

CHARACTERISTICS OF ORGANIZATION OF COOPERATIVE RELATIONS IN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CLUSTERS

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ABSTARCT:

At the current stage of development, modernization and technical restructuring of the national economy in the context of the pandemic is one of the most pressing issues to liberalize the economy, increase overall employment and income, establish stable cooperative relations between enterprises, create food value chain. is one.

Therefore, comprehensive measures are being taken in our country to improve the fruit and vegetable sector, including a significant increase in the area under fruit and vegetable crops, storage and processing capacity, active attraction of funds from international financial institutions for the development of this sector.

At the same time, the analysis of best practices in the production, storage, processing and sale of fruit and vegetable products shows that there is a need to effectively stimulate the development of cooperation between producers of these products.

Along with the formation of free market relations in agriculture, the issue of further strengthening the integration of agricultural enterprises, private property owners, the population and industrial enterprises remains relevant. The process of producing high value-added and competitive goods in the country's agriculture and selling them in domestic and foreign markets is very slow. At present, the number of enterprises in the agricultural sector with their own brand and competitiveness in terms of innovation and the range of products

that meet international standards and the volume of exports are not so great. In addition to the above-mentioned problems, this is also negatively affected by the backwardness of the country's rural areas and the agro-industrial complex, which provides all types of infrastructure services.

One of the strategic priorities of agriculture until 2030 is the creation of a favorable agribusiness environment and value chain. The formation of cooperative relations in agriculture plays an important role in the implementation of these strategic priorities.

One of the main tasks is to stimulate the creation of value chains in the fruit and vegetable sector, to ensure the sustainability of production and export of quality fruits and vegetables, to expand the financial capacity of producers, as well as to establish agricultural cooperatives.

By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 4947 of February 7, 2017, the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 was approved. 3.2. Development of cooperation in the priority area of the item "Deepening structural changes, increasing its competitiveness through modernization and diversification of key sectors of the national economy."

The need to establish cooperative relations in agriculture is based on the fact that there are a number of problems that negatively

affect the development of farms. In our opinion, they can include the following:

- Unhealthy competition and monopolistic conditions;
- Inconsistency of interests of agricultural producers and lack of significant improvement in their financial condition;
- Relatively low quality and high cost of logistics services;
- Incomplete formation of the mechanism of economic relations between agricultural producers, cooperation and participants in the process of preparation and processing of agricultural products;
- The emergence and deepening of price imbalances in the agro-industrial complex has a serious negative impact on the economic and financial situation of agricultural producers;
- Liberalization of prices for material and technical resources and services, which are not associated with the dynamics of growth in prices for agricultural products;
- Limited prices for agricultural products due to the monopoly position of processing, manufacturing and trade enterprises;
- Variation in the rate of change in prices of products produced by different industries or price disparities, etc., due to the low elasticity of demand for agricultural products, due to the specific characteristics of agriculture.

The main problems that stimulate and create the need for the development of cooperative relations in agriculture are:

- High risks in the cultivation of agricultural products and the inability of the farmer to overcome them alone;
- Inability of producers to use the final income;
- Rising cost of production and low competitiveness;
- Poor financial condition and material and technical base of agriculture;
- Monopoly position in product sales;

- Small and large farms and dehqan farms are not able to simultaneously grow crops, purchase material and technical resources, study product sales markets, search for buyers and effectively ensure the movement of products to consumers;
- The large number and small size of agricultural producers makes it economically impossible to transport small quantities of products to distant markets or to purchase small quantities of material and technical resources from markets, and transportation costs drastically reduce product competitiveness, often losing part of farmers' income. will be forced to sell the product at a loss;
- Small-scale agricultural enterprises do not have access to such facilities due to the high cost of construction and operation of warehouses for storage of agricultural products, facilities with a cooling system and the ability to sort products;
- The release and sale of perishable products requires the presence of specially equipped vehicles for their sorting, packaging, storage and transportation, warehouses with cooling systems. The ability to address these issues within agricultural enterprises is relatively limited.

In accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the development of agricultural cooperation in the field of fruit and vegetables" dated March 14, 2019 No PP-4239 1 in Zaamin, 2 in Gallaaral, 2 in Bulungur, 2 in Urgut, 3 in Altiyarik, 9 in Kuva. 14 fruit and vegetable cooperatives were established in Parkent and 8 in Kibray, for a total of 41.

