

Analysis of the Conditions for the Development of Sericulture Business in Agriculture and Effective use of Opportunities

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Abstract. *In this article, measures that should be taken to achieve the goals set during the national green space movement through the development of the cocoon business in the agricultural regions of our country have been considered. Using the opportunity of green small business through the development of the cocooning business in agriculture is the basis for great results, the possibility of eliminating unemployment and eliminating poverty was substantiated scientifically and practically through the analysis.*

Keywords: *green business, green space, cocooning, diversification, sustainability, mulberry, single row mulberry trees.*

Introduction. The launch of the nationwide movement of green spaces in our country has a positive impact on the increase of clean air sources. It is possible to express hundreds of pages of well-founded opinions by focusing on this great movement. In a word, it strengthens the health of the population and further develops prosperity. It creates a beautiful landscape in cities and villages.

The nationwide movement of green spaces creates an opportunity to realize another small opportunity. Taking advantage of this small opportunity can be the basis for great results, eliminating unemployment and eradicating poverty.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, in an open dialogue with the entrepreneurs of our country, said: "...the reforms we have started in supporting exporting enterprises and widely involving small businesses in export activities will be resolutely continued." This is also related to the silk industry, which is one of the important sectors of the economy.

The silk industry has ancient historical roots in Uzbekistan and is one of the leading branches of light industry. The advantage of this industry is that the producers use traditional and modern agricultural techniques and have rich experience, it suits our climate and there is a workforce in rural areas. The development of the silk industry affects the increase of the export potential of our country and the inflow of foreign currency, and accelerates the flow of local and foreign investments. Also, the fact that the main part of the employees of this sector are women is of great importance in increasing the employment rate in our republic.

Analysis and results. Currently, although products made from silkworms account for 0.2 percent of the world's textile production in more than 60 countries, silkworms are grown in only more than 20 countries. China is in the first place in the world in terms of the amount of silkworm production, India is in the second place, Uzbekistan is in the third place, and Korea is in the fourth place. Although Uzbekistan ranks first in the world in terms of silkworm production per capita, its share in the world market is only 2.5 percent. In our republic, it is one of the main tasks not only to increase the volume of silkworms produced, but also to produce finished products from them that meet world standards. Indeed, in the conditions of the global economic crisis caused by the coronavirus pandemic

all over the world, each country can achieve economic stability by increasing the efficiency of small green business entities, using the existing opportunities effectively. In this regard, existing mulberry trees and their area, as well as newly created single-row mulberry trees and mulberry areas are of great importance. Today, 53,500 hectares of mulberry plantations have been established throughout our country, and 62.5 million mulberry seedlings and more than 53 million single-row mulberry trees have been planted in the spring season. Also, in 2020, a list of areas in the context of allocating land plots that have been withdrawn from agricultural use under a long-term lease agreement to sericulture organizations for the establishment of new mulberry plantations was approved (Table 1).

Analyzing the following Table 1, it is possible to see the analysis of the data on "Newly planted mulberry trees and mulberry areas" in the period from 2016 to 2023 in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and 12 regions. In 2016, 413.9 thousand single-row mulberry trees were planted in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and the area of mulberry plantations was 123.5 hectares, while in 2017, this figure decreased by 42% (242.3 thousand trees), and the area of mulberry plantations increased by 2%.

Table 1. Analysis of existing single-row mulberry trees and their areas in the Republic of Uzbekistan and newly created mulberry plantations in 2016-2023

