying and applying these practices promotes rapid economic development.

Purpose of the article. The main purpose of this study is to examine the experience of creating international agricultural parks and the experience of Azerbaijan. By examining these experiences, we can improve Azerbaijan's agropark experience in the future and contribute to the world experience.

Presents the main article. In the light of international experience, there are several models of agro-industrial complexes. Founded in the European Union for the first time in its history, cooperatives have grown rapidly and now have more than 50 percent of the market. This model is based on the principle of "joint action".

The second model is the contractual agricultural production model, accepted by economists as a model of transnational corporations, and there is no consensus that it will have a negative or positive impact on economic development. According to this model, it is an agreement between the manufacturer and the buyer, which includes information about the volume and duration of future production of products, as well as the location and price. This model was first used in the production of sugar beet and peach products in Japan and America, and over time it began to be applied to various products. The contract farming model is mostly available in the United States and accounts for 80–90% of fruit, vegetable and broiler production. In addition, this model is widely used in Europe and has a high market share. The disadvantage of this model is that future risks cannot be determined in advance and these risks are inevitable because they include natural disasters and events [2].

Agropark – this experience is considered the most modern. The purpose is based on the organization and supply system of joint activities of agriculture and industry. Thus, the farmer gets rid of the concerns of the field of activity, infrastructure maintenance, sales organization, storage, reproduction. Also, in many cases, farmers can enjoy special tax and credit benefits. In addition, scientific and technical support is provided to farmers operating in agricultural parks, which ultimately increases productivity and profits [1].

Currently, the term "Agroparks" is used in the world for two different purposes:

- farms established in areas close to urban areas – the purpose of these farms is to introduce the urban population to rural life. In other words, it is more exhibition-oriented, but works in a way that reflects the characteristics of the agricultural field;
- it is a type of joint activity that provides cooperation between the agricultural and industrial sectors and also combines marketing opportunities.

As can be seen, agroparks created for tourism and promotional purposes aim to attract more urban population to rural lifestyle, to show the production process and also to generate income by attracting tourists. In this type of agroparks, innovation is applied as narrowly as possible and a more primary production environment is provided [5]. The aim is to confront people with an environment that demonstrates an organic production process as much as possible, beyond technology and a modern production environment.

The "agropark concept" put forward in different countries is based on the basic idea of spatial clustering of agricultural activities. At present, initiatives in this direction are in various stages of development. For international agricultural park projects to be successful, all links in the value chain must be implemented and tested. Agroparks have great potential to provide an effective approach to agriculture while making a significant contribution to the strengthening of the local economy. Because they combine all the functions necessary for food production and processing in parallel with the supply of energy and raw materials, emissions and the reuse of waste products. Agroparks, which are currently being developed in various ways in different countries, will soon play an important role in meeting the food needs of the world population [2].

It is these superior opportunities that enable agricultural parks to turn into profitable projects in a short time. Currently, different models of

agricultural parks operate in different countries [5]. Although agricultural parks have not come a long way in the world, the analysis of existing experiences is important in creating new agricultural parks and ensuring their sustainable development.

Now let's look at the experiences of some countries in agricultural parks.

The Netherlands

The Netherlands is considered the birthplace of the Agropark concept. Because here it became the main strategy for the development and reorientation of the "agri-food" sector and agribusiness. The first idea about the agricultural park was put forward in 1998. At the time, the National Agricultural Research Council (NRLO) suggested that clustering agricultural activities could solve many of the problems facing the industry [1]. Building on this idea, researchers from Wageningen University and the Netherlands Institute for Applied Research (NTO) developed four initial projects that were then discussed with government agencies, the private sector and social groups. Among the main strategies of the Agropark project is the BIG model strategy with the participation of Information Centers, Entrepreneurs, non-governmental and government organizations [7]. Also called the "golden circle" or "golden triangle", these patterns allow to involve all parties in the agribusiness environment and contribute to a sustainable and long-term strategy.

