ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC FEATURES OF AGROKLASTER DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

In the present research article, the creation of agro-clusters in all sectors and industries will contribute to the development of the economy and will increase the productivity of agricultural entities together with the production of competitive products. Consistent economic reforms in the current agricultural sector should fully meet the demand for high quality food products and serve to further increase the export potential of the industry, and this is one of the most pressing issues.

Key words: Fruit and Vegetable Network, Clusters, Competitiveness, Institutional Structure, Management Process and Functional Processes.

1. Introduction

The address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoev to the Oliy Majlisi of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 28, 2018 has identified the priorities of the development of our country. One of the most important areas in this area is the reform of the agricultural management system, the introduction of advanced technologies for the rational use of land and water resources, and ensuring food security is a major impetus for the development of the economy. Effective implementation of this direction contributes to the development of export potential of our country. At the moment, one of the most important directions of foreign economic policy of each country in the globalization process of the world economy is to further increase the country's export potential and to ensure its competitiveness on the world market. Because exporting capacities not only serve the interests of a particular country, but also of every foreign economic activity.

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Agriculture plays an important role in the economy of our Republic. Year by year the Republic of Uzbekistan, along with the growth in the volume of agricultural production, improves its quality. The quality of agricultural products depends, on the one hand, of their type and grade, on the other hand, the duration of their harvesting and disposal, as well as on their selection, commodity delivery, transportation, storage and storage. The timely and productive implementation of agricultural production, sorting, transportation, storage and processing will improve product quality and improve competitiveness. It also boosts the nutritional, nutritional and medicinal significance of sugar, vitamins, biologically active substances and minerals that are essential to the human body. Therefore, in addition to the cultivation of agricultural products, their storage and processing remain an important task. These kinds of agricultural works are carried out separately by several organizations and farms. Each organization and economy are engaged in their duties only. It is not interested in the next fate of the product. This impedes the effective implementation of reforms in this area and prevents the growth of exports of agricultural products at higher rates. Currently, agricultural products are being exported partly. However, it is important to further deepen the processing of
these products and to put them in the form of ready-to-use foodstuffs and keep them for sale during the year and, at the same time, make exports more accessible. Revenue generated from a single agricultural product can be up to 20 times the revenue from seasonal sales without processing this product. At the same time, a large number of employees may be employed in the process of processing and storing agricultural products.

2. Literature Review
The theory and the methodology of this problem has been widely studied by many economists and experts. Numerous prominent scholars are present in the sources of regional clustering theory. In particular, Alfred Marshall conducted a series of researches in this direction, his idea was made possible in various business organizations of the British industrial zones. L. G. Metson studied the link within the clusters, analyzed the degree of cluster development, and analyzed the competitiveness of the state or region. M. Porter drew attention to the fact that the cluster industries are interconnected, and they have studied their coordination. Among foreign scholars, P. Fisher, A. Cornett, Ya. Hansen, Ya. Edvard, Dj. Danning and J. Liotard also contributed to the development of regional clusters. A number of prominent foreign economists such as I. Altukhov, I. B. Buzdalov, M. Bakket, V. M. Bautin, L. D. Devyatkina, N. Popov, I.G. Ushachev [1-5] and others contributed significantly (Altukhov and Devyatkina, 2000; Buzdalov, 2000; Bakket, 2002; Bautin, 2003; Popov, 2005).

3. Research Methodology
In order to increase the efficiency of the fruit-and-vegetable sector and to ensure consistent agricultural extension of the population throughout the year, the question of the organization of agro-clusters has been studied. For the purpose of this research, a collection of materials on the dairy farm and its fruit and vegetable sector was used. The studies of foreign scientists in this direction were investigated. In the study, the method of abstract thinking, method of interpretation, and specific analysis were used.

4. Analysis and Results
The processing and storage of agricultural products, as well as uninterrupted supply of consumers throughout the year, are among the most important challenges facing modern agricultural specialists. Knowledge of the quality of agricultural products, acquaintance with the standardization system, development of technology of storage and processing of agricultural products increases product quality and, if possible, reduces losses.

