



AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION AS A FACTOR OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF POTATO BREEDING

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the scientific article is to substantiate the theoretical provisions, methodological approaches and main directions for increasing the efficiency of potato growing based on the development of agricultural consumer cooperation of small forms of management.

KEYWORDS. *organizational and economic relations , potato growing, integration and cooperation,*

1. INTRODUCTION

Potato growing, being one of the most important branches of agriculture in our country, at the present stage is characterized by the destruction of the seed-growing system, an increase in potato losses in the “field-consumer” system, while reducing the quality of the final product and its level of competitiveness. The main element of the production sphere of the potato food half-complex was personal subsidiary farms, where production is characterized by a low technological level and high labor costs. The lack of a developed system of supply, maintenance, financing and marketing, necessary for small-scale farms, reduces the efficiency of their functioning and reduces the possibility of transforming some of them into agricultural producers. Under these conditions, the most important role should be played by the cooperation of small forms of management, which, however, has not received proper development. In this regard, there is a need to develop and substantiate scientific, methodological and practical recommendations for improving the efficiency of potato growing based on the use of various forms of cooperation, taking into account the current state and specifics of the industry under study.

2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The problems of the formation and functioning of the agro-industrial complex are reflected in the works of leading and foreign scientists-economists.

Theoretical, methodological and methodological foundations of the functioning of the agro-industrial complex and its product subcomplexes , as well as issues of increasing their efficiency, are widely reflected in the works of agricultural economists . A certain influence on research on the topic of the dissertation was played by the works of ST, Norchaev, Qo'chqarova G., X, Mardanova , S., Xalilov , Azizova MO, AP Balashova, AM Gataulina, VA Dobrynina and others. Separate theoretical and practical aspects of the study of the reserves of efficient production, processing and sale of agricultural products and potato growing, including in the conditions of the formation of a diversified economy, are considered in the works of agricultural economists: Yu.I . Agirbova , AI Altukhova , BV Anisimova, IV Borodin, PP Galeeva , AD Zelepugin , AF Kondratova , LP Silaeva , VA Tulcheeva . Many scientific studies of domestic scientists are devoted to the development of problems of the development of integration and cooperation in the agro-industrial complex: AV Chayanova , MI Tutan Baranovsky , VV Miloserdova , VR Boeva , IN Buzdalova , AF Serkov . IN AND. Frolova, A.A. Shutkova , A.M. and others. At the same time, the diversity and dynamism of the ongoing economic processes put forward a number of unresolved problems associated with a change in the general organizational and economic situation. The issues of improving the system of production, processing and sale of potatoes as a single whole mechanism - an integrated management structure remain poorly developed. Many aspects of the economic relations between enterprises in the potato industry in the conditions of market relations require



further study, search and justification of ways of development, preparation of specific recommendations for practitioners .

However, with all the variety of studies in this area, many theoretical and methodological aspects of the development of cooperation in the potato industry remain poorly understood. subcomplex, taking into account the characteristics of its constituent industries. In particular, issues related to the assessment of the prerequisites and the choice of forms of cooperation, the assessment of their effectiveness, the justification of relations between partners, and a number of others require clarification. The insufficient development of these problems, the diversity of regional characteristics and the specifics of the potato industry determined the choice of the topic, the setting of the goal and objectives of the study, and determined its content and structure .

3. THE METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

The purpose of the work is to substantiate the theoretical provisions, methodological approaches and main directions for increasing the efficiency of potato growing based on the development of agricultural consumer cooperation of small forms of management. To achieve this goal of the study, the following tasks were set: to clarify the features of potato growing as a socio-economic subsystem of agricultural production, to identify the contradictions that determine its development; explore the problems of development of cooperation of small forms of management and propose a methodology that allows assessing the possibilities of developing cooperation in potato growing; analyze development trends and the current state of potato growing, identify the problems facing small forms of management in the industry; to propose models for the organization of cooperatives in potato growing, taking into account the differentiation of the conditions for conducting the industry; to substantiate the directions for improving organizational and economic relations in the system of selling seed potatoes; develop a methodology for evaluating the effectiveness of cooperation of small forms of management in the industry.

The object of the study is potato growing in Uzbekistan and the Surkhandarya region , as well as business entities (including personal subsidiary farms) engaged in the industry. The subject of the study is a set of theoretical, methodological and practical aspects of increasing the efficiency of potato growing, including through the development of cooperation of small forms of management. The theoretical and methodological basis of the study was scientific works, the results of fundamental and applied research of domestic and foreign scientists on the problem under consideration; legislative and regulatory legal acts of state authorities and local self-government, the results of the development of the country's research institutions on the development of the agro-industrial complex and the potato food complex; materials of scientific-practical conferences. At various stages of the study, monographic, abstract-logical, economic-statistical, grouping methods, expert assessments, and questionnaires were used.