There are many examples of Agroparks, GreenPorts and Metropolitan Food Clusters in the Netherlands. Examples of Agroparks in this country are mainly formed by the production of "Greenhouse" and the horizontal and vertical integration of other interconnected enterprises. Since 2011, there are 4 operational agricultural parks in the Netherlands – Agroport A7, Biopark Ternenzen, Agropark Bergerden, AVEBE cluster Zuid Groningen. Other agropark initiatives include Agrocentrum Westport, New Mixed Farm and C2C Agropark Flevoland. Hoes et al. (2012) provide detailed design descriptions of the last four agropark projects. Since 2011, 6 other agropark projects have been implemented in various stages [7].

The China

In Shanghai, as in many other megacities, most of the agri-food production takes place in and around the city. Shanghai is trying to address food security by supporting accelerated food production reform, such as the transition from small-scale agriculture to agricultural parks. Like other agricultural parks in the world, experts from Wageningen University and Research Center were involved in the creation of Greenport Shanghai (a 27-kilometer ecological park with a length of 80 kilometers along Chongming Island near Shanghai). With 1.1 million pigs, 7 million chickens, 113,000 tons of vegetable potential and 844 kV electricity production, it is the most ambitious and large-scale agricultural park in the world to date. At Greenport Shanghai, the government plans to provide a single window of transparency that could drastically reduce the cost of work done.

Greenport Kaofeidian, designated as a completely new industrial area south of Tangshan, is being implemented at the initiative of the Kaofeidian government. Agropark Greenport Kaofeidian is planned as part of the industrial and metropolitan development area in Tangshan, 300 km east of Beijing, China. The agricultural park is located around the new eco-city and the reservoir. If the project continues, 10,000 workers could live with

their families in a central eco-city. The government is actively seeking individuals willing to collaborate with the project from the starting point for development and implementation worldwide [1].

As we know, agricultural products spoil quickly, so they must be sold quickly, otherwise the crops will fall into disrepair. Compared to many countries, it can be determined that agriculture in Azerbaijan, which has a low level of development, requires serious reforms. For example, in Germany, 2.7% of the active population works in agriculture and this figure is decreasing. 80% of the existing land covers agriculture and forestry and 5% of total exports are agricultural products. The intensive development of agriculture in this country is taken from the Raiffeisen model, which is considered the beginning of cooperative activity. The main principle here is the principle of "self-help". In general, F. Wilhem Raiffeisen and Herman Schulze-Detitzsh have contributed to the world literature with theories explaining the benefits of cooperative activity, and this model forms the basis of cooperative activity in many countries. F. Wilhem Raiffeisen established credit cooperatives in line with the needs of the producers, while Erken Schulze established credit cooperatives for the financing needs of small businessmen. The German Raiffeisen Cooperative Association is organized from the bottom up in the form of joint cooperatives, regional cooperatives and a central cooperative association at the national level. Cooperatives in Germany have been excluded from state intervention since the day they were founded and do not receive financial support from the state by operating privately in cooperatives. The management of the process from production to sales in many products in the agricultural sector is in the hands of cooperatives. E.g; 70% of the country's milk, 35% of the wine, 70% of the seeds and 60% of the feed are provided through cooperatives. German cooperatives have a history of 150 years and have completed their formation. Cooperatives have been going through a rapid merger and integration process for the last 30 years. Currently, there are 4,184 agricultural cooperatives in Germany with 14 million members. German cooperatives control the entire process from production to the final consumer. Cooperatives, which are members of the General Confederation of Agricultural Cooperatives of the European Union, are strong organizations that protect their economic and social power and the interests of their members. 90% of the surface area of Austria with a population of 8 million is agriculture and forestry. 30% of agricultural income comes from agriculture and the share of this sector in employment is gradually decreasing. Thus, if 10% of the country's population was engaged in this business in 1980, now this figure has dropped to 5%.

In the first years of the establishment of agricultural cooperatives, Raiffeisen received financial support from its banks. Cooperatives established at the local level were first able to form a union called Landerszentrale, and soon after, in 1898, they formed the Union of Austrian Agricultural Cooperatives. After Austria's accession to the EU, the agricultural sector developed rapidly, combining the country's many small cooperatives, and in 1980 the new cooperatives law was reformed. In the Austrian cooperation model, there are Inspection Units similar to Germany. These unions were established in 1903, and with the amendments made in the law in 1934-1936, it became compulsory

for all cooperatives in the country to be members of the Supervisory Union.