One of the tasks of the agricultural sector specialists was to supply consumers in the form of ready-made products without breaking the quality of all agricultural produce produced during the year. From ancient times people were engaged in the cultivation of agricultural products and tried to keep them to the consumer for as long as possible. For this purpose, warehouses of different types have been built, technologies of storage of agricultural products are created. Measures have been taken to save agricultural products from drying, preserving and creating wet areas. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, particular attention is paid to the storage and processing of agricultural products. Because of weather conditions in the region and fluctuations of the day and night, products like meat, fat, milk, fish, eggs, fruits and vegetables are rapidly evaporated in the heat, and frozen vegetables and frosts are very cold. In Uzbekistan, the use of the oldest methods of storing and processing agricultural products, or storage for specially prepared places, and drying to avoid stinging are widely used in Uzbekistan. It is widely used in the production of vegetables, cereals, fruits, meat, gum and egg, storage of melons and gourds, storage of fruits, melons, tomatoes, grape, rhinoceros, peppers, dumplings and red peppers. Mainly, dry products are quickly defective and stored in a dry place, in bottles, porcelain or earthenware, in coated paper and in wooden boxes, in chests.

The farmer movement in our country is developing steadily. In Uzbekistan, it is more profitable for farmers to sell their products on the open market; Secondly, they cultivate fertile agricultural products. Necessary conditions are required for the farmers to keep the crops intact. Farmers do not have such conditions at present.
That is why they have to sell their products at lower prices during the harvest season. In contrast, the agricultural processing enterprises have a certain opportunity: they have the opportunity to store their products for a certain period of time. These products will be available for sale at the time and amount of market demand. Now these two economies are able to increase their competitiveness by increasing the quality of products produced by them. That is, the combination of farmers and farmers who produce agricultural produce and processing companies in the form of vertical integration will have a great effect. The advantage of a Vertical Integrated Entity is not to reduce production costs, but to reduce the cost of transacting costs, and to acquire resources and sell products at more favorable conditions. There is another way of vertical integration of these organizations, which is rented by dehkan-farmers who produce agricultural products. Such land may belong to landowners or processing enterprises. They can act in two different ways: they can conclude a contract for the supply of products to the processing enterprises or to form joint ventures. In this case, the risks associated with the storage and sale of products for agricultural producers can be slightly reduced. They cooperate in selecting fruit and vegetable varieties for sowing, crop production, care, harvesting, transportation, processing, and storage. That is, they carry out all the processes together. The main purpose of the participants in these processes is to prepare and deliver competitive products.

There is also another way of vertical integration of agricultural producers and processing enterprises into commercial agreements between suppliers of dehkn and processing enterprises of these products, provision of subsidies in case of necessity, services, etc. the recipient is based on the relationships based on complex contracts. This approach of vertical integration will become the most favorable form of cooperation between agricultural producers and processing enterprises, with the introduction of market mechanisms in the field of preparation of producers of agricultural products, storage and processing of their products, and consumer goods. In this way, production costs can also be reduced. This is because companies that participate in vertical integration do not realize the costs that they do not consider necessary in the interconnected phases of production. Only minimal expenses will be incurred. It is also done to ensure competitiveness. Efforts are being made to achieve the ultimate effectiveness of joint activities in the performance of the activity and the effectiveness of these activities. In this form of vertical integration, there should be such a distinct relationship between agricultural producers and processors, where dehkan farms produce their own crops. but they need to be motivated to deliver them to organizations that have been integrated with them and have a great responsibility to do so. They need to be better sold to domestic producers. In this method of vertical integration, enterprises engaged in the storage and processing of agricultural products are required to carry out their responsibilities promptly and efficiently. They need to make different payments with agricultural producers in timely, fast, and in forms.

