



IMPROVING THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE COOPERATION (IN THE CASE OF KASHKADARYA REGION)

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Abstract

This article is dedicated to improving the fruit and vegetable sector in our country and the problems in the organization of fruit and vegetable cooperation in the field of fruit and vegetable production and their solutions, as well as the development of fruit and vegetable cooperation in the future. Systematic approach, abstract-logical thinking, comparison, factor analysis and comparative analysis methods were used in the research process. According to the conducted research, the amount of vegetable production in the republic increased in 2005-2020 in all categories of farms. The cultivated areas with the index are increasing year by year. In the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020, the cultivated area of fruit cultivation was 299,000 hectares in 2020, compared to 2005, it was 91,400 hectares, and this indicator increased by 7,300 hectares in the Kashkadarya region. As a result of the conducted scientific research, our article contains suggestions and recommendations on the issues of fruit and vegetable cluster development and increasing their efficiency.

Keywords: Fruit and vegetables, cluster, cooperation, farm export, fruit and vegetable market, competition, agriculture, processing, storage, agrologistics, fruit and vegetable clinic, food safety.

MEVA-SABZAVOTCHILIK SOHASIDA KOOPERATSIYA TIZIMINI TASHKIL ETISHNING IQTISODIY ASOSLARI VA RIVOJLANISHI

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola mamlakatimizda meva-sabzavotchilik sohasini takomillashtirish va meva-sabzavot mahsulotlari yetishtirish sohasida meva-sabzavot mahsulotlar kooperatsiyasini tashkil etishdagi muammolar va ularning yechimi hamda istiqbolda meva-sabzavot mahsulotlar kooperatsiyasini rivojlantirish masalalariga bag'ishlangan. Tadqiqot jarayonida tizimli yondashuv, abstrakt-mantiqiy fikrlash, taqqoslash, omilli tahlil va qiyosiy tahlil etish usullaridan foydalanilgan. Olib borilgan



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tadqiqotlarning ko'rsatishicha, respublikada sabzavot yetishtirish miqdorlari 2005-2020 yillarda barcha toifadagi xo'jaliklar bo'yicha o'sgan. Unga ko'ra tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki O'zbekiston Respublikasi va Qashqadaryo viloyati bo'yicha meva yetishtirishning asosiy ko'rsatkichi bo'lgan ekin maydonalari yildan yilga ortib bormoqda. O'zbekiston Respublikasida 2020 yilda meva yetishtirishning ekin maydoni 2020 yilda 299,0 ming gettarni tashkil etib 2005 yilga nisbatan 91,4 ming gettarni tashkil etdi va Qashqadaryo viloyati bo'yicha ushbu ko'rsatkich 7,3 ming gettarga oshdi. O'tkazilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar natijasida maqolamizda meva-sabzavot klasterini rivojlantirish masalalari va ularning samaradorligini oshirish yuzasidan taklif va tavsiyalar keltirilgan

Kalit so'zlar: Meva-sabzavot, klaster, kooperatsiya, dehqon xo'jaliklari eksport, meva-sabzavot bozori, raqobat, qishloq xo'jaligi, qayta ishslash, saqlash, agrologistika, meva-sabzavotchilik klinikasi, oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi.

ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ И РАЗВИТИЕ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ КООПЕРАТИВНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ В ПЛОДОВОЩЕВОДСТВЕ

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Аннотация

Данная статья посвящена совершенствованию плодоовошной отрасли в нашей стране и проблемам в организации плодоовошной кооперации в сфере плодоовошного производства и их решению, а так же развитию плодоовошной кооперации в перспективе. В процессе исследования применялись системный подход, абстрактно-логическое мышление, методы сравнения, факторного анализа и сравнительного анализа. По проведенным исследованиям объем производства овощей в республике увеличился в 2005-2020 годах во всех категориях хозяйств, посевные площади увеличиваются из года в год. В Республике Узбекистан в 2020 году посевная площадь плодоводства составила 299 000 га, в 2020 году по сравнению с 2005 годом она составила 91 400 га, а в Кашкадарьинской области этот показатель увеличился на 7 300 га. В результате проведенного научного исследования наша статья содержит предложения и рекомендации по вопросам развития плодоовошных кластеров и повышения их эффективности.





Ключевые слова: Фрукты и овощи, кластер, коопeração, агроэкспорт, плодоовоощной рынок, конкуренция, сельское хозяйство, переработка, хранение, агрологистика, плодоовоощная клиника, продовольственная безопасность.

