

## THE NEED TO ORGANIZE RICE AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVES

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**Abstract.** The article examines the importance of organizing the cooperative relations of the rice farming network, the ways of its development, the circumstances that cause the need to develop rice farming on the basis of cooperative relations. Proposals and recommendations on existing problems and their solutions are presented.

**Keywords.** Cooperative, cooperative relations, added value, climate change, property share.

Studies have shown that currently there are a number of problems in the development of rice farming in Uzbekistan that are awaiting solutions. They are related not only to the growing trend of global climate change and water scarcity, but also to the issues of organizational and structural reform of rice farms, providing them with special material and technical means and financial resources, as well as early maturing high-yielding rice varieties that are resistant to climate change and various diseases and pests. In this regard, in our opinion, in solving the above and other problems, it is important to create an integrated value chain of economic entities and organizations related to rice farming, manage and coordinate organizational, economic and financial relations between them through cooperatives, and substantiate from a scientific and practical point of view ways to introduce innovative developments and digital technologies.

However, it should be noted that today the above-mentioned priority problems are the implementation of the relevant tasks related to the procedure and stages of the establishment of cooperatives and cooperative relations, the ownership share of members in the charter capital of the cooperative, methods of assessing the

ownership share of each individual, establishment measures directly depends on the personnel who can implement the measures. Therefore, firstly, a system of training qualified personnel for the establishment of a cooperative, and secondly, a digital platform and model that includes and specializes in the implementation of its procedures, registration and assessment of founders' properties, calculation of property shares of individual members, preparation of documents, formalization works it should be recognized that creation is the next priority. [1]

Studies have shown that rice cultivation and processing in our republic are mainly based on local traditional methods and rely more on experiences formed over the years. However, in this process, attention has not been paid to the issues of creating high-yielding varieties, using water-saving technologies, and using the opportunities to achieve high efficiency through the application of scientific achievements in the field, including preventing soil erosion in rice fields, increasing soil fertility, directing sufficient investments in rice planting borders, their irrigation system, and other land reclamation measures.