№	Region name	Single-row mulberry trees, thousand trees	Mulberry area	Newly planted single-row mulberry trees and mulberry areas			
				2016		2023	
				single-row mulberry trees, thousand trees	mulberry area, ha	single-row mulberry trees, thousand trees	mulberry area, ha
1	Republic of Karakalpakstan	3365,3	2627,2	413,9	123,5	309,6	118,2
2	Andijon	4144,5	5195,6	733,6	62,3	397,9	166,3
3	Buxoro	4134,5	3680,1	326,6	231,8	277,0	202,4
4	Farg'ona	14222,4	3442,1	455,1	289,1	455,1	216,9
5	Jizzax	2536,1	1986,8	273,9	105,3	218,1	83,4
6	Namangan	7265,2	2858	268,8	34,3	835,5	108,6
7	Navoiy	3059	1100	171,3	40,7	192,7	100,1
8	Qashqadaryo	3463,9	6788,6	315,2	244,4	218,2	868,9
9	Samarqand	7645,4	7391,5	741,6	214,4	642,2	495,2
10	Surxondaryo	4286,2	3431,1	480,1	147,5	390,0	223,0
11	Sirdaryo	1335,2	1806	85,5	14,4	101,5	106,6
12	Toshkent viloyati	4913	3626,7	172,0	137,8	324,3	83,4
13	Xorazm	7491,3	5064,3	516,9	131,7	606,8	283,6
	Overall	67862,0	48998,0	4954,4	1777,3	4968,9	3056,7

If we take the analysis of single-row mulberry trees in Andijan region, in 2016, 733.6 thousand trees were planted and the area of mulberry plantations was 62.3 hectares. By 2017, the number of single-row mulberry trees in Andijan region decreased by 70% (223.8 thousand trees), and the area of mulberry plantations in the region increased by 25% (77.9 thousand trees). If we compare the mulberry plantations of Bukhara region, in 2016, single-row mulberry trees occupied 326.6 thousand trees, and its mulberry plantation area was 231.8 hectares. The single-row mulberry trees of Bukhara region decreased by 55% (148.8 thousand trees) in 2017, and the area of mulberry plantations was

increased by 8% (77.9 hectares). If we analyze single-row mulberry trees in Navoi region, there were 171.3 thousand trees in 2016, and in 2017, the number of these trees decreased by 60% (82.6 thousand trees). In 2016, its mulberry area was 40.7 hectares, and this figure decreased by 37% (30.8 hectares) in 2017. In Kashkadarya region, single-row mulberry trees were 315.2 thousand trees in 2016, and its mulberry area was 155.9 hectares. By 2017, this figure was 51% (244.4 thousand trees) for single-row mulberry trees and 20% (196.9 hectares) for mulberry plantations. Looking at the indicators of Surkhandarya region, the number of single-row mulberry trees in 2016 was 480.1 thousand trees, and the mulberry areas of the region were 147.5 hectares. By 2017, the number of single-row mulberry trees decreased by 36% and the area of mulberry plantations decreased by 28%.

As for the mulberry trees and mulberry areas of the Tashkent region, in 2016, the number of single-row mulberry trees in this region was 172.0 thousand trees, and its mulberry area was 137.8 hectares. By 2017, these indicators decreased sharply, the number of single-row mulberry trees decreased by 46%, and the mulberry area of the region decreased by 40%. In 2016-2017, the total number of single-row mulberry trees in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and 12 regions was 4,954.4 thousand trees in 2016, and we can see that its indicator decreased by 48% in 2017. The mulberry area of the same indicators was 1777.3 hectares in 2016, and by 2017 it decreased by 21% (Table 2).

Table 2. Analysis of newly planted single-row mulberry trees in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2016-2023 (in thousand trees)

№	Region name	Newly planted single-row mulberry trees							
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Republic of Karakalpakstan	413,9	242,3	249,0	539,8	441,7	353,4	276,0	309,6
2	Andijon	733,6	223,8	236,2	1436,7	1175,5	480,8	368,9	397,9
3	Buxoro	326,6	148,8	153,0	573,0	468,8	227,4	219,1	277,0
4	Farg'ona	455,1	184,9	199,1	737,1	603,1	327,1	355,6	455,1
5	Jizzax	273,9	180,1	185,1	300,4	245,7	218,1	185,1	218,1
6	Namangan	268,8	276,1	305,1	230,7	857,0	668,4	697,5	835,5
7	Navoiy	171,3	82,6	97,9	971,3	794,7	134,6	116,2	192,7
8	Qashqadaryo	315,2	155,9	159,3	492,6	403,0	218,2	204,4	218,2
9	Samarqand	741,6	481,7	519,9	1375,1	1125,0	565,8	489,3	642,2
10	Surxondaryo	480,1	308,6	321,5	720,7	589,6	351,5	227,2	390,0
11	Sirdaryo	85,5	38,7	101,5	253,6	207,5	110,8	94,8	101,5
12	Toshkent viloyati	172,0	93,3	113,0	351,9	288,0	235,8	221,1	324,3
13	Xorazm	516,9	202,3	239,7	589,2	482,1	516,9	434,5	606,8
	Overall	4954,4	2619,0	2880,4	8572,0	7681,7	4408,7	3889,6	4968,9

