

The Nature of Fruit and Vegetable Cooperation and its Role in the National Economy

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Annotation

The article describes the concept of cooperation in the field of fruit and vegetables, the way of development of fruit and vegetable cooperation in the economy, the features of the economic mechanism.

Keywords: *fruit and vegetable, cooperation, fruit and vegetable cooperation, cooperative relations.*

INTRODUCTION

Agricultural fruits and vegetables are mainly grown in the private sector, with 75-85% of them coming from farmers. Today, the increase in the number of large horticultural enterprises is leading to increased competition among the private fruit and vegetable sector. In such a system, seasonal ripening and transportation of vegetables, which are often inconvenient, are important for small and medium-sized farmers to join the competition so that they can compete.

A number of laws are being passed by our government to promote and develop agriculture. In particular, measures to develop the activities of cooperation in the field of fruit and vegetable production, processing, storage, service and sale (export), to ensure food security and increase exports. plan is being developed. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5853 of October 23, 2019 "On approval of the Strategy of agricultural development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030" [1], 14 Establishment of specialized cooperatives on the basis of farms and cultivator farms operating in the developed areas of fruit and vegetable growing and increase its efficiency and create a favorable business environment. Also, in order to introduce advanced technologies in the production, storage, processing and sale of fruit and vegetables, as well as to stimulate the development of cooperation and increase the efficiency of cooperation of producers of these products, December 11, 2019 Resolution No. PQ-4549 [3] on additional measures for the development and creation of value chains in the industry.

Fruits and vegetables include vegetables, fruits, legumes, nuts, grapes and melons, frozen and dried vegetables and fruits.

The organization of fruit and vegetable cooperation will help to address the following economic and social issues:

In economic terms, fruits and vegetables account for 32.2% of total agricultural output (8.7% of the country's GDP) and are one of the main incomes of the rural population. It has a direct impact on the development of a number of industries. The sector is also a major player in the country's agricultural exports, and agriculture is losing seasonality.

In the social sphere, the effectiveness of sustainable development of fruit and vegetable production has a direct impact not only on the living standards of the rural population, but also on improving the social welfare of the entire population of the country. Those who are engaged in agriculture will be provided with permanent jobs.

At the same time, "... the lack of systematic market mechanisms in the field, especially in the development of fruit and vegetable growing and viticulture, and the lack of a scientific approach lead to the underutilization of the existing potential of the industry. It is estimated that the yield per hectare is 7 times higher than that of grapes, 6 times higher than that of cherries, and 5 times higher than that of walnuts." [4]

REFERENCES

Economic problems in the development of fruit and vegetable production and the development of the process of cooperation and integration in agriculture are discussed by foreign economists such as T.Buzina, N.Kuznetsova, I.Minakov, V.Volodin, L.Antonenko [5] and others. reflected in the work of scientists. Scientific solutions aimed at the development of cooperative relations in the conditions of agricultural production of the Republic, such as R.Khusanov, S.Usmanov, K.CHoriev, U.Umurzakov, T.Farmonov, N.Khushmatov, O.Jumaev, H.Khushvaqtova [6] is one of the scientific developments of a number of agrarian economists. However, the fact that the above work has been done at different times, the current deepening of reforms in the organization of agricultural firms and cooperatives in the field requires a comprehensive approach to research in the field of sales of fruit and vegetables.

Russian agrarian scientist A.V.Chayanov, who left a great scientific and theoretical legacy on the development of cooperative relations in agriculture, sees the economic essence of cooperation as a relationship that ensures the common economic interests of different economic entities that independently unite their activities. ruffles. The author emphasizes that the focus should be on serving the interests of independent entities involved in cooperative relations, not on property, and that "in a cooperative, capital is not the master, but the servant. Cooperatives should not only help farmers to make a profit, but also help them improve their knowledge and skills." [7]

Agroeconomist Ergashev R.X. According to him, agricultural cooperatives are a system of agricultural cooperatives and their partners, established by agricultural producers to meet their economic and other needs. "Agricultural cooperative is one of the organizational and legal forms of economic management. 'refers to operating organizations' [8].

The tariff given by A.I.Allahverdiev on the economic nature of cooperation, in our opinion, sheds more light on the issue. In particular, the author defines "agricultural cooperation as a form of joint economic activity of agricultural producers in one or more interrelated processes of labor and production, which allows to achieve results and economic benefits that are difficult to achieve in isolation" [9]. .

