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Article



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ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPING OF COTTON AND TEXTILE CLUSTERS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Abstract: This article deals with introducing of advanced agricultural and water-saving technologies, effective and highly profitable methods of primary processing of cotton raw materials into the process of growing cotton raw materials.

Key words: cotton raw materials, agro-industrial, cotton textiles, water resources, yarn.

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Introduction

The current difficult period again clearly demonstrates the decisive role and importance of the agricultural industry at the world level. An important issue is the rational use of available resources and opportunities, the guaranteed supply of agricultural products to the population, the creation of new jobs in the industry, and a further increase in interest.

Currently, the issues of accelerated developing of agriculture, increasing its economic efficiency, further improving living conditions, ensuring the interests of the agricultural population are directly related to the modern method of agricultural management - the cluster system. This new structure in a short time became the leading force - the driver driving the agricultural sphere.

In addition, in one region (the Republic of Karakalpakstan or the corresponding region), all cotton and textile clusters are allowed to operate on a contractual basis with farms and voluntarily conclude futures contracts with farms for the supply of cotton raw materials by these clusters. This in turn gave farmers freedom and increased their interest.

Also, according to the Decree, a procedure was introduced for the court to cancel the quadripartite agreement due to the lack of written appeals from the parties justifying the complete failure to fulfill within

three years the contractual relations concluded between themselves by cotton clusters of two-thirds of agricultural products in the event of confrontation with at least one of the parties or non-fulfillment by the parties of obligations provided for by the agreement.

The decree established that when creating cotton clusters, an applicant who has a processing capacity of at least 50% of the raw cotton grown or purchased (at least yarn) is given an advantage over others. This criterion is carried out by the republican commission to coordinate the activities of cotton and textile clusters during the consideration of applications for the creation of cotton clusters and gives preference to the applicant in the competition for the regions where the clusters will be organized.

In order to ensure the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to regulate the activities of cotton clusters" of November 16, 2021, the Cabinet of Ministers decided: The Regulation "Procedure for the Organization of Cotton Clusters" was approved in accordance with the Appendix.

Forms of cotton clusters organized for the purpose of growing raw cotton or purchasing the products of farms and other economic entities growing cotton; a package of documents submitted by the

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applicant to the Public Services Center together with an application for organizing the activities of the cotton cluster, and the procedure for their consideration;

the procedure for concluding a quadripartite agreement (hereinafter, the agreement) between the Ministry of Agriculture, the Association "Uzbek Cotton Clusters" and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan or regional council and the applicant for organizing the activities of the cotton and textile cluster;

the rights and obligations established for the cotton-textile cluster and its participants to effectively organize the activities of the cotton cluster;

the rights and obligations established for cotton growers on the basis of a futures contract, in order to organize the relationship of suppliers of products with a cotton cluster on the basis of market principles;

the rights and obligations of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Association "Uzbek Cotton and Textile Clusters" and concurrently the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and council of the regions in coordinating and effectively organizing the activities of cotton and textile clusters;

organization of the cotton cluster and guarantee of the rights to use land plots and lease, as well as contracts concluded by mutual agreement of the parties, in accordance with the procedure established by legislative acts;

monitoring of the cotton cluster on issues related to compliance with the obligations stipulated by the agreement and the effectiveness of its activities;

the procedure for termination (full or in relation to a certain territory) of a four-party agreement on the establishment of the cotton cluster in the event of non-fulfillment by the cotton cluster of the obligations provided for in the transaction.

The Republic of Karakalpakstan has 12 cotton textile clusters in 14 districts. In total, 84 thousand 800 hectares of land are attached to cotton and textile clusters, this year it is planned to grow 237 thousand 800 tons of raw cotton in cotton clusters.

Nowadays, for cotton raw materials for the 2022 harvest, 2 525 farms have purchased 193 thousand 113 tons of raw cotton on an area of 69 381 hectares. In addition, out of 11 thousand 14 hectares of land allocated for 750 cotton clusters, 43 thousand 164 tons of cotton raw materials were grown.

Existing infrastructure. Clusters carry out a number of works to further develop the agricultural industry, preserve and increase the yield and productivity of soils, as well as create a value chain.

Currently, in 8 of the clusters there are enterprises for the production of fiber for 102.9 thousand tons, in 6 - fiber production facilities for 47 thousand tons, in 3 - enterprises for the production of fabric from yarn for 16 thousand tons, in 2 - enterprises for production of textile paint for 13 thousand tons, in 4 - factories and infrastructure for

the production of secret products for 12.2 thousand tons.

II. Available machinery and aggregates in clusters. In total, there are 1254 tractors in clusters, of which 80, there are 81 plows, 161 crushed stone tractor, 105 lawn mowers, 156 cultivators, 56 cotton machines, 45 laser earth chariots, 57 purkagichi, 394 units and 124 other equipment.

III. The clusters contain new purchased equipment and units. In total, clusters planned 1023 new and actually purchased 79 units of equipment and units.

IV. At the time of allocation of working capital by clusters.

The Fund has allocated \$556 billion and \$638 million for cotton during the current year to finance the Fund's cotton production costs. From these funds, 556 billion dollars were allocated. 638 million soums were spent by farmers and other agricultural organizations in the established areas.

In the context of investment projects implemented by clusters. Clusters for 2022-2024 planned 128 new projects with a total value of 2 trillion. 982 billion dollars. 343 million soums, in fact 531 billion financed 458 million soums.

At the same time, clusters. The cost of creating a cotton gin is \$130 billion. 4 projects for 700 million soums (with a capacity of 91 thousand tons) were actually financed by 51.9 billion (Taxiatosh cluster launched 1 project for 10.2 thousand tons of 30 billion dollars 150 jobs).

Cost for the organization of a fabric factory \$237 billion 6 projects for 350 million soums (with a capacity of 37 thousand financed (1 projects were implemented by the Turtkul cluster of 8 thousand tons 1 billion dollars sum 70 jobs).

The cost of creating a spinning mill amounted to \$868 billion. 10 projects for 50 million soums (capacity 53.9 thousand tons) 133 billion 300 million soums were financed (the Hodgeyli cluster launched 1 projects 3.6 thousand tons 20 billion dollars 40 jobs).

The cost of organizing the dyeing workshop amounted to 235 billion dollars. 3 projects for 300 million soums, (with a capacity of 5940 thousand square meters) actually for 10.0 billion dollars the bag was financed. The cost of creating a garment factory amounted to 263 billion dollars.

14 projects in the amount of 734 million soums (with a capacity of 49 thousand tons) were actually implemented in the amount of 17.2 million tenge. Financed (Turtkul, Beruni and Hodgaili clusters launched 3 projects 6.2 thousand tons 17 billion dollars 532 jobs). 7 projects worth 367 billion 824 million soums were financed to create a fat and oil plant, (with a capacity of 167.2 thousand tons) - 85 billion 900 million soums. 341 workplaces).

The cost of creating a livestock complex is 220 billion dollars 12 projects worth 165 million soums

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(the number of heads is 7 thousand 250), in fact 7 billion. 995 million soums were financed.

The cost of introducing water-saving technologies is \$297 billion. 19 projects for 764 million dollars.

With the financing of 98 billion 659 million soums, drip irrigation technology was introduced on an area of 5 thousand 739 hectares.

New equipment and procurement units cost 180,642 billion 14 million dollars. (261 units of equipment) actually financed 86 billion 414 million soums and 279 units of new equipment and units were purchased.

In other areas, 35 projects were financed in the amount of 145 billion 814 million soums, in fact 34 billion 270 million soums.

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