



ANALYSIS OF COMPOSITION, COST AND WHOLESALE PRICES OF RAW COTTON GROWN IN THE REGION BY INDUSTRIAL VARIETIES.

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 17 th October 2023	In our republic, seed production plays an important role in ensuring the abundant harvest of cotton and the high quality of the products obtained from it. This article presents an analysis of the composition, cost and wholesale prices of raw cotton grown in the region by industrial varieties.
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Agricultural crops recommended for planting in the territory of the Republic by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Inspectorate of Control over the Agro-Industrial Complex "On measures to prepare high-quality seed cotton from seed farms in the season of 2021 and to study the prospects and regionalization of new cotton varieties being tested in the Republic" The volumes of seed cotton expected to be collected for next year's harvest from promising and new cotton varieties included in the state register were determined. [1]

It is noted that the minimum price expected by the Ministry's experts for the harvest of 2023 is 8 thousand soums per 1 kilogram.[2] It is based on cotton futures quotes on the New York Stock Exchange (the average quote for October is 84 cents per pound or \$1,852 per ton) and other indicators (including cost estimates for raw material preparation, transportation, storage, and fiber processing). is formed.

For information, the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, during an open dialogue with businessmen on August 18, said that last year, clusters suffered losses of 6 trillion soums (about 500 million dollars) due to the large difference between the domestic and world prices of cotton raw materials. In 2022, the Ministry of Agriculture set the minimum purchase price of medium-type cotton raw material grown in Uzbekistan at 10,025 soums per 1 kg.

For each kilogram of hand-picked raw cotton, 1500 soums were paid in the first harvest of 2022, and no less than 1800 soums in the second harvest. In 2021, this indicator was 1,200 soums for 1 kilogram of cotton in the first harvest, and 1,500 soums in the second

harvest. That is, the amount of payment in last year's season has increased compared to the previous one.

In January 2023, our president signed the decision "On additional measures to further support the activities of cotton raw material growers". [3]

The document states that by October 1, cotton-textile clusters in this field will conclude futures contracts with farms on the cultivation of cotton raw materials for the next year's harvest (for the 2023 harvest, it is said that such contracts will be concluded by February 1, 2023).

The Department of Agriculture is tasked with publishing an analysis of the average monthly New York Stock Exchange cotton futures quotes on its official website. Also, attention should be paid to forming the purchase price of cotton raw materials by cotton-textile clusters and farms on the basis of a mutually beneficial agreement.

At the beginning of this year's cotton season, the Ministry of Agriculture did not announce the purchase price of raw cotton and the amount of payment for hand-picked raw cotton. Against this background, the ministry made a statement that the price of raw cotton grown in Uzbekistan will now be determined based on market principles, citing the above-mentioned presidential decision as the basis for this. [4]

If we consider the analysis of the composition of the industrial varieties of raw cotton grown in our republic, the following table 1 shows the technological characteristics of the fibers of selected varieties of cotton. As can be seen in the table, the types of long-fiber and short-fiber selective varieties with different composition, staple mass length of fibers, linear density of fibers, relative breaking strength, and microneural indicators of fibers are presented.

**According to the fibers of selected cotton varieties
 technological features.
 Table 1**

Селекцион нави	Штапел массавий узунлиги, мм	Чизикли зичлиги, м·tex	Нисбий узи- лиш кучи, gf/tex	Микро- нейр кўрсат- кичи	Типи
Узун толали навлар					
Термиз 31	36,0	153	30,2	-	3
Ўрта толали навлар					
С-6524	33,5	159	25,8	4,2	4
С-4727	31,7	177	25,1	4,5	5
Ан-Боёвут 2	31,8	171	25,1	4,3	5
Бухоро 6	32,5	167	25,5	4,0	5
Наманган 77	32,4	176	25,0	4,1	5
Хоразм 127	33,6	179	25,3	4,4	4
Омад	32,6	185	24,4	4,3	5
ОққўрҒон 2	32,6	167	25,4	4,1	5
Шараф 75	32,7	157	24,5	4,5	5
Мехнат	32,1	172	24,6	4,4	5
Оқдарё 6	34,0	178	25,1	-	5

If we give an example of selective varieties of cotton grown in Namangan region, selective varieties such as Andijon 35, Andijon 36, S65-24, Namangan 77, A35, A77, 6524, A35, 6524 are planted in the region.