4. RESULTS

The reform of the agro-industrial complex of Uzbekistan has made significant changes in the economic conditions for the functioning of all its components, including the potato food half of the complex. Such features of potato growing as high labor and capital intensity with a relatively simple growing technology have led to an almost complete shift of production to the sector of small farms. Over a long period of time, the state of the industry is characterized by a decrease in marketability and further technological degradation. The potato food complex stopped its development, which contradicts the importance of the potato in the diet of the population , as well as its importance as an industrial crop. Features of the potato food half-complex determine a whole system of contradictions that characterize the development of domestic potato growing at the present stage. The elements of this system, as well as the directions for resolving contradictions, are shown in Figure 1. The conducted studies show that, despite the undoubted advantages of large-scale production, the rapid transformation of potato growing into large economic formations is impossible. Thus, at present and in a fairly long term, the comprehensive improvement of potato production in small farms based on the development of cooperation, improvement of the supply of seeds, etc. will remain relevant. and assessment of the prerequisites for cooperation in potato growing, which at present have not been supported by adequate methodological support. When conducting such an assessment, several aspects should be taken into account: the degree of development of potato growing in a certain territory (in one or several municipalities) and the natural and economic conditions that exist for this; accumulated experience in the field of cooperation of small forms of management, the specifics of the industry. Based on this, we propose a methodology for assessing the

possibilities of developing and choosing forms of cooperation in potato growing, the algorithm for which is shown in Figure 1 .

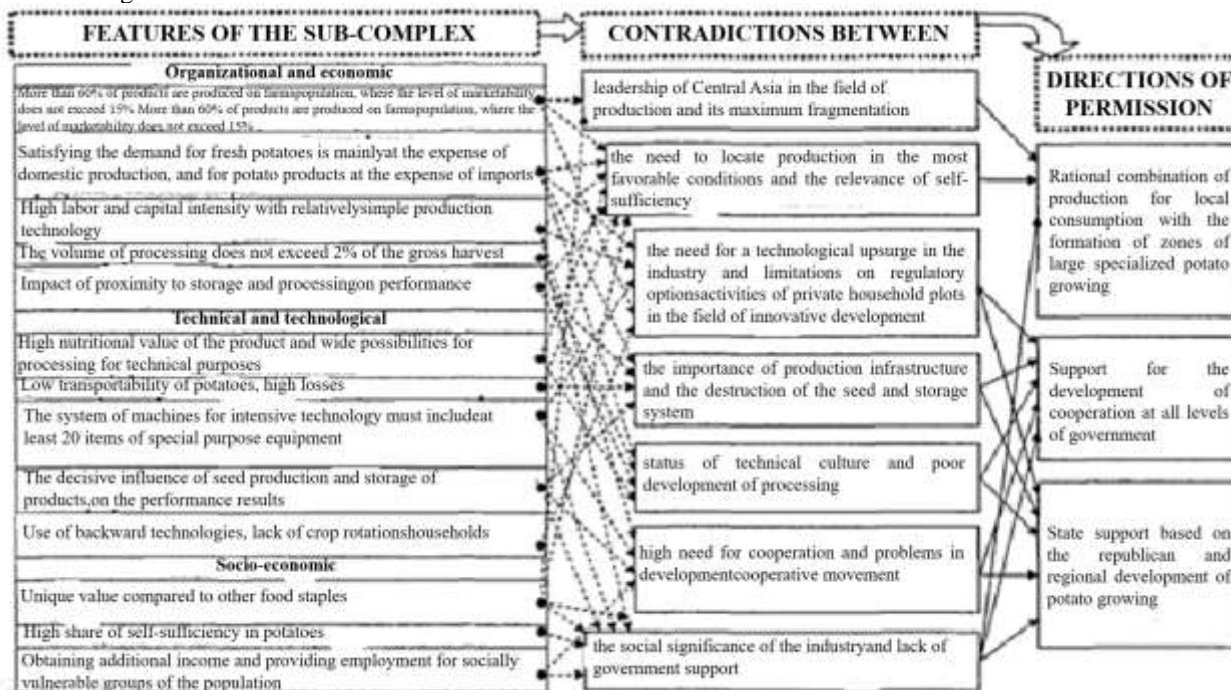


Figure 1. The system of contradictions in the domestic potato food complex and directions for their resolution

