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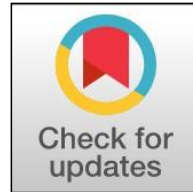
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**ISSUES OF DEVELOPMENT OF COCOON GROWING AND PROCESSING
INDUSTRY IN SURKHANDARYA REGION**

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ANNOTATION: Examples of development of silkworm breeding and recycling industry in Surkhandarya region were considered. in which the kholas in the districts are given and analyzed over the years. conclusions are given.

KEYWORDS: silkworm, silk, gold fiber, silk industry, cocoon worms, mulberry varieties, farming.

INTRODUCTION. Silk is one of the light industries. It mainly produces silk fabrics from natural and man-made silk fibers, spun silk, synthetic and various natural and man-made fibers. Weaving cocoons, spinning silk from its wool, and embroidering woven fabrics are also silk. industry.

The silk industry in Uzbekistan has deep historical roots and traditions. Feeding silkworms and extracting fiber from their cocoons, and weaving silk fabrics, originated in China. According to some sources, silkworm rearing spread from China to the territory of present-day Uzbekistan in the 4th century via the Great Silk Road. A variety of silk fabrics produced in Samarkand, Bukhara, Khojand, Kokand, Margilan, and Namangan were popular. Silk fabrics are exported to the Middle East and Europe.

After the Russian conquest of Central Asia in the second half of the 19th century, the first silk weaving factories were built in 1867 in Margilan, Kokand, Tashkent and Khojand. Mac, I. I. Pervushin, a Russian industrialist who was one of the first to come to Uzbekistan, in 1871, along with a vodka and wine factory, built a silk factory in Tashkent. However, most of the silk fabrics were produced in the workshops

(shops) of local artisans (for example, at the end of the 19th century there were 120 silk weaving workshops in Margilan and 49 in Kokand). Silk (boiled in pots) is made from silk (boiled in pots) on hand wheels (11.8 kg of cocoon, 1 kg of silk), hand-dyed silk is woven from satin, adras, bekasam, olacha, various fabrics, velvet, and handkerchiefs. In 1913, about 4,000 tons of cocoons were grown in Uzbekistan, most of which fell into the hands of Russian businessmen and were sent to Italy and France for silk production.

AN ADDITIONAL SOURCE OF INCOME

Raising silkworms in homes and growing cocoons has long been the main occupation of our people, one of the sources of income. Historical sources state that the practice of growing silkworms and spinning silk developed 4,000 years ago in the south of Uzbekistan, as well as along the Zarafshan River. Today, our country is the third largest producer of silk and silk in the world after China and India.

MAIN PART: It is no coincidence that today the number of those who eagerly continue this tradition inherited from their ancestors is growing. This is due to the fact that in recent years in our country, increasing attention is paid to the development of the silk and silk industry, and the use of advanced technologies in the field is expanding. As a result, the employment of the population in the industry and the production of quality cocoons is growing from year to year.

Inspired by the President's comments on the introduction of double cocoon feeding during his visit to Surkhandarya, Bukhara and Fergana regions, the "silver fiber" growers are now actively preparing for the re-cultivation of cocoons.

1-table

Production of cocoon raw materials in Surkhandarya region in 2017-2021

Districts	prepared cocoon raw material				
	2017 year	2018 year	2019 year	2020 year	2021 year
Angor	66	124	150	136	139
Bandixon				46	51
Boysun	36	46	47	47	41

Denov	94	118	123	154	155
Jarqorgon	194	220	215	218	228
Muzrabod	97	114	110	119	124
Oltinsoy	73	119	105	110	113
Sariosiyo		23	28	38	39
Termiz	80	87	114	111	116
Uzun	46	69	62	65	76
Sherobod	99	129	165	148	155
Shurchi	112	122	163	158	169
Kizirik	83	113	124	98	103
Kumkurgan	149	228	215	208	204
Total in the region	1131	1515	1627	1661	1715

The table was compiled on the basis of data from the Statistics Committee

To date, silkworm breeders of Surkhandarya region have produced more than 1,500 tons of cocoons and fulfilled their contractual obligations in 18 working days. The press service of the regional administration reports.

