MECHANISMS FOR FINANCING COTTON AND TEXTILE CLUSTERS

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ANNOTATION

The article provides information and conclusions on the main mechanisms for financing cotton textile clusters and strategic reforms in the framework of the state's long-term plans.

Keywords: cotton, textile clusters, agriculture, agro clusters, smart agriculture.

INTRODUCTION

In the process of rapid reforms in agriculture, one of the main priorities is to improve the structure of the central government and its regional branches. On the basis of decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions and orders of the Cabinet of Ministers, consistent reforms are being carried out to accelerate institutional reforms in agriculture.

In accordance with the five priorities of the Action Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, as well as the tasks set out in the Concept of Administrative Reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 12, 2018 In accordance with the Decree No. PF-5330 "On organizational measures to improve the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan" the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Water Resources were established.

In order to achieve the goals of sustainable development of the country, a number of decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan were adopted to reform the management system of the agro-industrial complex, in particular, to improve the system of public administration in agriculture. In particular, in order to implement the Decree of April 17, 2019 "On measures to radically improve the system of public administration of agriculture and water management" and to improve the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2019 Resolution No. PP-4292 "On improving the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated April 17, 2013, approved the organizational and central staff of the Ministry.

In accordance with this decision, the structure of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional agricultural departments, district agricultural departments was formed. The Ministry has established extension centers for agro-technologies and ensured their operation through self-financing.

It is known that the task of agro-clusters such as cotton-textile, grain, rice and fruit growing is to produce and process local raw materials (cotton, grain, rice, fruits, vegetables) within a single agricultural, technological and technical complex. , grain cleaning, rice whitening, sorting of fruit and vegetable products) and finished products (yarn, fabric, clothing; bread and bakery products; rice and rice products; fruit pulp, syrup and compote; canned vegetables).

The Center for Scientific Production of Agriculture and Food, the Center for Certification and Testing of Agricultural Machinery and Technology, and the Center for Seed Development have been established. As part of the integration of science, the process of improving the skills of agricultural personnel, the recruitment of foreign agricultural workers as experts has been carried out.

In order to ensure a long-term process of targeted development of the agricultural sector, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 23, 2019 "Approval of the Strategy of Agricultural Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030" Decree No. PF-5853 was adopted.

The Strategy identifies 9 priorities for the development of the sector, as well as short-term and long-term reforms. Including:

• Ensuring food security of the population;

• Creating a favorable agribusiness environment and value chain;

• Reduction of state participation in the management of the sector and increase of investment attractiveness;

• Ensuring the rational use of natural resources and protecting the environment;

• Development of modern public administration systems;

• Gradual diversification of public spending on network support;

• Development of a system of agricultural science, education, information and consulting services;

• Rural development;

• Develop transparent systems for network statistics and data collection.

By 2020, a total of 456 agro-clusters and cooperatives will be established in the country on an area of about 1.5 million hectares, including 97 cotton and textile, 64 grain, 152 fruit and vegetable, 33 rice, 5 medicinal plants. clusters and 4 fruit and vegetable and 11 cotton and textile cooperatives effectively launched.

From the 2020 harvest, 97 cotton-textile clusters will cover 927,000 hectares (89.7%) and will grow to 2 million hectares. It produced 791,000 tons of raw cotton and the average yield per hectare was 30.1 quintals (3.4 quintals more than in 2019). In 2018, 16 cotton-textile clusters produced 340.6 thousand tons of products on 157.7 thousand hectares (14.7%), with an average yield of 21.5 quintals. In 2019, 77 clusters will cover 1 million hectares on 682.4 thousand hectares (66%). It produced 822,000 tons of raw cotton and the yield was 26.7 quintals (5.2 quintals more than in 2018).

For example, cotton-textile clusters with an area of 20,000 hectares have 57 drive tractors, 266 mowing tractors, 57 plows, 57 Keys-1200 pneumatic seed drills, 400 cotton cultivator, 278 MX1.8 cotton picking machines required. For this number of grain fields, grain clusters should have 100 seeders and 80 Dominator-130 grain harvesters.

Therefore, the creation of models of cotton-textile, grain, rice and fruit and vegetable clusters on the size of arable land, models of machines that should be on their balance using these models and provide full mechanization of field work , there is a need to develop a calculation methodology for substantiating the types and quantities.

The introduction of a cluster system in the cotton sector has increased the financial interest and additional incentives of cotton growers by 1.5-1.6 times.

In particular, the average monthly salary of one worker in cotton growing in 2018 amounted to 865.7 thousand soums, in 2019 - 1.4 million soums (an increase of 162%), and in 2020 - 2 Increased by 2.2 million soums (150%).

A total of 145.7 thousand new jobs will be created in the projects implemented by the clusters on the organization of cultivation and processing of raw cotton in 2018-2020, including 10 thousand in 2018, 48.5 thousand in 2019 and 87.2 thousand in 2020. seats were created.

In particular, in 2020, 18 clusters to create a cotton processing chain will be launched at a cost of 774 billion. 6,264 new jobs were created in 29 investment projects worth UZS.

This year, cotton and textile clusters will spend a total of 23 trillion 715 billion soums on the organization of deep processing of cotton. It is planned to implement 225 investment projects worth 6.0 trillion soums.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the substantiation of rational composition and quantity of agricultural machinery and repair - TXK facilities that provide high production performance of cotton-textile, grain, fruit-vegetable and rice model clusters is relevant scientific is a practical issue. In particular, the financing of cotton and textile clusters underscores the urgency of these issues. Of course, the demand for the private sector has increased significantly as part of public financial reforms, but direct economic support from the government is the first step in this process.

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