Analyzing this table, it is possible to see the analysis of the data on "Newly planted mulberry trees and mulberry areas" in the period from 2017 to 2018 in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and 12 regions. In 2017, 242.3 thousand single-row mulberry trees were planted in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and the area of mulberry plantations was 126.1 hectares, while in 2018, this figure increased by 2% (249.0 thousand trees), and the area of mulberry plantations increased by 2%. If we take the analysis of single-row mulberry trees in Fergana region, in 2017, 184.9 thousand trees were planted and the area of mulberry plantations was 213.4 hectares. By 2018, the number of single-row mulberry trees in Fergana region increased by 7% (199.1) and the area of mulberry plantations in the region decreased by 9% (196.2). If we compare the mulberry plantations of Jizzakh region, in 2017, single-row mulberry trees occupied 180.1 thousand trees, and its mulberry area was 53.6 hectares. The single-row mulberry trees of Jizzakh region increased by 2% (185.1 thousand trees) in 2018, and the area of mulberry plantations was increased by 14% (61.6). If we analyze single-row mulberry trees in Namangan region, we can see that in 2017 there were 276.1 thousand trees and in 2018 the

number of these trees increased by 10% (305.1). In 2017, its mulberry area was 25.7 hectares, and in 2018, this figure increased by 33% (34.3). In Samarkand region, single-row mulberry trees were 481.7 thousand trees in 2017, and its mulberry area was 155.2 hectares. By 2018, this figure was 2% (519.9 thousand trees) for single-row mulberry trees and 6% (184.8) for mulberry plantations. Looking at the indicators of Syrdarya region, the number of single-row mulberry trees in 2017 was 38.7 thousand trees, and the mulberry areas of the region were 10.8 hectares. By 2018, the number of single-row mulberry trees increased by 62% (101.5 thousand trees) and the mulberry area of the region increased by 83% (30.7). As for the mulberry trees and mulberry area of Khorezm region, in 2017, the number of single-row mulberry trees in this region was 202.3 thousand trees, and its mulberry area was 111.4 hectares. By 2018, these indicators increased sharply, the number of single-row mulberry trees increased by 18% (239.7 thousand trees), and the mulberry area of the region increased by 18% (131.7). In 2017-2018, the total number of single-row mulberry trees in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and 12 regions was 2619.0 thousand trees in 2017, and we can see that its indicator increased by 9% in 2018. The mulberry area of the same indicators was 1405.2 hectares in 2017, and by 2018 it increased by 7%.

