

Features of the development of cotton-textile clusters in the Republic of Karakalpakstan

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***Annotation:** in this scientific article, the current complex and shaky period once again clearly demonstrates the decisive place and importance of the agrarian sphere on a global scale. The most important issue is becoming the guaranteed supply of the population with agricultural products, the creation of new jobs in the field, further increasing interest, using the available resources and opportunities wisely.*

***Keywords:** Cotton, Cotton-cluster, textile, cotton enterprises, agriculture.*

Introduction:

Today, the issues of accelerated development of agriculture, increasing its economic efficiency, further improving the living conditions of the rural population, ensuring their interest are directly related to the modern method of Agricultural Management - the system of clusters. This new structure has become the leading force - driver driving the agrarian sector in the past short period of time.

Current year of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The decision of March 1 to improve the management of Water Resources(PD-145) is of particular importance in the effective management of Water Resources in the subsystem, in increasing the efficiency of water accounting and its use.

In particular, the determination of priorities in the management of Water Resources in the lower branch on the basis of the decision:

- to reliably provide producers of agricultural products with continuous water resources;
- to keep irrigation systems and irrigation networks and hydraulic structures in them in constant technical condition;
- to the widespread introduction of the principles of Public-Private Partnership in the provision of water to sectors of the economy;
- a sharp reduction in the human factor is achieved by the introduction of an automated system for maintaining water reporting.

On the basis of the tasks set out, a total of 16 Water Management special services were organized within the District Irrigation Department and a total of 473 experienced specialists were hired for them (of which 129 were higher, 310 specialized secondary specialized, 34 with secondary special education).

360.4 thousand hectares of irrigated areas were attached to these organized water management special services (on average, it corresponds to 762 hectares per employee).

(Cabinet of Ministers dated 22.04.2022. Resolution No. 196 defined the attachment of an average of 400-500 hectares to 1 employee).

Also, today, contracts have been concluded between 16 water farm special services in the districts for the supply of water to 5,204 water consumers.

According to the business plan developed by the special services of this water farm, the total cost of water consumers in the current year will be increased to 22 billion 450.7 million soums.

(22 crore of 450.7 crore of funds whose income is increased on the basis of services provided:

- 9 billion 83.7 million for employee salaries;
- 2 billion 192.1 million for single social payments in relation to the accrued salary;
- 11 billion 174.8 million will be directed for operating costs).

In April-may this year, water consumers were provided with services of Rs 3 crore 225 crore and today they paid Rs 1 crore 239 crore to water farm special services (38%).

In particular, water consumers were supplied with a total of 802.8 million m³ of water (the water limit set for April-may is 884.9 million m³, 91%).

Literature analysis: The “Strategy for the Development of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020- 2030” adopted by the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 23, 2019 No. PD-5853, sets the task of radically improving state policy aimed at deepening the ongoing reforms aimed at increasing the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, and covers the following strategic priorities.

Research methodology: Of this, the 131.4 bn required for 5,453 hectares is funded today and works are underway to introduce drip irrigation networks to 3,552 hectares (today a full drip irrigation system has been implemented on 165 hectares).

In addition to the above, measures are being taken to introduce resource-saving technologies into agricultural production, bring industry into rural areas and create new jobs, and produce finished products with high added value.

In particular, in 2022-2024, plans are being made by 12 cotton textile cluster enterprises to launch a total of 128 projects with a total cost of 3 trillion 204 million soums and create 10,629 new jobs.

Of this, a total of ₹ 194 crore 674 crore was funded in these projects today, and 19 projects have resulted in 1,018 new jobs.

