



THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURAL CLUSTERS IN THE ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN.

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Abstract: This study examines the role of agricultural enterprises in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, their types, as well as the types and volumes of products they produce. The indicators of growth in the volume of output by year are covered in detail.

Key words: cluster, gross domestic product, labor force, economy, taxes, finance, farms, peasant farms, agro-industrial complex, climate change, food industry.

The agricultural sector is an important sector of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, occupying a significant place in the country's budget and the standard of living of the population. The main social function of agriculture is to satisfy the needs of the country's population for agricultural products, and industry for raw materials, and this activity is the oldest in the country's economy and the traditional occupation of the population.

Agriculture is seasonal in nature, its development is closely related to weather and climatic conditions. The development of the sector has a significant impact on the development of light industry and the food industry.

The most important factor for those working in this sector is not raw materials, but agro-climatic resources - that is, temperature, humidity and soil.

Agricultural enterprises are formally divided into two main types, which are agriculture and livestock.

In 2023, the volume of GDP amounted to 1,066.6 trillion soums. Of this, agriculture accounted for 16.0 percent of GDP or 170.6 trillion soums, services accounted for 44.0 percent or 469.0 trillion soums, industry accounted for 25.0 percent or 266.6 trillion soums, and construction accounted for 7.0 percent or 74.6 trillion soums.

At the same time, the main drivers of economic growth in 2023 were the industry and services sectors, which grew by 9.2 and 8.7 percent, respectively. In addition, in 2023, agriculture grew by 4.0 percent and the construction sector by 6.8 percent.



According to the results of 2023, the total volume of agriculture, forestry and fisheries amounted to 426.3 trillion soums. Of this, 405.2 trillion soums were accounted for by agriculture and livestock. According to estimates, in 2023, more than 22 million tons of fruits and vegetables were produced, and the growth was 106.1% (in 2013: 107.5% in agriculture). Including 11.6 million tons (111.4%) of vegetables, 3.3 million tons (115.8%) of potatoes, 2.3 million tons (108.6%) of melons, 3 million tons (106.3%) of fruits, 1.8 million tons (108.6%) of tn (111.5%) of grapes, as well as 7.9 million tn (104.8%) of grain and legume crops, nearly 3.4 million tn (110%) of raw cotton were grown.

In recent years, we can see that great attention is being paid to reducing cotton acreage and expanding food crop areas, as well as horticulture and vegetable acreage. According to the United Nations, more than 811 million people in 80 countries currently suffer from hunger. Political, military, natural changes, and water resource shortages are emphasized as the main reasons for this.

The sharp increase in the world's population, the political and economic situation will lead to an increase in demand for agricultural products. Based on the above, it is advisable to develop unused land in our country and work on new varieties of agricultural products in order to increase the volume of agricultural production, especially fruits, melons and cereals. Currently, there are a total of 92 thousand farms in our country, which operate in 256 clusters, of which 116 are grain, 94 are cotton and 46 are cotton-grain clusters.

42 of these clusters are located in Fagana region, 36 in Kashkadarya region, 22 in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 21 in Surkhandarya region and 19 in Samarkand region.

Analyzing the increase in the volume of trade turnover of clusters over the years, the volume of trade turnover of clusters in 2020 amounted to 17.6 trillion. soums. This indicator amounted to 31.3 trillion. soums in 2021, an increase of 13.6 trillion. soums or 177.0% compared to the previous year. Clusters increased their trade turnover by 50.0 trillion. soums in 2022, an increase in trade turnover by 18.7 trillion. soums or 159.8% compared to 2021. This indicator will increase to 46.7 trillion. soums in 2023. It is noted that the volume of trade turnover will decrease by 3.2 trillion soums or 6.5% compared to 2022.

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