According to the provincial agriculture department, 27,300 boxes of silkworms of high-yielding, climate-friendly, disease-resistant varieties have been raised in the oasis this year. The average yield was 65 kilograms, and the bulk of the gross harvest was taken to high varieties.

Silkworm breeders of Jarqorghon, Kumkurgan, Muzrabat, Sherabad, Denau, Uzun and Boysun districts made a worthy contribution to the harvest (1-table).

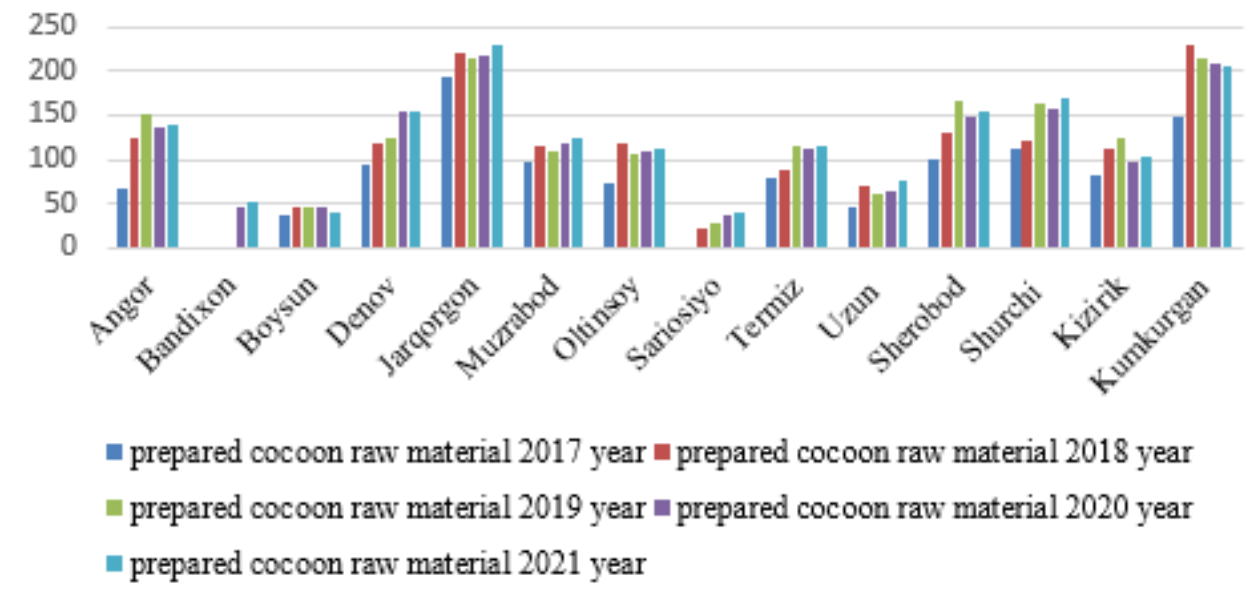
Special attention is paid to the financial incentives for farmers, the increase in purchase prices, the allocation of funds from the beginning of the season, as well as the income of citizens engaged in home-grown cocoons. exempt from tax, an important factor was that a cocoon season was counted as an annual work experience in awarding pensions to cocoons.

Today, our country has launched not only the production of silk fiber, but also silk wool, which is in great demand in the world market. Therefore, in the third and fourth seasons, it is planned to direct the bulk of raw cocoons grown to the production

of silk wool.

CONCLUSION: Improving the yield and quality of rhinoceros in the above region, along with the creation of new mulberries on farms, improving the nutritional base of silkworms, the creation of new breeds and hybrids, as well as ensuring a stable ecological factor in silkworm rearing. requires a thorough study of the ulama on a scientific basis and recommendation for the production of new technologies.

Production of cocoon raw materials in Surkhandarya region in 2017-2021



The family contractor (worm-feeder) cleans the cocoons from the cocoons, which are divided into groups.

examining the absence of coarse and black cocoons, these three groups of cocoons enter the air in or out of the baskets prepared in special boxes for transportation to the receiving point puts.

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