It is no exaggeration to say that this year's cotton harvesting process in Namangan region has become very intense.

Therefore, the number of clusters participating in the process of cotton harvesting in 2023 is 7, the number of farms is 1193, and the total area of cotton planted is 63.4 hectares.

Compared to 2022, the cotton harvest of 2023 is expected to be 8 centners. The total amount of fiber produced in our region this year is 74.1 tons.

Table 3 below provides information on the placement of cotton varieties in the districts of Namangan region in 2023, the names of cotton textile clusters, the names of districts, the size of cotton

fields, including planted cotton varieties, as well as new varieties.

If we take the example of the "Art Soft Tex cluster" farm from the cotton textile clusters in the region, cotton is planted on 12431 hectares of land in Mingbulok district, of which the early variety Andijon-35 and the mid-season variety S-6524 are planted.

"Art Soft Tex cluster" farm is planted with cotton on an area of 9915 hectares in Pop district, of which the early variety Andijon-35 and the medium variety S-6524 are planted. The same selective variety is planted in these districts, the only difference is the size of the cultivated area.

In Pop district, on the side of the "Art Soft Tex Cluster" enterprise, for the 2022 cotton harvest, cotton is planted on a total of 10,302 hectares of land, and it is planned to grow 42,000 tons of raw cotton. [5]

Cotton varieties grown in Pop district

Table 2

	Cultivated varieties	2020 yil	2021 yil	2022 yil
	Andijon-35	7 242,7	5952,4	6369,2
	S-6524	1 407,3	2036,6	2155,2
	Sulton	1 453,0	2128,2	1605,7
	Andijon-36	471,0	-	-
	UzPITI-203	-	-	82,5
	Porloq-4	-	186,8	79,5
	SP-204	-	-	9,8
	Jami gektar	10 574,0	10 304,1	10 302,0

A total of 7 clusters have been operating in our region, and selected cottons of various varieties have been planted in 10 districts with a cultivated area of 61,025 hectares in our region.

On the placement of cotton varieties in the districts of Namangan region in 2023

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Table 3

№	Name of cotton textile clusters	Name of districts	2023 cotton area, ha	including the cultivated cotton variety				
				Early varieties		Medium varieties	Prospective varieties	New varieties
				Andijon-35	Namangan-34	S-6524	S-8295	
1	"Art Soft Tex cluster" f/x	Mingbulok	12431	9431		2527		473
2	"Namangan paxta tex" MCHJ	Kosonsoy	3806	1450	2356			
3	"Toshbuloq teks" MCHJ	Namangan	5342	5342				
4	"Iftixor kiyim sanoat" MCHJ	Norin	5811	5271				540
5	"Art Soft Tex cluster" f/x	Pop	9915	6463		3000		452
6	"Namangan To'qimachi" MCHJ	To'raqo'rg'on	4109	1849				2260
7	"Uchkurgan Textile" MCHJ	Uychi	5649	2919			700	2030
8	"Textile Finance Namangan" MCHJ	Uchqo'rg'on	9082	633		5949		2500
9	"Namangan To'qimachi" MCHJ	CHortoq	1027		232			795
10	"NT Chust g'alla cluster" MCHJ	CHust	3854		3122	686		45
Viloyat jami:			61025	33359	5710	12161	700	9095



To sum up, I believe that it is necessary to correctly select the industrial varieties of raw cotton grown in each region of our Republic based on climatic conditions and check the structural structure of the varieties in laboratory conditions.

In recent years, complex measures have been implemented in our Republic to develop textile and light industry branches, to expand the types and range of manufactured finished products, as well as to comprehensively support the investment and export activities of industry enterprises. This necessarily requires an increase in the quality of the raw materials being produced.

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