Introduction

In the conditions of market relations, in the next stages of reforms in the fruit-vegetable complex, in the directions set by the leadership of our country and based on the experience of developed foreign countries, the integration processes are qualitatively new organizational economic relations and the establishment of market subjects, in private, to the issue of the organization and development of agro-industry cluster-cooperatives should be given serious attention. Comprehensive measures aimed at improving the fruit and vegetable sector in our country, including significantly increasing the areas planted with fruit and vegetable products, storage and processing capacities, and actively attracting funds from international financial institutions for the development of this industry activities are being carried out. The important tasks of "deepening of structural changes and continuous development of agricultural production, further strengthening of the country's food security, expansion of production of ecologically clean products, significant increase of the export potential of the agricultural sector"[1] have been defined. Effective implementation of these tasks requires the development of scientific proposals and practical recommendations for fruit and vegetable cooperatives and agroclusters in the conditions of strong competition. In our country, farmers and peasant farms in the field of fruit and vegetables are cluster cooperatives, especially farmers with small-scale production and production volume, and when importing their products for independent sale in the market, they join cooperatives to produce products. will have to spend more material resources and working time.

In our country, cooperation of fruit and vegetable products is a form of production and service organization, in which the activities of individual individuals and entities are combined on a voluntary basis. Vertical (inter-branch) cooperation of fruit and vegetable products is a cooperation between branch enterprises with a single end goal in the value chain.

As a result of expanding the export potential of our country and mastering new markets, export of fruit and vegetable products is being carried out. Transition to the cluster-cooperative system, a new system that has justified itself in the world experience in the field of agriculture, and serious attention to the development of their activities is being addressed.





As a result of fruit and vegetable production enterprises in agriculture selling their products in a competitive market, they should cover the costs related to the production and processing of fruit and vegetable products and have a certain amount of profit. This amount of profit is the decisive factor for the future development of fruit and vegetable production.

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A regulatory legal framework has been formed in the field of agricultural cooperation and agroclusters. These are, in particular, Laws "On Cooperation", "On Agricultural Cooperative (Company Farm)" and other regulatory legal documents.

However, the fact that the norms regulating cooperation issues of fruit and vegetable products are defined in various legal documents, their implementation in practice creates certain difficulties. There is a need to combine all norms in this field into a single regulatory legal document. For this reason, we should consider the development of fruit and vegetable cooperation and its most important new aspects.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, fruit and vegetable products are mainly grown in the private sector, and 70-80 percent of them fall on farmers and farms. - leading to increased competition among the private sector of vegetable growing. In such a system, there are a large number of fruit and vegetable products that ripen seasonally and are inconvenient to transport in many cases, scattered in terms of location and in order for farmers and farms of small size to participate in the competition, their cooperation becomes important. . In this regard, a number of organizational, economic and legal foundations are being created in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Regulatory and legal documents specify the procedure for establishing fruit and vegetable cooperatives, their types, forms, and legal and economic bases of their activities, conditions for membership in a cooperative, and the inclusion of shares, etc. The cooperative of fruit and vegetable products is in the form of a commercial organization established on the basis of voluntary principles by producers of agricultural goods: farmers, peasant farms and private homestead landowners and farm owners. The purpose of organizing fruit and vegetable cooperatives is to conduct joint production activities to meet the material and other needs of cooperative members. Mandatory condition is to unite their property shares and personally participate in cooperative activities.

PF-5388 [2] of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 29, 2018 "On additional measures for the rapid development of fruit and vegetable growing in the Republic of Uzbekistan", President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 28, 2021 " PF-5200 [3] and December 15, 2021 "On additional measures of state support for



the introduction of a cluster system for the development of viticulture, the involvement of advanced technologies in the sector" and "The fruit and vegetable industry" Decisions PQ-52 [4] on measures for further development of the system of state support, network cluster and cooperation[4] to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks defined in other normative legal documents related to fruit-growing activities serves.

Review of literature on the subject. Many foreign scientists, in particular, Russian economist A. V. Chayanov, describe the economic essence of cooperation as a relationship that ensures the common economic interests of economic entities that combine their activities independently. The economist mentioned that the main attention here should be focused not on property, but on serving the interests of integration into cooperative relations.

According to A. V. Chayanov, "Capital is not the boss in a cooperative, but rather a servant. It is emphasized that the cooperation should help the farmer not only to ensure profit, but also to improve his knowledge and skills" [5].