The distribution of production organizations by country is very different. Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Finland and Sweden have less than 10 producers, while Greece, Spain, France and Italy have more than 100. Considering the economic size of production organizations, it is seen that a significant part of all production sold through production organizations is in the hands of a small group of production organizations. In Belgium and the Netherlands alone, producers have a market share of close to €100 million and more than 70% of fruit and vegetable production. Products sold through small and medium-sized producers with a production capacity of 5–20 million euros account for 55% of the total production.

In Denmark, as in most EU countries, cooperatives began to appear in the 19th century, with 4% of the population in Denmark, about 5.5 million inhabitants, working in the agricultural sector. In the 1880s, parallel to the technological development, dairy producers were organized into cooperatives to meet the increasing demand for milk and dairy products.

The national organization of agricultural cooperatives in Denmark was first established in 1899 with the establishment of the Danish Cooperative Federation. The Federation was created by a group of 30 people in order to protect the interests of cooperatives in the country against third parties. He currently represents Denmark in EU organizations such as the Federation, COGECA and IFAP.

70% of the agriculture sector in Finland is livestock, especially milk and dairy products. About 130,000 of the 5 million people are engaged in agriculture. Consumer cooperatives played an important role in the development of agricultural cooperatives in Finland [1]. Therefore, consumer cooperatives have a commitment to transport services to pick up products and deliver them directly to consumers. The liability of cooperatives can be limited or unlimited. You are free to join the cooperative or not.

Cooperative activity is also widespread in the European Union and these cooperatives are completely free with strong governance. Currently, there are 132,000 cooperatives in the EU and the number of cooperative members is approximately 84 million. In EU countries, especially in agriculture, the field of cooperative activity is more common. Therefore, today there are 32,000 agricultural cooperatives in the EU with more than 12 million members.

Azerbaijan's agricultural park experience

To achieve a strong economic position, Azerbaijan's agricultural industry must contribute to the continued liberalization of the world market. There is strong competition in other parts of the world and Azerbaijan imports various food products from different countries [2]. Other countries can produce these products even at the lowest price. This means that Azerbaijan's agricultural industry is unable to compete globally. Therefore, reshaping is inevitable. In order to solve all the problems arising from agriculture at the moment, Azerbaijan needs to continue the transition to intensive agriculture, provided that there is a comprehensive restructuring [3]. In order to solve all the problems arising from agriculture at the moment, Azerbaijan needs to continue the transition to intensive agriculture, provided that there is a comprehensive

restructuring. However, it should be noted that not all food products are produced in agricultural parks. There is room for broader forms of agriculture. Thus, a different picture emerges when different social, cultural and economic needs are taken into account [8].

Although Azerbaijan has already lost its status as an agricultural country, in order to stabilize the sector in 19 regions (Ağcabadi, Beylagan, Kъrdemir, Ağsu, İmişli, Hacıgabal, Jalilabad, Salyan, Khachmaz, Fuzuli, Saatli, Şamakhi, Yevlah, Ağdaş, Şemkir, Siyazan) as of 2015, İsmayilli, Samukh and Shamkir) 30 large farms are being established on an area of 40,000 hectares with the participation of 22 entrepreneurs. In 2015, the National Entrepreneurship Support Fund of the Ministry of Economy and Industry allocated a soft loan of 61.6 million manats for the creation of these projects worth 162.4 million manats [3].

A new approach to ensuring food security and modernization of agriculture, including the agro-industrial complex, was launched – the concept of creating agricultural parks in the agricultural sector. Agricultural parks created in Azerbaijan are a new experience not only for post-Soviet republics, but also for European countries due to their many features [4].

Since the experience of agricultural parks in Azerbaijan is a new concept, the process of their formation is still in its infancy. The basis of these measures is the President's decision "On the establishment of agricultural parks in the Republic of Azerbaijan" of April 16, 2014. Also, noting the need to create agricultural parks in the country, President İlham Aliyev delivered a closing speech at the conference dedicated to the results of the fourth year of the State Program for Socio-Economic Development of Regions in 2014-2018. In the Strategic Roadmap, "Currently, 43 agricultural parks are planned to be established in 28 districts. Some have already started working [10].