First of all, it should be the identification of organizational and economic features of agro-clusters development. Agro-clusters in some form have common and specific specifications. Knowing this is the basis of their development. One of the important features of these companies is the unity of organizations operating in various sectors of the economy. Each one of its features combines to form new features. Work processes at different agroklaster levels require a variety of skills, knowledge and skills. It is difficult for them to complement each other, to continue their work, to earn a living. The work of dehkan farmers who produce fruits and vegetables in agriculture differs from the work of workers in processing and storage processes. If one does not require a very high level of knowledge and skills, the next one will require knowledge and skills. Workers of dehkkanski farms can not continue their work at the level of experts in the production of fruit and vegetable processing products. This requires training, skills upgrading and, if necessary, retraining. It is desirable to create special conditions for all employees working in this system. Universal operating personnel are needed. If they are engaged in the
production of agricultural products during the season, they are engaged in the processing of the harvested crops, organize storage processes and so on. They need to have special knowledge. There is another form of agroklaster organization, each of which carries out its functions and functions. They act as a team that is interconnected. It is necessary to take a number of measures to establish effective activities. The following organizational and economic measures should be undertaken in this form of organizing agroclips:

Firstly, to allow processing enterprises to pay farmers the most favorable terms and forms for farmers.

Secondly, the development of a legal mechanism for the involvement of agricultural producers, including farmers, for the purchase of equipment for them, transporting them to the subjects, creating conditions for storage of the harvested crops.

Thirdly, the responsibility of agricultural enterprises and processing enterprises for their failure to fulfill their obligations should be officially strengthened.

Fourthly, it is necessary to create a system of motivation for the results of the joint enterprises and organizations.

The most important goal of the created agro-clusters is to increase the competitiveness of agricultural products. In order to achieve a large-scale sale of our fruit and vegetable products in our fields, along with other products in the process of recycling in the world, first of all, they need to achieve competitiveness.

In order to increase the competitiveness of our agricultural products, it is expedient to achieve the following objectives:

- Continuous improvement of knowledge, level and qualification of specialists of dehkan farms specializing in fruit and vegetable growing.
- Organization of preparation of seeds, allowing to produce high quality fruits and vegetables.
- Launching, upgrading and upgrading of new processing plants based on modern technologies that can produce competitive products.
- Promote attraction of investments for further development of fruit and vegetable processing, targeted work on attraction of direct foreign investments.
- Elimination of organizational problems arising in the work of economic entities, exporting ready-made fruits and vegetables and development of the system of privileges.
- Development of marketing services in the field of agroklaster studying internal and external markets.
- To increase and expand the capacity of the warehouse network, which allows to keep fruit and vegetables in good condition and quality.
- Establishing the information division within the agroklaster structure.

Effective use of organizational and economic features of agroklaster development is one of the necessary measures to optimize the activities of all stakeholders in the process of their formulation. This should be done in the same way that the subjects are being created.

Due to the constant control over the condition of the land and the composition of the fruits and vegetables processed in the cluster, the rational organization of the harvesting process, paying attention to the quality of transport during the transportation of fruit and vegetable products The complex organization of storage, sorting and packaging, as well as the organization of loading and unloading works on vehicles, rational use of automated control equipment in all processes, the efficient use of re-equipment of fruit and vegetable products, the share of fishing earnings for the products sold in the system by all stakeholders the implementation of distribution activities and the utilization of science and technology achievements in the activities of all participants.

At the agro-bazaars involved in the production, transportation, storage and sale of agricultural products, sectors and sectors involved in the production of final products are involved in more than 70 subjects of the economy directly and indirectly at different
stages of the production process. These agro-clusters are technologically and economically interconnected, and are directly involved in the process of delivering agricultural products from end-to-end to consumers. The ratio between the sectors involved in this process is the structure of agroclips. This structure tells us what network and share it is.