It is shown that the basis of the important economic essence of cooperation is the principle of free subjects to join the cooperation, democracy in the management of cooperative relations, and the principle of economic justice in the distribution of the profit obtained as a result of cooperation. Even today, in the tariff given by A.V.Chayanov to the essence of the agricultural cooperation, the cooperative's producers of small goods in agriculture, without losing their status as an independent economic entity with their own balance sheet, together more the fact that it is a question of cooperation for the sake of economic efficiency has not lost its importance. Among economists, the economic essence of cooperation has been given different rates. For example, I.N. Buzdalov, "Cooperation is the joint activity of various economic entities, which combines personal, collective and social interests, and stimulates the creative work of individuals. At the same time, together with the social guarantee of a person, it provides social protection"[6].

Also, M.I. Tugan-Baranovsky focused on the forms of cooperation and the social aspects of the cooperation process and interpreted it as a social movement, while A.V. Chayanov researched the economic aspects of cooperation in his work, focusing on small producers of goods. and the economic and social nature of cooperation is interpreted from the point of view of that time.

It is shown that the material and technical base of small individual farmers' farms is very weak, and the low level of marketability of products has led to the fact that farms operate more as social subjects than economic ones and is an obstacle to the process



of cooperation. According to R.Kh. Ergashev, an economist studying the general problems of fruit and vegetable cooperatives in Uzbekistan, agricultural cooperatives are organized by producers of agricultural goods to meet their economic and other needs. the system of agricultural cooperatives and their partners. "Agricultural cooperative is one of the organizational and legal forms of running an economy. It involves meeting the material and other requirements of cooperative members by producers of agricultural goods. In our opinion, the tariff "[7] refers to cooperative production and other economic activities based on the integration of share contributions" [7].

In their works, the issues of economic efficiency of fruit and vegetable products were considered in detail, the methods of evaluating the level of efficiency, directions and ways of increasing it were studied. However, despite the discussion of many problems, scientists have not been able to agree on the organizational and economic basis of fruit and vegetable cooperation. A more in-depth study of the problem of cooperation of fruit and vegetable products requires a comprehensive economic assessment of the development reserves of fruit and vegetable processing and storage enterprises and rational scientific and innovative approaches to the organizational and economic foundations of cooperation of fruit and vegetable products.

Research methodology. As a result of the conducted scientific research, proposals and recommendations were made regarding the issues of fruit and vegetable cluster development and increasing their efficiency. Systematic approach, abstract-logical thinking, comparison, factor analysis and comparative analysis methods were used in the research process.

Analysis and results. There is a clear specialization in the production, processing and storage of fruit and vegetable products in the regions of our country. Fruits and vegetables are grown, processed and stored in all regions of the republic, depending on the natural and climatic conditions, and there are great opportunities in this regard. there is.

According to the conducted studies, the amount of vegetable production in the republic increased in 2005-2020 in all categories of farms (Table 1). By 2020, instead of 137.7 thousand hectares in 2005, the cultivated area of vegetable products was 220.5 thousand hectares, and the growth during these years was equal to 155.1 percent. The average yield increased from 21.58 thousand tons to 30.16 thousand tons, and the total increase was 140.6 percent. As a result, instead of 2971.6 thousand



tons in 2005, the total amount of the grown crop was 6650.3 thousand tons in 2020, and the gross increase was more than 2.2 times.

The trend of gross growth in the cultivation of vegetables in the Republic of Uzbekistan is proportionately also in the Kashkadarya region, which is located in the south of the country observed. For example, in 2005, the total area of vegetable crops in the region was 28,100 hectares, and by 2020, it had increased by 38,100 hectares or 128.8%, while the amount of gross production increased from 549,300 tons to 810,300 tons. per ton or increased by 142.0 percent. The high rate of growth in the volume of the gross product occurred due to the faster growth of crop yields than the growth of cultivated areas. The productivity of vegetable crops in the region compared to the national indicator was in different proportions in the studied years, mainly after 2005 it decreased by 29.5%.

Table 1 Cultivation of vegetables in the republic and Kashkadarya region dynamics of changes in indicators (in all categories of farms).

