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# Priorities in the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Uzbekistan

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**Abstract:** The development of corporations, the creation and development of clusters in the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan remains a requirement of today. This article analyses the existing agro-corporations in the country, their activities and development prospects, as well as the benefits, opportunities and achievements in the establishment of new corporations. The most important condition for the revitalization of the activities of agribusiness enterprises can be the unification of their efforts on the basis of cooperation and integration, as the most important factor in stabilizing the economy. agro-industrial sector, the qualitative management of the development of which will allow it to play an important role in overcoming the agrarian crisis and further raising the country's agriculture.

**Keywords:** Agricultural sector, cooperation, economy, enterprises, agribusiness, opportunity, labor application, farms, production, service, integration, stabilization, crisis, market economy.

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Agricultural cooperation in the broad sense of the word, as a special form of organization of production, is not only a technical and technological form of labour application, but also an economic and social form of organization of farms for the production and sale of finished products, as well as their service in order to limit risks in a competitive environment. the fight against larger financially independent farms in a market environment.

In this connection, the main socio-economic task of agricultural cooperation is to create an organizational and legal system for protecting the interests of agricultural producers in the conditions of market relations based on the creation of self-governing forms of management.

An analysis of the current state of the agro-industrial complex shows that none of the areas of the agro-industrial complex is able to independently get out of the economic crisis. In this regard, the most important condition for the revitalization of the activities of agribusiness enterprises can be the unification of their efforts on the basis of cooperation and integration, as the most important factor in stabilizing the economy. Agro-industrial sector, the qualitative management of the development of which will allow it to play an important role in overcoming the agrarian crisis and further raising the country's agriculture.

It should be noted that in this regard, the experience of some foreign countries in creating agricultural cooperation deserves some attention. So, in the second half of the XIX century. The Minister of Agriculture of Italy, a native of peasant cooperatives, prepared the "Law on Cooperation", subsequently approved by the government, which provided for a number of conditions in order to preserve cooperatives as an association of small farmers. The law, first of all, blocked the way to cooperatives for capitalists and bankers and approved the principle

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of "egalitarianism" ("equalizing share") for the peasant co-operator: each member of the cooperative contributed a stable, equal amount of "share" (share) to the authorized fund; the value of one share was determined at 100 monetary units, the number of shares was equal for all members of the cooperative.

The income was also equal for all. This law, with some modifications, is still in force today. It protects cooperatives from monopoly competition, high-interest loans, high taxes, high prices for machinery, agricultural implements and fertilizers, and guarantees co-operators stable markets at favourable prices. All these measures ensure the growth and development of the individual peasant economy under the patronage of the cooperative. Moreover, the efforts of the cooperative solve not only economic, but also social issues: preferential healthcare, education and housing for families, as well as children of co-operators.

The most stable cooperative ties have also been created in the USA, where supply cooperatives are also successfully operating, covering the sphere of providing farms with means of production and production services. The share of cooperative supply accounts for 23-27% of the total industrial supply to farmers. The functions of large supply cooperatives include: wholesale purchases of seeds, chemicals, fuel and veterinary drugs; production of compound feed, quality control of feed ingredients, delivery of feed to the farm; repair of machinery and equipment, delivery of spare parts. Their purpose is: to increase the monetary income of the members of the organization based on the growth of sales and production, effective distribution of income; development of only the most suitable types of activities for members of cooperatives; providing co-operators with all necessary types of services. Large regional supply cooperatives have several feed mills with warehouses. They own a fleet of trailers, tractors and delivery trucks. The largest associations have recently begun to produce fertilizers and certain types of agricultural equipment.

In our opinion, the experience of functioning of agricultural cooperatives that is most acceptable for Uzbekistan is the cooperative system of Japan, which has a branched structure: from the All Japan Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives, the central cooperative bank for agriculture and forestry to the All Japan Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives in the field of mutual assistance and the All Japan Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives for health, which operate in 47 prefectures of the country.

All farms in Japan, with few exceptions, are members of agricultural cooperatives organized in each district. A large place in cooperative construction is given to planning, but in some specific forms. The agricultural cooperative is engaged in the preparation of a local plan for the development of the industry. In which, on the one hand, the agricultural policy of the government and governorates is taken into account, and on the other hand, the wishes of farmers.

Planning consists in drawing up specific economic and agro technical plans, taking into account the agro ecological environmental conditions for the cultivation of crops in the area. The plan is advisory in nature, but it covers all economic issues and all details of a technological nature, and its implementation is under the control of the state.

Planning of agricultural production is carried out in a cooperative by a special leading department - planning. The same department is engaged in filing applications for subsidized work on the development of agriculture, organizing the development of agricultural land and land reclamation in agreement with the Corporation for the Development and Creation of Fundamental Conditions for the Development of Agriculture, providing these works with the necessary materials and means. Its tasks also include information on agrometeorological conditions, agricultural machinery, diseases and pests, wholesale and retail prices for

agricultural products, holding seminars, courses, exhibitions, developing agricultural technologies and teaching best management practices. In addition to agricultural planning, the department assists in the organization of "planning" of life - here they advise on various issues.

Cooperatives also have other departments. The production department of the cooperative organizes the joint marketing of agricultural products, manages the Centre for Cultivation of Seedlings of Agricultural Crops. Its functions include product quality control, artificial insemination, and maintenance of veterinary clinics. The purchasing department organizes the joint purchase of production materials for farmers - feed, fertilizers, pesticides, containers, packaging materials, spare parts, livestock, seeds, thermal insulation materials, etc. The sales department purchases and sells food, clothing, footwear, appliances and machines, consumer goods, liquid gas, manages consumer service stores that are part of the cooperation system. Its functions also include healthcare (hospitals and spa facilities). The Credit Department (Mutual Assistance Department) provides loans for agriculture and other services, and facilitates the receipt of government subsidies.

Summarizing international experience, we can say that the state not only legally regulates the development of cooperation, but also pursues a policy that stimulates their development through tax incentives, subsidies, and a monopoly on the import of certain food products. Agricultural cooperatives and their members pay an integrated tax consisting of sales tax, taxes on fuel, labour force, and royalties. Moreover, for cooperatives that develop priority products or services, tax rates are reduced for a certain period.

In this connection, in order to accelerate the scale of formation and development of agricultural cooperation in Uzbekistan, it is necessary:

- speed up the procedure for the formation and adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On agricultural cooperation";
- develop an organizational and economic mechanism that stimulates the creation of cooperative structures directly in farms:
- Develop a preferential package of "preferences" that promotes the growth of production, processing, marketing of agricultural products in farms, and for a serving farmer's cooperative.

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