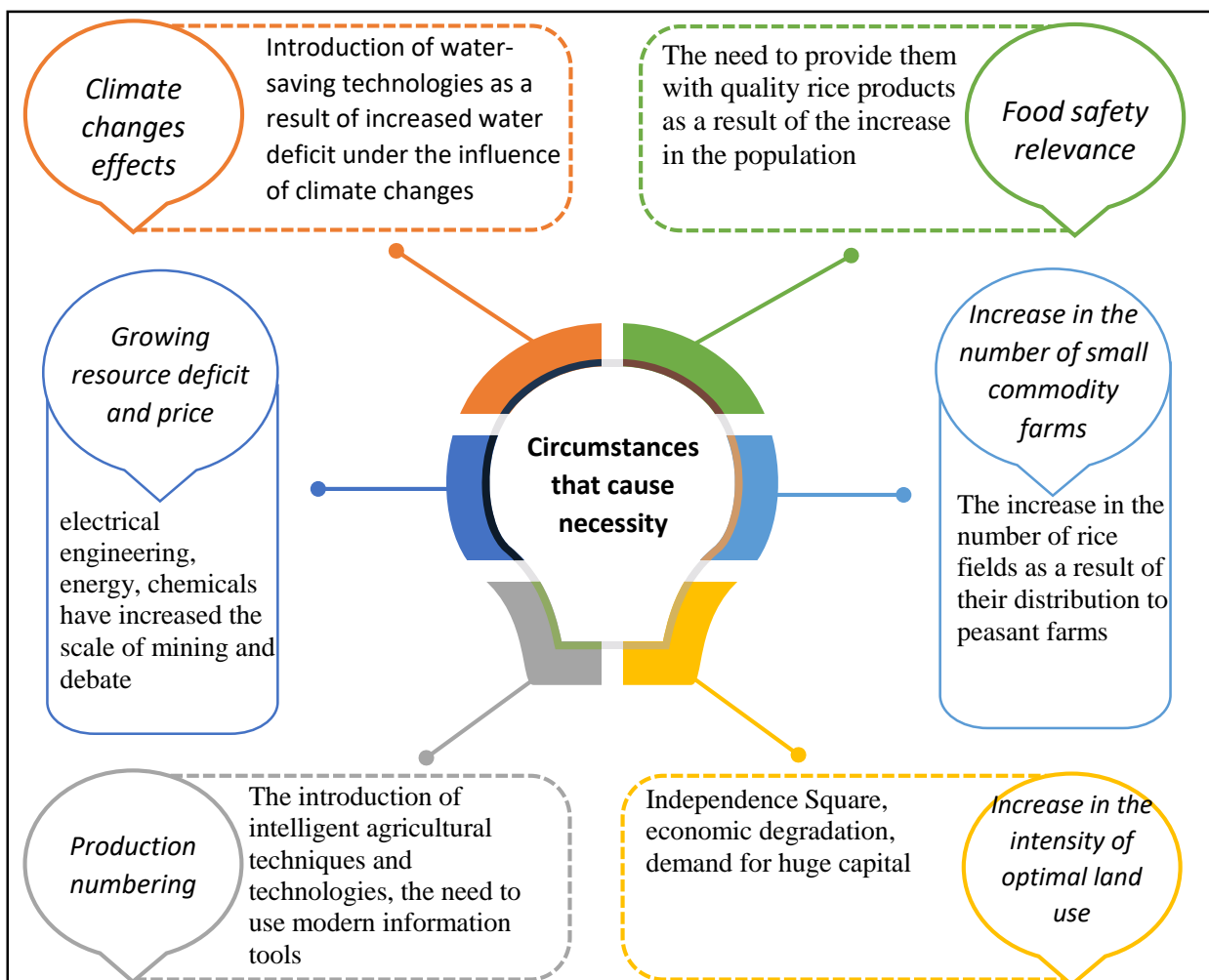
### **Materials and methods**

Naturally, solving the above problems requires large capital and hard manual labor from rice farms. Today, small-scale farmers and peasant farms do not have sufficient financial resources to implement land reclamation measures and seed selection. The experience of developed countries in solving such problems shows that the operation of farms in mutually beneficial cooperation is justified from an organizational and economic point of view, which in turn requires the formation of cooperative relations in the rice sector in our republic and the attention paid to solving existing problems on their basis. Cooperatives are formed by the union of several rice farms, mobilizing all their resources and capabilities, based on mutual trust and interest for a common goal. [2]

Research shows that today, not only in most developed rice-growing countries, but also in our republic, there are problems that need to be solved in areas such as

food security and providing the population with rice products, as well as innovative development of the rice sector and increasing rice productivity. In particular:

### Results



**Figure 1. Circumstances that make it necessary to develop rice farming on the basis of cooperative relations**

It is necessary to take into account the opinions and reasoning given by the

In particular, in our opinion, it is advisable to put into practice ways to solve economic-financial, technical-technological, socio-legal and environmental problems in the value chain of rice farming through the development of joint agricultural cooperatives in cooperation with enterprises (organizations) that provide agro-services, trade and export services to rice farms. Because, with the increase in the population and its needs, it is natural that providing them not only with high-quality rice, but also with semi-finished products obtained from it at a medical level will become one of the main tasks in the future.

In competitive conditions, the production of quality products in rice cultivation largely depends on the results of scientific research, especially the selection and placement of new high-yielding, low-water-consuming, pest- and disease-resistant varieties that are being created in the field of selection, especially those that are suitable for the natural-climatic and soil conditions of each region. However, the limited opportunities for ordering and financing scientific research developments in individual farms also require the development of forms and relations of cooperation, because this direction:

In recent years, in the process of agrarian reforms in our country, as a result of allocating land for rice cultivation to persons included in the “Women's Book” and “Youth Book”, an increase in the number of rice farms and a decrease in the average

- the cooperative will have the opportunity to strengthen its material and technical base through the authorized capital, its indivisible fund, which is formed primarily on the basis of the existing main means of production (buildings and structures, machinery and their attachments, etc.) of the economic entities included in its structure, as well as new main means of production purchased jointly . These material and technical conditions, in turn, create a solid basis for the introduction and development of intensive factors, innovative resource-saving technologies and breeding and seed production systems in the production activities of the entities included in the cooperative, and increase the income opportunities of the founding farms;

- Cooperatives also play an important role in reducing resource consumption, reducing product (goods) waste, and obtaining high profits and increasing profitability through organizing the processes of harvesting, cleaning, transportation, storage, primary processing, and sale (export) of products produced by founding member entities in a large-scale centralized system;

- rice cooperatives create the basis for increasing the quality of products and economic efficiency of production by systematically implementing measures to combat various diseases, harmful insects and weeds in rice fields, based on the recommendations of agronomists and entomologists-agronomists working in the cooperative, taking into account measures to avoid negative impacts on the environment and soil composition and to avoid harm to human health, taking into account measures to avoid negative impacts on the environment and soil composition, and to increase the quality of products and economic efficiency of production.