### Table 1: The Gross Regional Product in Namangan and the Contribution of Industries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business Networks</th>
<th>2017 y</th>
<th>2018 y</th>
<th>The share in 2017</th>
<th>The share in 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Gross Territorial Product (GNP)</td>
<td>14501.2</td>
<td>18141.4</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross added value of networks</td>
<td>14159.9</td>
<td>17658.4</td>
<td>97.6</td>
<td>97.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pure taxes on products</td>
<td>341.3</td>
<td>483.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Gross added value of networks</td>
<td>14159.9</td>
<td>17658.4</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry, forestry and fishing industry</td>
<td>6962.4</td>
<td>8870.7</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>50.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry (including construction industry)</td>
<td>2353.3</td>
<td>2998.4</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>1679.0</td>
<td>2124.4</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>674.3</td>
<td>874.1</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>4844.2</td>
<td>5789.3</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sales, accommodation and catering</td>
<td>1113.9</td>
<td>1376.7</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and storage, information and communication</td>
<td>976.5</td>
<td>1055.4</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services</td>
<td>2753.8</td>
<td>3357.1</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table is prepared on the basis of the State Statistics Committee of the Namangan region.

Currently, 59.7% of the gross agricultural output is in dekhkan farms, 20.4% - farms, 19.9% - agricultural enterprises. The Table 2 shows data on the production of fruits and vegetables in Namangan region in 2017 and 2018, and growth rates in 2018 compared to 2017 in the districts of the region. In 2017, the region produced 765,695.38 tonnes of vegetables, and in 2018 it was grown 749,482.91 tonnes or 2.1% less than in 2017. Fruit production is increasing and in 2018 has grown by 3.2 percent compared to 2017. In 2018, 249,309.74 tons of fruits were grown.

### Table 2: Gross agricultural production in tonnes in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of towns and districts</th>
<th>Gross Vegetable Production</th>
<th>Grape production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017 y</td>
<td>2018 y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By region</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namangan city</td>
<td>26568.7</td>
<td>28513.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mingbulaq</td>
<td>20963</td>
<td>19200.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosonsoy</td>
<td>36918.9</td>
<td>35560.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namangan</td>
<td>117117.1</td>
<td>89940.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norin</td>
<td>44532</td>
<td>42708.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pop</td>
<td>48214</td>
<td>51116.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turakurgan</td>
<td>52615.08</td>
<td>53577.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uychi</td>
<td>71373</td>
<td>78021.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uchkurgan</td>
<td>88158.4</td>
<td>91622.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charters</td>
<td>72909</td>
<td>72281.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chust</td>
<td>56612.2</td>
<td>56239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yangikurgan</td>
<td>129714</td>
<td>130701.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table is prepared on the basis of the State Statistics Committee of the Namangan region.

In 2018, the total vegetable production in Mingbulaq, Kosonsoy, Namangan, Charters and Chust districts of Namangan region was lower than last year. In the production of grape fruits production in Mingulak, Pop, Turakurgan, Charters and Chust districts of the region is less productive than in 2017. Larger quantities of vegetables are grown in fruit production in Turakurgan, Namangan and Uychi districts of the region, while more vegetables are grown in Namangan, Uychi and Churtak districts.

Although significant progress has been made in the economic reforms in the agrarian sector, there are many issues to be addressed. The main problem is to increase the quality of...
agricultural produce and improve its quality and ensure its competitiveness. Agro-clusters are the key to finding solutions to these problems. One of such shortcomings is the lack of substantial contractual and free prices for agricultural products. This negatively affects the development of private farming and dehkan farms. In many cases, the purchase price of fruit and vegetables is determined based on the interests of processing enterprises and preparatory organizations, which are the only dominant consumers in the agricultural product market. Manufacturers are experiencing delayed payment for the delivered product. This negatively affects the income of dekhkan farms.