Indicators		By year								2020 compared to 2005, (%)
		2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
According to the Republic of Uzbekistan	Crop area, (thousand ha)	137,7	173,0	194,1	206,0	208,3	209,7	213,6	220,5	160,13
	Gross yield, (thousand tons)	2971,6	6346,4	1028,1	11242, 5	11433, 6	6129,5	6481,2	6650,3	223,80
	Productivity, (thousand tons /ha)	21,58	25,25	27,72	28,52	29,71	29,23	30,34	30,16	13,976
According to Kashkadarya region	Crop area, (thousand ha)	28,1	28,6	29,1	30,9	34,6	24,6	36,2	38,1	135,59
	Gross yield, (thousand tons)	549,3	559,6	579,1	580,1	685,9	434,0	780,1	810,3	147,52
	Productivity, (thousand tons /ha)	19,54	19,56	19,9	18,79	19,82	17,64	21,54	21,27	10,885
Productivity of Kashkadarya region to the Republic indicator relatively	(%)	90,5	77,5	71,8	65,9	66,7	60,3	71,0	70,5	X
	(+, -)	-20,4	-56,9	-78,2	-97,3	-98,9	-115,9	-88,0	-88,9	X



Source: It was developed by the author based on the information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Fruit and vegetable products are one of the most necessary products for providing the population with food products. Taking into account the growing population, it is necessary to ensure a constant increase in the volume of production of fruit and vegetable products. It is important to provide the population with fruit and vegetable products at the level of medical standards, as well as to preserve and process the quality of the product. The conducted studies show that the productivity indicators of vegetable cultivation in our republic and Kashkadarya region are increasing year by year. The yield of vegetable products in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020 was 30.16 thousand tons /ha, and this indicator increased by 8.58 thousand tons compared to 2005 and amounted to 13.976 percent in Kashkadarya region, this indicator is 21.27; +17.3 and 10.885. It should be noted that the productivity of vegetable cultivation in Kashkadarya region is lower than the national indicator, from 2.04 thousand tons/ha to 8.89 thousand tons/ha. Because Kashkadarya region has such an indicator due to soil-climate conditions, water issues in the cultivation of vegetable products.

One of the main indicators of vegetable cultivation in Kashkadarya region is the cultivated area, that is, in 2020, the cultivated area of vegetable cultivation in Kashkadarya region will be 38.1 thousand hectares, an increase of 10 thousand hectares compared to 2005, and it has a very small share in the republic. is dying. Changes in the volume of production of fruit and vegetable products depend primarily on the convenience of the farmer in the field of sales, storage and processing of products and the stability of the level of demand in the market. Today, these two factors are of major decisive importance. Because the main fruit and vegetable products can be grown on farmers' farms and by landowners, which can ensure an increase in the volume of production even at the expense of a small investment. However, at the same time, problems in the field of production, storage, processing and sale of fruit and vegetable products are strong factors that lead to a sharp decrease in the volume of products.

Our republic also has great opportunities in the production of quality fruits that meet the standards of the world market (Table 2).



Table 2 The dynamics of changes in fruit production indicators in the Republic of Uzbekistan and Kashkadarya region (in all categories of farms)

Indicators		By years								in 2020 compared to 2005, (%)
		2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
According to the Republic of Uzbekistan	Crop area, (thousand ha)	208,2	235,3	266,4	279,6	284,3	285,1	291,3	299,6	143,90
	Gross yield, (thousand tons)	1297,9	2178,8	3412,8	3760,2	3735,0	3677,9	3932,5	3996,6	307,93
	Productivity, (thousand tons/ha)	62,3	9,26	12,81	13,45	13,14	12,9	13,5	13,34	21,413
According to Kashkadarya region	Crop area, (thousand ha)	17,3	18,2	19,6	21,1	22,1	22,6	23,3	24,6	142,20
	Gross yield, (thousand tons)	130,9	154,3	160,2	176,3	180,1	182,4	227,2	242,6	185,33
	Productivity, (thousand tons/ha)	7,56	8,47	8,17	8,33	8,14	8,07	9,75	9,86	13,042
Productivity of Kashkadarya region to the republic indicator relatively	(%)	121,35	91,47	63,78	61,93	61,95	62,56	72,22	73,91	x
		13,3	-7,9	-46,4	-51,2	-50	-48,3	-37,5	-34,8	x

Source: It was developed by the author based on the information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

As a result of research and analysis, the area of parks has been expanding in our republic over the last fifteen years. In particular, in 2005, there were 208,200 hectares of gardens at the disposal of farms of all categories, and by 2020, the area of gardens will reach 299,600 hectares, an increase of 143.9%. During this period, the productivity of orchards increased from 62.3 to 13.34 thousand tons or 2.1 times, but the results achieved in terms of productivity are not very high. If we take into account the soil-climate fertility of the horticultural areas in the Republic of Uzbekistan, our many centuries of rich experience in the field of fruit growing, experts and scientific potential formed in the field, we can get a harvest of 20-25 thousand tons without spending a lot of investments. can provide. At the same time, practice shows that it is possible to raise a harvest of 40-50 thousand tons in small gardens.