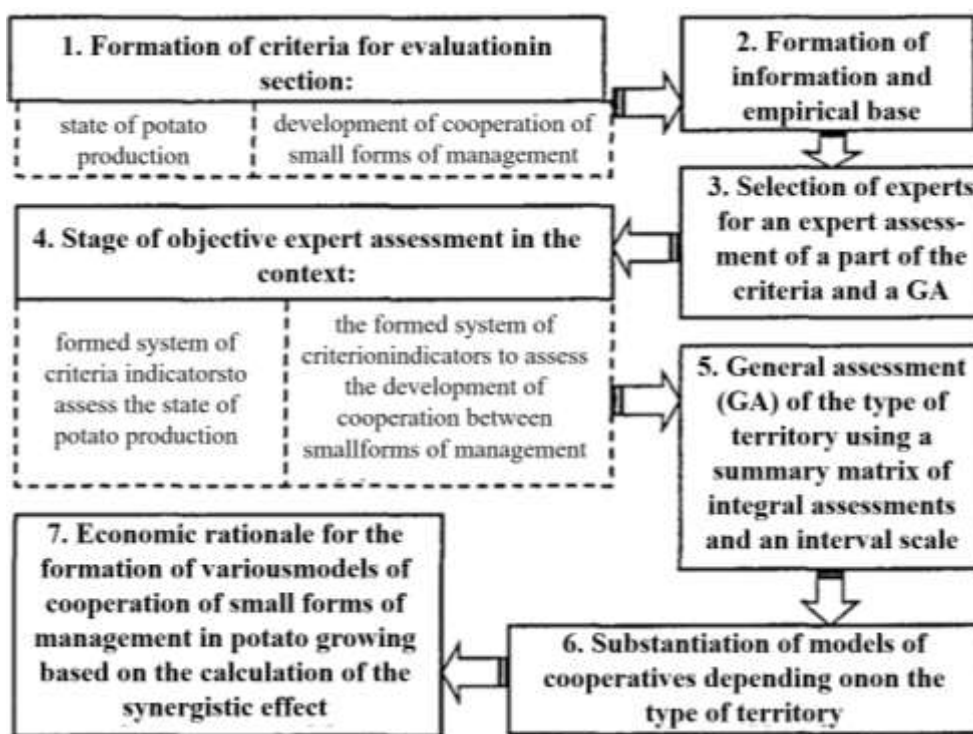


Figure 2. Sequence of stages in the methodology for assessing development opportunities and choosing forms of cooperation in potato growing in a particular area



The methodology is based on a multi-criteria parametric assessment based on a system of criteria indicators grouped into two sections and seven criteria (Table 1). To form an information-empirical base, it is necessary to use both statistical indicators characterizing the state of potato growing, as well as materials from monographic surveys and expert assessments (for example, the characteristics of large potato producers, the state of potato storage facilities, the results of the implementation of the priority national project "Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex" in the field of cooperation, etc.), as well as data from a survey of representatives of small businesses. An expert group should be formed to conduct an assessment and develop an opinion, which should include leaders and specialists from the Ministry of Agriculture, municipal governments, representatives of small businesses, seed farms, and processing enterprises. With the help of a summary matrix on a five-point system, the degree of development of each of the seven criteria is assessed. The accumulated score allows us to determine, using an interval scale, one of the four types of territories in terms of the level of development of potato growing and cooperation of small forms of business, as well as to substantiate promising models of cooperatives. To identify organizational and economic problems associated with the production and sale of potatoes in the sector of small farms, a survey was conducted among the owners of personal subsidiary plots.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the course of the study, the author formulated the following conclusions :

1. Organizational, economic, technical, technological and socio-economic features of the potato food half-complex determine the system of contradictions in the development of potato growing at the present stage, the resolution of which is associated with a rational combination of production for local consumption with the formation of large specialized potato growing zones
2. The main element of the production sector of the industry in the Surkhandarya region are small-scale households of the population, occupying more than 70% in the structure of the potato planting area, located fairly evenly in accordance with the soil and climatic conditions of the territory .
3. An analysis of the peculiarities of potato growing in private farms in the Surkhandarya region showed that the main reasons for the decrease in the efficiency of the industry are the violation of cultivation technology, as well as a number of organizational and economic problems associated with the sale of products, the supply of necessary resources and technical and technological services.

In order to ensure stable development and increase the efficiency of potato growing based on the development of cooperation, it is recommended: 1) to intensify the formation of a system of agricultural consumer cooperation of small business forms based on the developed methodology for assessing the possibilities of development and choosing forms of cooperation in potato growing, based on taking into account their target orientation and determining the type of specific territories; 2) use recommendations for improving the provision of high-quality seed material to households, containing proposals for organizing departments for working with small forms of farming in the elite growing farms and the methodology for differentially setting prices for seed potatoes in order to support socially vulnerable groups of the population; 3) to apply in practice the methodology for assessing the effect of the chosen model of cooperation of small businesses, allowing to take into account the main components of the synergistic effect.

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