



Importance of Agricultural Cooperatives and Benefits of Cooperatives in the Development of Agrarian Relations

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Abstract: This article substantiates agriculture cooperatives, importance and benefits of cooperation for farmers, in addition it contains rural cooperative principles and information about how to manage.

Reform of Agriculture in Uzbekistan and the introduction of market mechanisms in this area consistent measures are being implemented. For this purpose President of Uzbekistan President accepted decision "Increase measures for the development of agriculture cooperation in the field of fruit and vegetables" on March 14, 2019 in addition to "Further development of livestock breeding and livestock feed base on strengthening measures" (No. PQ-121, 08.02.2022) accepted. In the economic development of our country, in ensuring the employment of the population and agriculture as the role of cooperatives in creating the added value chain is increasing. For this reason we think all people who are in every agricultural activity should know cooperatives and its economic importance.

Agricultural Cooperatives- Co-ops are specific organizations that are owned and operated by their members. Cooperatives for agriculture bring together individual farmers in order to enhance productivity and yields.

In addition to agricultural production-focused farming coops, there are utility, financial, and other rural coops. Electricity and telecommunications are provided by utility cooperatives. Loans and other financial services are provided by financial cooperatives. Agricultural Cooperatives' Role in Rural Development

Cooperatives contribute to the development of sustainable communities in rural regions. Cooperatives play a variety of roles in agricultural development. Growers that work together join a larger market to sell their products and acquire input supplies at reduced costs. More opportunities mean better economic growth and the wellbeing of the rural people. Rural co-ops provide a variety of requirements. Rural cooperatives exist for education, healthcare, hardware, home and machinery supplies, and so on.

Importance Of Farm Cooperatives

Co-op members are more monetarily protected and suffer less dangers than independent farmers. Cooperated farmers create items and provide various services while being both proprietors and users. Furthermore, ag co-ops can sell their goods without paying intermediaries fees, increasing farmers' income.

The primary concept of agricultural co-ops is self-sufficiency: all members assist one another and share risks. The major focus of such organizations is on the interests of its members.

Benefits Of Cooperatives In Agriculture

The benefits of agricultural cooperation are numerous and include both economic and social dimensions. Some are direct, increasing net margins or savings, while others are indirect, influencing market price formation and enhancing product and service quality. The benefits of collaboration may be visible immediately after the founding of the agricultural co-op or may be realized over time.

The following are the key advantages of agricultural cooperatives:

- ✓ democracy and operational transparency;
- ✓ increased farmer profitability;
- ✓ improved product and service quality;
- ✓ lower input supply expenses;
- ✓ broader markets and greater competition;
- ✓ legal support;
- ✓ involvement in rural development.

How Do Agricultural Cooperatives Help Individual Farmers?

In cooperatives, farmers can control supply and marketing channels on a business level. Together with other members, growers can buy input supplies cheaper and sell more of their products and services in larger markets at higher prices. Farm cooperatives help struggling farmers to be more competitive and interesting to big market players. All in all, cooperation helps agricultural producers get more with less.

Using modern equipment, agricultural co-ops boost productivity and goods quality, contributing to sustainable agriculture.

How Does Cooperative Farming Help Rural Development?

In towns and villages, cooperatives are usually the only business providing goods and services to the local communities, and if there were no cooperatives, people would have to seek products and services elsewhere. Agricultural co-ops help not only growers but provide services to people who are not engaged in agribusiness. For example, electricity or telecommunications are used by other local residents, and supply co-ops sell fuel or chemicals to non-farmers, too

Besides, farming co-ops improve the social security of local residents, offering job openings, rising workers' income, and increasing food supplies and the quality of services.

What Role Does Cooperative Farming Play in Rural Development?

Cooperatives are generally the sole businesses in towns and villages that provide goods and services to the local communities; if there were no cooperatives, people would have to seek products and services elsewhere. Agricultural co-ops assist not just growers but also persons who are not involved in agriculture. Other local inhabitants, for example, use energy or telephones, and supply co-ops offer gasoline or chemicals to non-farmers as well. Furthermore, farming cooperatives increase the social stability of local communities by providing job opportunities, raising worker pay, and enhancing food supply and service quality.

How Do Agricultural Cooperatives Work?

Members of agricultural cooperatives benefit from running businesses together. Individual farmers band together to buy supplies at wholesale prices and sell their wares at large markets they would not be able to enter on their own. Growers can make their farms more efficient and profitable by acting in this manner.

Rural Cooperative Principles

The main thing that differentiates an agricultural co-op from other organization types is its principles. These principles include self-help and self-ownership, voluntary membership, business transparency, autonomy from the government, shared risks and responsibilities, and more.



Structure of Agricultural Cooperatives

The structure of the co-op is determined by the number of members and the territory covered: there are local and regional agricultural co-ops. A local cooperative typically has several hundred members who use its services, whereas a regional cooperative may have thousands of members. A local farming co-op brings together growers from several counties in one state, whereas regional co-ops operate throughout the state or across the country. Large regional agricultural cooperatives may also operate globally or across multiple countries.

An agriculture cooperative's structure can be centralized, federated, or mixed, according to another classification. Individual members run centralized cooperatives through a single central office or a network of branches. Federated cooperatives are run by the main cooperative.

Team Management In Co-Op Farming

The team management feature allows you to add users to your account for collaborative work with different access rights. The ag co-op manager, for example, will have access to the owner and will be able to monitor all cooperative fields. At the same time, depending on the granted rights and role, each team member will have restricted access to either their own fields or all team fields:

- ✓ admin,
- ✓ scout,
- ✓ observer.

With all of the fields in one location, the agricultural cooperative's members can act in unison by analyzing the same data and planning field events accordingly.

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