One of the most important tasks for agro-clusters in the fruit and vegetable sector is the opportunity to increase their productivity as an organizational-economic structure by introducing the following key objectives:

- Organization of effective seed farms.
- Increasing the amount of fruit and vegetable production and adapting the range to the needs of consumers.
- Ensuring low productivity of fruit and vegetable products grown in dehkan farms.
- Enhance productivity of economic entities in fruit and vegetable agro-bazaars, especially dehkan farms, and the effective use of all economic resources.
- Organization of management activity on the basis of modern methods and principles of management in all the fields and complexes of fruit and vegetable agro-clusters.
- Use of effective forms of production and organization of fruit and vegetable clusters. At the same time, special attention is paid to improvement of work methods, organization and service of workplaces, improvement of work conditions, normalization of work.

Increasing the competitiveness of products for fruit and vegetable agro-bottles requires a number of measures. Therefore, in the process of harvesting and fertilizing fruit and vegetable products, it is desirable to take into account the following key indicators of the product that directly affect the market price of the product and the formation of consumer demand:

- Appearance of the fruit and vegetable products, the appearance, color, ripeness, complications of mechanical effects on the outside.
- It is important to pay attention to the fact that the size of the fruit and vegetable products is the same. Observations show that the productivity of the product is largely dependent on the size of the fruit and vegetable product, but not the size of the fruit.
- The suitability of fruit and vegetable products depends on their chemical composition. Therefore, it is important to prevent immediate prevention of systematic investigation of the chemical composition of fruits and vegetables and to avoid the escape from the norm. It should also take into account the taste, odor, appearance and the like of fruits and vegetables.

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One of the organizational and economic issues of the formation and development of agrocliparts is the formation and capacity building of the potential of labor resources in this area. Employees involved in the production and harvesting, loading and unloading, transporting, storing and processing of fruits and vegetables must undergo special training courses and have some experience in this regard. Because preventing the quality of fruit and vegetables in these processes is largely dependent on the organization of work in this field and the skills, knowledge and skills of all the staff involved. It is important that effective control of the function of the oversight of all processes in the field of fruit and vegetable production from field development to the consumer. It is well known that the control process should be carried out by qualified personnel.

Today, various agro-technologies are being used to achieve more fruits and vegetables produced by dekhkan farms. Farmers are trying to sell their crops in the field, at the very own expense. First of all, the prices are relatively inexpensive and may not fully meet the interests of farmer-farmers. Secondly, fruits and
vegetables are mainly accounted for by weight. Their qualitative performance is not adequate. The physical or legal persons who are buying are trying to speed up the delivery to consumers. During this season prices will be low, but after a certain period of time the supply of fruit and vegetables will be reduced and prices will rise. As a result, different prices apply throughout the year. At the same time, certain types of fruits and vegetables can not be found at all in some periods, and there is a problem. Chemicals for the storage of seeds, which are necessary for the production of fruits and vegetables, from various diseases, are imported from abroad. Instead, the export of fruits and vegetables is insufficient. From this perspective, it is necessary to maintain and reproduce fruit and vegetable products, to achieve continuous growth throughout the year and to increase export volumes. For this purpose, the size of the fruits and vegetables' storage facilities should be taken into account in terms of regional conditions, production volumes, and proximity of production to the market.

The implementation of conservation of fruits and vegetables is of considerable importance. The process of sorting them into one-sided, easy-to-sell boxes provides a number of benefits. Organizational and economic adjustment of these processes will allow consumers to buy and store large quantities of quality goods and products, to sell fruit and vegetable warehouses or to place them in vehicles with their own cans for less cost. the quality of these products will be prevented from breaking down, and the machinery for loading, sorting, lifting and unloading large warehouses done based on the potential to increase, resulting in reduced cost of storage and processing is divided, with a greater chance of selling them.