In addition, 4 agricultural associations specializing in apple growing in Bakhmal district, pomegranate growing in Mirzaabad district, grain growing in Naryn district and potato seed production in Altynkul district were established.

In order to popularize the positive experience of agricultural cooperatives in other regions of the country, in October-November 2019, 21 agricultural associations, including 1 in Jizzakh, Syrdarya and Tashkent regions, 2 in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Navoi region, 5 in Surkhandarya region and 9 in Samarkand region. was established [4].

As of January 1, 2020, the number of local cooperatives reached 66. A total of 1,281 entities, including 1,217 farms, 22 fruit and vegetable processors, 29 exporters, 10 procurement enterprises and 3 other organizations, operating on an area of more than 28,000 hectares, voluntarily became members of the cooperatives.

Today, refrigerated warehouses with a capacity of 31,000 tons are at the disposal of agricultural associations and members.

23.3 thousand tons of fruit and vegetable processing capacity,

There are workshops for packing 5.2 thousand tons of products, fruit and vegetable sorting stations with a capacity of 600 tons, 36 special trucks and 79 agricultural machinery [4].

16.9 thousand tons of refrigerators, 150 tons of fruit and vegetable drying, 1.8 thousand tons of packaging, 9.5 thousand tons of processing plants and a greenhouse on 3 hectares and 8 special loads will be put into operation by agricultural associations. projects on procurement of transport vehicles and agricultural machinery are being implemented [3].

In 2019 by agricultural associations

77,000 tons of products were produced, of which 2 mln.

More than 3,700 tons of products worth \$ 826,000 were exported.

Independent and interdependent agricultural enterprises, farmers, dehqan farms and private landowners are included in the

new agricultural associations on the principles of voluntary and share participation.

This year, such associations will be established in several regions of the country to carry out joint activities for the production, preparation, storage and sale of fruit and vegetable products on a pilot basis. According to the results of the pilot, proposals were made to popularize the institute in other regions of the country. the introduction of the bill is scheduled.

The need for cooperation in the cultivation of fruits and vegetables lies in the existence of small agricultural producers, such as individual farmers, tenants and private landowners, who can not directly join the whole social production. Problems in storage and sale of large quantities of fruits and vegetables grown in them, as well as the lack of opportunities to process the products grown, lead to the consolidation of these producers into cooperatives.

It is known that depending on the composition of the participants in the cooperative, agricultural production cooperatives are divided into the following types:

- Peasant cooperation based on the merger of farms for production and sale;
- Intra-farm cooperation based on the consolidation of primary lease collectives in the system of domestic economic lease contract to cooperatives in crop, livestock and other industries;
- Agricultural cooperation based on the association of individual farmers into cooperatives in the form of collective farms;
- Inter-farm cooperation based on mergers with the participation of enterprises and other farms.

In our opinion, it is expedient to establish and develop inter-farm cooperation as an agricultural association aimed at creating a value chain, including the cultivation, storage,

processing and sale of fruits and vegetables. The emergence and development of inter-farm cooperation, the law of conformity of production relations to the nature of the productive forces, the economic needs of society and modern scientific and technological progress have an active influence on the development and improvement of the social division of labor.

The importance of inter-farm cooperation is that it will make the transition from diversification to specialized production, make it more efficient, solve social problems, and equalize economic conditions.

Inter-farm cooperation includes agricultural production, non-manufacturing, construction, land reclamation and other sectors. Implementation of specialization and concentration (accumulation) of production on the basis of economic cooperation is based on the following basic principles:

1. Volunteering of farms and dehqan farms, private landowners, tenants and others in the process of joint cooperation.
2. Scientific approach to the choice of organizational forms, the sequence and direction of work, taking into account the characteristics of the industry and the accumulated experience, the economy and the production system.
3. Preservation of economic independence of farms and dehqan farms, private landowners, tenants and others.
4. Ensuring the material interest of legal entities and individuals in the development of production and increase its efficiency, both at the level of the whole association and at the level of individual enterprises.
5. Availability of opportunities to improve the quality of the product and increase sales faster, increase labor productivity and reduce costs, etc.

As a result of the implementation of the above principles, in our opinion, it will be

possible to ensure food security by increasing the overall employment and income of the population, the formation of stable cooperative relations between enterprises, the creation of value chains.

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