If we pay attention to the productivity of gardens in Kashkadarya region, the results are very low. For example, in 2005, in all categories of farms in the region, the harvest was 7.56 thousand tons, but in the following years it increased, but by 2020, an average harvest of 9.86 thousand tons was achieved. This indicator is much lower than the average indicator of the republic (26-32%).

The conducted analyzes show that the cultivated area, which is the main indicator of fruit production in the Republic of Uzbekistan and Kashkadarya region, is increasing year by year. In the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020, the cultivated area of fruit cultivation was 299,000 hectares in 2020, compared to 2005, it was 91,400 hectares, and this indicator increased by 7,300 hectares in the Kashkadarya region.

- According to our analysis, the main reasons for the high productivity of fruit growing in Kashkadarya region compared to the national indicators are as follows:

- in the field of horticulture and viticulture, the fact that farmers and farms and land owners in most cases are located far from cultural farming areas, in desert and semi-desert areas, which causes time-consuming and transportation problems, reduces the attraction of investment in the horticulture sector;

- horticulture and viticulture are mainly manual labor-intensive industries, creating a garden in desert areas, cultivating it, and using the soil and climate conditions are more difficult;

- the development of horticulture and viticulture has been given a lot of attention over the past 5-6 years, investments involved in the process of establishing a garden and restoring and reconstructing old gardens only after a certain period of time has passed due to the fact that it has just begun to produce results, a sharp increase in quality and efficiency is expected in the Kashkadarya region in the coming years;

- In the Kashkadarya region, most of the horticulture and viticulture sector is located in the desert and desert areas, in dry farming areas, which complicates the water problem and water use. It can be seen that there is a problem of water shortage in such lands;

- Most of the existing gardens in Kashkadarya region are dying due to lack of water. Because most of the pumps are used to supply water to gardens in horticultural areas. Therefore, along with the water shortage, the high costs associated with the use of pumps (fuel, lubricants, electricity) also have a negative impact on water supply.

Conclusions and Suggestions

Through this article, based on the above analysis, it is appropriate to attach importance to the following in the sustainable development of the industry in the conditions of Uzbekistan:





- as a result of research, cooperation is an economic phenomenon that manifests itself in the sense of cooperation in economic relations between partners to achieve a common goal with less spending of resources on the basis of mutual benefit for all participants and satisfaction of everyone's interests. The main goal is to help agricultural producers develop their economy and increase efficiency
- to further strengthen the financial incentives for exemplary enterprises operating in rural areas and specializing in the storage and processing of agricultural products in an innovative resource-saving way, introducing tax, customs and other benefits to them;
- increasing the preparation, storage and processing of agricultural raw materials produced on the basis of the development of compact and small branches of industrial enterprises in each rural area of the republic, as well as economic stimulation of activities aimed at the production of competitive finished products for domestic and foreign markets incentives (currency allocation, tax incentives, loans, etc.) are appropriate;
- all-round practical assistance to the entrepreneur in allocating credit before the export process, insurance, taking a place in foreign markets, "geographical, economic, financial and quality risks", transport-logistics, obtaining relevant certificates, food safety and standard issues, in order to support participation in international exhibitions and fairs, to establish export-credit organizations or entrust the resolution of these issues to the responsible ministry and office;
- establishment of "Agropark" and "Agrosanoat" multi-disciplinary agrologistics complexes based on digital innovative technologies in convenient locations in all respects. All conditions have been created in this complex, that is, the creation of a system of all processes up to product sale, storage, processing, packaging, biolaboratory service, standardization and export;

Introduction of "Fruit and vegetable clinic" service:

- Development of legal normative and technical documents regulating the requirements for the quality and safety of fruit and vegetables and processed products.

Implementation of these measures at the current stage of the reforms implemented in our country, ensuring the long-term stable development of fruit and vegetable production, increasing the efficiency of the sector, meeting the demand for food products, ensuring its safety, expanding the export geography and improving the livelihood of our people allows to improve the conditions.



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