Including:

- On 4 projects with a cost of 130.7 billion for the establishment of a cotton-cleaning plant Rs 5 crore was funded (annual capacity 91,000 tn,
- Value on the production of yarn

In 10 projects worth Rs 868 crore, Rs 20.7 crore was funded (annual cost of Rs 49,000 crore,

- In 6 projects with a cost of 237 billion 350 million soums for fabric production, 1 billion soums were financed (annual expiry of 37.1 thousand tn),

- In 3 projects with a value of 235.3 billion soums on matoni buyash tsexi, 10 billion soums were financed (annual capacity 5940 thousand pagona meters),

- In 8 projects with a cost of 194 billion soums for the production of finished tequistil and knitted products

Rs 14 crore was funded (annual capacity 25.3 thousand tn,

- In 6 projects with a cost of 69.7 billion soums for the production of textile products, 3 billion soums were financed (annual capacity of 23.7 thousand units),

- 30.8 in 7 projects with a cost of 367.8 billion for the processing of seeds mlrd.so mlik funds were financed (annual capacity of 167.2 thousand tn),

- In 12 projects with a cost of 220.1 billion soums for the establishment of a livestock complex

Rs 7.4 crore was funded (totalling

7250 head set to bring cattle, today

270 head of cattle brought, 3.7%),

- In 21 projects with a cost of 340.6 billion soums for the introduction of water-saving technologies

Rs 62.5 crore (plan

13 thousand to 150, in practice 900, 6.8%),

- In 14 projects worth 180.6 billion soums for the purchase of new equipment and units

Rs 20.5 crore (plan

261 pieces, in practice 68 pieces, 26%),

- In 13 projects with a cost of 38 billion soums for the restoration and repair of irrigation and melioration networks, 8.5 billion soums were financed (plan 1468 km, in practice 816 km, 55.6%),

- In 15 projects with a value of 42 billion soums for the organization of development and re-use of land areas, 2 billion soums were financed (plan to 7597, in practice to 700, 9.2%).

- Also, 9.2 billion in other projects worth 75.8 billion soums were financed.

Measures are being taken to achieve high yields at low cost, effectively using advanced experiments on cotton fields.

To do this, to the cotton fields:

- wide introduction of water-saving technologies, in particular, drip and rain irrigation methods;

- carry out leveling work of cultivated areas using laser land rectifiers;

- necessary measures are taken to establish the practice of making agreements between agricultural clusters and research institutions.

Analyzes and results: The problem with cotton:

First: the existing "elite Seed Farms" buildings in the Republic of Karakalpakstan are of the old type and store grown seeds, there are no warehouses for them, and laboratory equipment is also spiritually outdated.

Secondly: a decrease in productivity due to an increase in the level of salinity in agricultural lands.

Third: the wear and tear of mechnias, barley damage devices, boxing, cassette, wardrobe equipment required in the production of biomahsulotes.

Offer:

First of all: it is necessary to build new buildings of the " elite Seed Farms " of a modern type, re-repair in the necessary places and equip existing (cotton-grain-vegetable) and other crop seed laboratories with new modern laboratory equipment in accordance with innovative technologies.

Second: increase the productivity of saline lands in agriculture and crop production, in which:

- normalization of soil RN indicator;

- application of hydrogels.

- setting the norms for feeding acorns with mineral and organic fertilizers, depending on the degree of soil ball bonity, humus, total nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, nitrate nitrogen, motile phosphorus and alternating potassium supply;

- the importance of autumn plowing, special attention to the period of transfer, as well as the depth and mechanical composition of the plough in heavy areas, deep loosening of the subsoil by 60-70 CM.

- implementation of agromeliorative measures in Saline lands, taking into account the degree of salinity of the soil, the process, methods and norms of saline washing, the influence of harmful salts in the soil on the Acorn plant.

Third: state subsidy (funds) for the purpose of providing these biolaboratory equipment, improving its financial situation (due to the assessment of the resources spent on biomahsulot costs for this purpose, due to the obsolescence of the equipment of mechnics, barley infecting devices, boxing, tape, wardrobe).

Conclusion: appropriate options for improving the quality of the chemicals used are vision, the use of non-harmful, non-harmful chemicals for biomahsulotes, improving the performance and increasing the number of laboratories that determine the quality and composition of existing chemicals in the short term.

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