Agroparks have been established in many regions and some are still under construction. Currently, efforts are underway to establish 51 agricultural parks worth 2.1 billion manats on an area of 240,000 hectares in 32 regions of the country. 43 agricultural parks have already been put into service and design work is ongoing in others. 43 agricultural parks have already been put into service and design work is ongoing in others. State support is provided for the organization of agricultural parks, infrastructure is created, soft loans are provided. So far, the Entrepreneurship Development Fund of the Ministry of Economy has provided soft loans of AZN 173 million for the establishment of 23 agricultural parks, and the Ministry has issued AZN 1 billion investment incentive certificates for 27 agricultural parks [8].

A series of supporting documents were issued for the import of machinery, technological equipment and facilities to 25 agroparks that received investment incentive certificates, and these agroparks received a discount of 32.8 million manats in these approval certificates. To date, more than 1 billion manats have been invested in agricultural parks. A total of 5,000 permanent and more than 4,500 seasonal jobs have been provided in agricultural parks to date. More than 4,300 additional jobs are planned to be created in existing and organized agricultural parks [9].

If we pay attention to the experience of agroparks in Azerbaijan, we can see that the role of agroparks in increasing employment in the country is great. So, according to the table below, we can observe the need for the impact of agricultural parks on employment in the affected areas.

If we pay attention to the statistical analysis, we can see that 36.3% of the economically active population works in agriculture. Since the development of agriculture is directly related to the formation of agroparks, we can say that the formation of agroparks will have a great impact on employment. To date, 9,500 people have been employed in 43 agricultural parks, which is 0.53 percent of agricultural employment [11].

Conclusions and recommendations. It seems that there is a serious need to take urgent steps in this direction. Especially with the declaration of 2015 as the Year of Agriculture, it is aimed to create a turning point in the development of the agricultural sector. To this end, some steps are being taken to examine and implement more modern practices in Azerbaijan. Agroparks, which are accepted as more modern development models in the agricultural sector and were first established in the Netherlands in 1998, were evaluated as a successful experience in a short development period. Azerbaijan's agricultural park experience has certain advantages over the global one. Thus, important issues such as land allocation for agricultural parks in the country, low interest and long-term loan offers, propaganda and promotion campaigns to attract international and local investors and farmers are organized by the state. In addition, the state carries out various studies outside the project area to provide the necessary infrastructure – road, water, energy infrastructure for agroparks. All these are examples of the active participation of the state in the process as one of the stakeholders.

An examination of international experience shows that organizing joint activities in agricultural parks leads to a more efficient and sustainable economy than individual employment. Such activities have a special advantage in areas such as environmental protection, efficient use of limited resources, elimination of waste, faster dissemination of

Table 1

Distribution of the employed population by type of economic activity (Thousand people)

S/s	Fields	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1.	Industry	324,4	324,2	321,4	338,2	345,3	359,5	363,7	356,6
2.	Agriculture	1677,4	1691,7	1698,4	1729,6	1752,9	1770,8	1777,7	1771,9
3.	Construction	325,5	334,1	336,4	343,8	347,9	354,5	366,2	357,5
4.	Transport and warehousing	183,8	185,1	197,1	198,4	201,0	203,2	205,8	202,7
5.	Information and communication	58,1	59,2	60,3	61,2	61,7	62,8	63,2	61,4
6.	Other sectors	1952,0	2008,6	2058,0	2088,7	2113,3	2128,5	2161,9	2126,5
7.	Total:	4521,2	4602,9	4671,6	4759,9	4822,1	4879,3	4938,5	4876,6

Source: [11]

scientific and technical achievements. As a result, the intensive development of the industry is accelerating. Although agricultural parks are often accused of creating unfair competition, in reality this model is becoming an important factor in the more competitive development of the agricultural sector. At the same time, the ability to export the finished product directly to the markets leads to profitable activities of economic entities. However, the 2007-2011 global financial crisis did not bypass the activities of agricultural parks in Europe. At the same time, there were serious financial problems, especially in the Irish agricultural park Agropark A. However, in recent years the company has regained its stability and is now considered one of the best practices.

Analysis of the activities of existing agricultural parks in the world shows that such enterprises have a significant advantage in the application of alternative energy supply methods. Currently, agricultural parks, especially in European countries, provide their activities with wind, solar and more bioenergy. This provides an additional advantage for farmers, both in terms of environmental protection and energy costs.