The farmers and service providers benefit greatly from agro-clusters in the development of the storage of fruit and vegetable products, the creation of modern warehouses, the widespread use of modern techniques and technologies in their equipment, and the reduction of the quality of food products, to generate socio-economic benefits. Nowadays, export-oriented products are used in the implementation and modernization of structural transformations in our economy, implementing innovation projects that play a strategic role, forming production infrastructure, accelerated development of agriculture, leading to the level of productivity of agricultural producers, raising the competitiveness of agricultural products cultivation is one of today's urgent tasks.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" is focused on further development and liberalization of the economy. It is worth noting that our country has not exported fruits and vegetables worth $ 650 million in 2016. President Islam Karimov highlighted this issue at the extended session of the Cabinet of Ministers dedicated to the main results of socio-economic development of the country in 2016 and the most important priorities of the economic program for 2017. We are thoroughly analyzing the situation and causes in this direction, and we are committed to making clear proposals. In this regard, it is necessary to emphasize the importance of fruits and vegetables in our country. Preservation of the natural resources is of great importance and is the responsibility of all experts.

In his speech at the meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dedicated to the end of the year, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev said that in 2017, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, companies and other agencies, it is necessary to carry out strategic tasks: first - optimization of sown areas and crops, introduction of advanced agro-technologies and increase of productivity, increasing the production of fruits and vegetables and grapes. "Solution of this task requires increase of agricultural production, as well as efficient development and maintenance of the harvested crop. Agroklasteras are an infrastructure that deals with this issue. Agroklaster - the use of high technology innovations, combining the processes of production, processing and sales of agricultural products into a single chain, increasing competitiveness of agricultural products both in domestic and foreign markets, forming and developing the infrastructure in rural areas, increasing the level and income of the
population as well as from the managing subjects, who will work in the future to improve the quality of agricultural production and ecological environment. The cooked. Agrocluster does not just mean adding agricultural products, processing and selling. Agrocacrats are a totally new type of system for the implementation of these activities, with the use of high-tech innovations, improving the competitiveness of agricultural products both in domestic and foreign markets, and improving the ecological environment in those cultivated and processed areas. Through the introduction of agroklaster, the quality of agricultural production, storage and processing will be prevented from compromising their quality. The introduction of agro-clusters in agriculture creates an infrastructure system that serves the transportation and storage of goods.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

Formation, organization and planning of fruit and vegetable gardens, as well as their efficient functioning, determine a number of important tasks. These tasks include:

- Development of agro-cluster arrangements in the fruit and vegetable sector.
- Creation and improvement of organizational structure and production structure of fruit and vegetable agro-clusters.
- Formulate goals and set targets for each subject of fruit and vegetable agro-clusters based on a common purpose. Completion of such tasks.
- Ensuring low productivity of products produced in fruit and vegetable farms and increasing their competitiveness.
- Formation of the system of economic indicators of newly created fruit and vegetable agro-clusters, ensuring their effectiveness. Increase productivity of fruit and vegetable agro-clusters, reduce product cost, increase productivity, increase profitability and profitability.

Efficient fulfillment of such challenges facing fruit and vegetable agroclimatic in the long term requires a large amount of resources. For this purpose it is necessary to increase the scope of foreign investment in order to further improve the production, processing and export of export-oriented agricultural products that meet the world standards in our country. By attracting foreign investments, it will create new premises and technologies for processing fruits and vegetables, meat and dairy products in rural areas and create many processing and manufacturing enterprises. This, in turn, will help to provide temporary jobs for new workers, to produce new, quality, competitive products that meet the requirements of today's production of fruits and vegetables.

Implementation of agro-clusters in agriculture has a major impact on the socio-economic development of the country. As a result of these structures, many economic and social problems are being addressed. In particular, the sale of agricultural products, the acquisition of modern agricultural machinery, the use of modern technologies in processing and storage, reduction of unemployment in the countryside, raising the real incomes of the population and raising the living standards of the general population.

For the creation of agro-clusters and their successful operation in the fruit and vegetable sector, it is necessary first of all to introduce the principles, methods and means of contemporary management in these structures. At the same time, the implementation of the aforementioned directions in the agro-clusters in the fruit and vegetable sector will have a great impact. Implementation of these directions and accomplishment of tasks will contribute to the effective functioning of the agro-cluster in the fruit and vegetable sector and will serve to satisfy the demand of the population for such products and preserve their health.

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