Economist R.H.Husanov studies the economic aspects of cooperation. The focus is on small-scale producers, and the economic and social nature of cooperation is interpreted from the perspective of the period [10]. It is noted that the very weak material and technical base of small individual farms, the low level of productivity has led to the fact that farms operate more as a social entity than as an economic one, and has hindered the process of cooperation.

In our opinion, fruit and vegetable cooperatives in agriculture are economic cooperation of economic entities, which includes the processes of cultivation, processing, servicing, sale and delivery of fruits and vegetables to the consumer. The development of the field-to-table principle

will ensure the sustainable development of agriculture and the improvement of living standards. To do this, we need to develop horizontal and vertical cooperation in agriculture. Horizontal cooperation is an association of agricultural organizations that are identical in specialization and are characterized by long-term economic ties to produce homogeneous products. For example, in livestock cooperatives it is carried out in cooperation with complexes specializing in cattle breeding, feeding and production of dairy products. Horizontal integration includes seed production, mixed fodder production, heifer feeding, pig feeding and grazing. The development of horizontal cooperation plays an important role in the transition to specialized production through the organization of agriculture on the basis of new technologies.

Vertical cooperation implies an intersectoral association of enterprises, including agricultural, industrial (processing) and trade organizations. The purpose of their merger is to eliminate interdepartmental discrepancies in the chain: agricultural production - harvesting - processing - storage - sales. In such an inter-farm association, the process from production to sale of the finished product can be organized in a closed cycle. Milk, meat, potatoes, flax, etc. are produced and processed in vertical cooperation. This can be both regional cooperation and inter-farm integration based on the interconnectedness of closely related economic entities. Objects of vertical cooperation can be industrial and road construction, utilities, transport and trade services, warehouses and others.

ANALYSIS

Fruit and vegetable cooperation is formed as a result of voluntary combination of part of the financial and logistical resources of its members. Economic relations between partner organizations and enterprises are related to production-economic (organizational-technological) relations, processing of agricultural products and raw materials, storage, transportation and sale of finished products, the formation of accounts characterized by contractual-legal and financial relations.

The country is taking comprehensive measures to improve the fruit and vegetable sector, including a significant increase in the area under fruit and vegetables, storage and processing capacity, the active attraction of funds from international financial institutions for the development of this sector. The analysis shows that the volume of vegetable production in the country in 2005-2020 increased by all categories of farms. The area under vegetables was 220.5 thousand hectares by 2020, instead of 137.7 thousand hectares in 2005, and the growth during these years was 155.1%. The average yield increased from 215.8 quintals to 301.6 quintals, respectively, with an overall increase of 140.6%. As a result, the gross harvest was 6650.3 thousand tons in 2020, instead of 2971.6 thousand tons in 2005, and the gross growth was more than 2.2 times.

Inter-farm cooperation of small agricultural enterprises creates the necessary conditions for their further integration, and large ones for the creation of integration structures. Cooperation and integration are based on high specialization, which strengthens the interconnectedness of each link in the technological chain of "production - processing - marketing".

ACHIEVEMENTS

Increasing fruit and vegetable yields is one of the key areas of economic efficiency and is the result of a number of important measures taken at the national and business levels. The most important of these measures are the promotion of selection work, the establishment of logistics of economic entities, the timely and quality implementation of agro-technical measures, the placement of crops in soil conditions and climatic characteristics.

Today, agriculture, especially fruits and vegetables and grapes, play an important role in Uzbekistan's export potential. Recently, there have been a number of incentives to grow, process and export these products.

The following areas of cooperation in agriculture have been developed so far:

The first is the collaboration of individual manufacturers, which is widely developed today.

The second is horizontal inter-farm cooperation.

The third is vertical inter-farm cooperation - on a contractual basis or with the formation (registration) of a legal entity:

Fourth is in-farm cooperation. This cooperation will prevent the destruction of the material and technical base of a large agricultural producer.

CONCLUSION

International experience in the development of agricultural cooperatives shows that changing market demands, technical and technological advances have also led to changes in the functions of the food industry and the trading system. Due to the development and sophisticated equipment of large industrial enterprises equipped with specialized, sophisticated technology, there is a need to maximize the use of enterprise capacity, which requires cost optimization.

In order to improve the contractual relationship in the cultivation and sale of fruits and vegetables, the following is recommended:

- Gradual introduction of a system of compliance with world standards in the trade of fruits and vegetables for foreign and domestic markets;
- Determine ways to solve the problem of logistics in the sale of fruit and vegetables;
- economic incentives to attract investment in the trade of fruits and vegetables;
- There is a need for government support in creating conditions for equipping the trade sector with modern equipment and technologies.

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