In the near future, world agricultural production relations are expected to expand in the form of an agro-park model with cooperatives. In general, the competitiveness of small producers, including households, is very weak, which accelerates the process of organizing joint activities of this category of producers. The rapid increase in the world population and the unequal distribution of production capacity and the increase in the number of people who have difficulty in meeting their basic food needs

have increased the interest in the agricultural sector in the global arena. Various international projects are currently being carried out in this direction, while focusing on increasing the role of agroparks in increasing the production of better, more abundant and at the same time natural products.

One of the negative aspects is that the agricultural parks created in Azerbaijan have more traditional energy supply. Thus, the formation of the production process in the agricultural sector with alternative and renewable energy, reduces the cost of domestic production and increases the competitiveness of foreign markets, as well as contributes to the protection of the environment.

One of the advantages of agroparks will be that the businesses located here will not only buy the products produced within the agropark, but also the products of local farmers and households. This will enable the population of the region to earn more and use the land more efficiently.

As a result, products purchased by enterprises for processing will be more efficient in the region, allowing producers outside the agropark to adapt their activities to these requirements from time to time. Thus, it will be possible to use the lands appropriately and efficiently.

The activities of agricultural parks in connection with research institutes will have a positive impact on the training of professionals in the sector. However, one of the important obstacles to the development of the agricultural sector today is the lack of professional staff. Solving this problem is important in ensuring the transition to intensive agriculture. Agroparks will have a positive impact on solving this problem in agriculture.

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АГРОПАРКИ КАК СОВРЕМЕННАЯ МОДЕЛЬ РАЗВИТИЯ АГРАРНОГО СЕКТОРА

Резюме

Агропарки играют важную роль в интенсивном производстве, транспортировке, хранении и продаже сельскохозяйственной продукции. Поскольку сельскохозяйственная продукция является скоропортящейся, процесс продажи должен быть быстрым. Однако в большинстве случаев фермеры не могут вовремя продать свою продукцию, и в результате срок годности продукта истекает. Конечно, производителю этот процесс вредит. Посредники между производителями и потребителями, напротив, оценивают ситуацию в соответствии со своими интересами. Другими словами, он поставляет продукцию дешевле. В то же время доходы фермеров падают, попытки разведения сокращаются, и страна испытывает нехватку продовольствия в среднесрочной и долгосрочной перспективе. Таким образом, внутреннее потребление становится зависимым от импорта, а генетически модифицированные (ГМО) продукты направляются на внутренние рынки. Для производителей часто является серьезной проблемой экспорт, хранение и транспортировка своей продукции на внутренний и внешний рынки. С этой точки зрения агропарки создают широкие возможности для покупки, продажи и рентабельности высококачественной продукции за счет создания производственных, перерабатывающих и логистических служб на единой центральной территории с применением современных технологий. В результате, при изобилии товаров на рынках, это становится важным фактором в создании конкурентной среды, повышении качества и искусственном снижении цен. Кроме того, создание новых рабочих мест снизит безработицу и повысит благосостояние жителей. Условия, созданные в агропарках, снижают затраты фермеров на инфраструктуру. В то же время агропарки, агротехника, химия, строительство, растениеводство, животноводство, продукты питания, транспорт, торговля и т. д. Он включает в себя различные отраслевые структуры, в том числе это помощь. Другими словами, агропарк – это совместная работа взаимосвязанных сельскохозяйственных и промышленных предприятий. По мнению экспертов, сельское хозяйство и промышленность всегда были символическими отношениями. Сельское хозяйство обеспечивает сырьем перерабатывающие предприятия, промышленность также поставляет сельскохозяйственную технику и оборудование, химикаты, удобрения и т. д. обеспечивает. Важно инвестировать в сельскохозяйственный сектор для развития промышленности, особенно в развивающихся странах, где развитие сельского хозяйства играет важную роль в ускорении процесса индустриализации. Бхадари был первым, кто всесторонне изучил взаимосвязь между сельским хозяйством и промышленностью. Бхадари считал, что прибыль от сельского хозяйства направлялась на промышленные товары и создавала спрос в этой области.

Ключевые слова: агропарк, мировой опыт, окружающая среда, экономическое развитие, финансовая поддержка.