Today, most developing countries organize their economies on the basis of market mechanisms and focus on liberalizing economic relations between economic

entities from the point of view of ensuring private interests. At the same time, the trend of liberalizing agricultural management, like all sectors, and specializing the agricultural sector not only as a producer of raw materials, but also as a producer of finished and semi-finished consumer goods, continues. Therefore, in recent years, most foreign countries have begun to rapidly develop forms and relations of cooperation in agriculture, as well as the desire for mutual cooperation between entities. In most cases, the role and support of the state in the development of agricultural cooperatives is of great importance, having a strong positive effect on increasing the rate of production and turnover of goods in the sector. In this regard, measures to effectively use targeted and preferential subsidies and credit funds for the development of cooperatives by the state play an important role [3] .

Economic factors include rice quality and price, sales formats and channels, price fluctuations in rice market segments, monitoring and taking into account the supply and demand ratios based on marketing research, and incentives for the industry, i.e. taxes, subsidies. factors such as subsidy, credit system, customs fees, import duties and payment methods can be included. Their effective use has a strong positive effect not only on rice farming, but also on ensuring the effectiveness of cooperatives established in this field.

It should be emphasized that natural and ecological factors play a key role not only in rice production, but also in increasing the efficiency of cooperatives, and therefore serious attention should be paid to assessing their impact. Because these factors, in turn, are related to such factors as the level of salinity of the land, the depth of groundwater, soil composition, climate change, water balance, the amount of precipitation, the number of hot and dry days, geographical location, the presence of various diseases, pests, and weeds that reduce soil fertility.

Social factors that indirectly affect the organization of subjects and relations of cooperation in the peasantry, firstly, play a specific role, and secondly, their use, based on the scientific organization, implementation of digital technologies and

cooperation mechanisms, undoubtedly have a positive effect on increasing the efficiency of the use of organizational-economic, especially environmental factors. Because the level and effectiveness of their influence are related to human capital, that is, the ability to use the cognitive and intellectual potential of managers and specialists. The system of social factors is composed of factors such as the culture of farming, teamwork, the skills, knowledge and organization of labor of managers and specialists, the ability to gain the trust of employees and lead them, the concept of treating collective property as one's own, and the culture of a critical and creative approach in making appropriate decisions.

The establishment of rice cooperatives not only reduces manual labor in agriculture, but also creates opportunities for modernization of the sector by ensuring the entry of small industrial entities (enterprises, mini-shops, etc.), which increase labor productivity and motivation, and the level of mechanization of agricultural activities [4]. Agricultural cooperatives also further expand the possibilities of solving social problems, such as the organization and development of infrastructure entities providing new types of services, ensuring employment in rural areas. Because cooperatives are not only producers of raw materials, but also promising economic entities that provide production with resources, carry out and organize the processes of harvesting, preparation, processing, storage, transportation, complete procurement and sale in a centralized system.

### **Discussion section**

In conclusion, the government can achieve several goals by developing cooperatives. First, in a free economy, market prices fluctuate dramatically. This is always dangerous for small-scale farmers producing small quantities of products. Because problems such as a sharp drop in prices, problems with resource supply, and losses during harvesting are directly eliminated by cooperatives. Second, the government's poverty reduction program, which allows land plots to be subleased and temporarily used by others, and the ability to fully monitor and control the crop

production process, is very low. Therefore, cooperatives have great opportunities and advantages in locating and selecting certain types of crops through agricultural cooperatives, as well as fully monitoring their development during the growing season. Third, cooperatives also play an important role in solving environmental problems such as improving the melioration of arable land, increasing productivity, and reducing soil erosion.

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