In the analysis of the 2018-2019 period, more attention is paid to growth and decrease indicators. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the number of single-row mulberry trees was 249.0 thousand trees in 2018, and by 2019 this figure had increased to 539.8 thousand trees. The mulberry area of the republic was 128.7 hectares in 2018, while by 2019 the mulberry area had decreased by 48%. The number of single-row mulberry trees in Andijan region was 236.2 thousand trees in 2018, and it is surprising that the number of trees increased significantly by 2019, reaching 1436.7 thousand trees. As for the mulberry area, it was 93.5 hectares in 2018, and increased by 15% in 2019. If we look at the analysis of mulberry plantations in Bukhara region in the 2018-2019 period, the number of single-row mulberry trees was 153.0 thousand trees in 2018, and the mulberry area of the region was 231.8 hectares. In 2019, the number of mulberry trees increased to 573.0 thousand trees. The mulberry area of the region increased by 17%. The number of single-row mulberry trees in Navoi region was 97.9 thousand trees in 2018, and the number of single-row mulberry trees increased sharply to 971.3 thousand trees, while the mulberry area decreased by 32%. If we look at the changes in Kashkadarya region in 2018-2019, the number of single-row mulberry trees in the region was 159.3 thousand trees in 2018, and the mulberry area was 210.4 hectares, and by 2019 the number of single-row mulberry trees had increased to 492.6 thousand trees. The mulberry area of the region increased by 3%. If we look at the one-year analysis of Syrdarya region, the number of single-row mulberry trees in Syrdarya region was 101.5 thousand trees in 2018, and its mulberry area was 30.7 hectares. Looking at the 2019 indicators, the number of single-row mulberry trees was 253.6 thousand trees, and the mulberry area was 68.9 hectares. As it can be seen, the one-year indicators have changed significantly. In Khorezm region, the number of single-row mulberry trees was 239.7 thousand trees in 2018, and in 2019 this figure changed to 589.2 thousand trees. The mulberry area of the region was 131.7 thousand trees in 2018, and 327.6 hectares in 2019.

In the 2019-2020 analysis of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and 12 regions for a total of 1 year, the total number of single-row mulberry trees was 8,572.0 thousand trees in 2019, while the total number of single-row mulberry trees decreased to 7,681.7 thousand trees in 2020. The total one-year mulberry area of the regions was 1,516.5 hectares in 2019, while this figure expanded to 2,318.6 hectares in 2020. Table 2 shows the number of single-row mulberry trees and the mulberry area in the 12 regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Andijan, Bukhara, Fergana, Jizzakh, Namangan, Navoi, Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Syrdarya, Tashkent region, Khorezm) and the Republic of Karakalpakstan in the period 2019-2020. In 2019, the total number of mulberry trees in the Republic of Karakalpakstan was 539.8 thousand trees. In particular, 1,436.7 thousand mulberry trees were grown in Andijan region, which shows that the number of single-row mulberry trees decreased by 19% in 2020. In this year, Samarkand region was next in terms of the number of single-row mulberry trees in the Republic, and Andijan region led (1,436.7 thousand trees), and this figure accounts for 19% of the total number of single-row mulberry trees. In addition, the number of single-row mulberry trees in Bukhara region was 573.0 thousand trees, in Fergana region 737.1 thousand trees,

in Jizzakh region 300.4 thousand trees, in Namangan region 230.7 thousand trees, in Navoi region 971.3 thousand trees, in Kashkadarya region 492.6 thousand trees, in Samarkand region 1,375.1 thousand trees, in Surkhandarya region 720.7 thousand trees, in Syrdarya region 253.6 thousand trees, in Tashkent region 351.9 thousand trees, and in Khorezm region 589.2 thousand trees.

In 2020, there were 441.7 thousand mulberry trees in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which is 19% less than the previous year. In Andijan region, there were also almost 19 times fewer mulberry trees than the previous year. In 2020, Andijan region had 1175.5 thousand trees, which is 19% less than in 2019. In addition, in 2020, there were 19% fewer single mulberry trees in Bukhara region, 18% fewer in Fergana region, 19% fewer in Jizzakh region, 17% fewer in Namangan region, 19% fewer in Navoi region, 18% fewer in Kashkadarya region, 17% fewer in Samarkand region, 19% fewer in Surkhandarya region, 18% fewer in Syrdarya region, 17% fewer in Tashkent region, and 18% fewer in Khorezm region than in 2019. In addition, if we take the mulberry area of the Republic, in 2020 it was a total of 7,681.7 hectares, of which the largest share belongs to Namangan and Samarkand regions. In addition, the mulberry area in the Republic of Karakalpakstan was 61.7 hectares (a decrease of 19% compared to the previous year), in Bukhara region 158.9 hectares (a decrease of 18% compared to the previous year), in Fergana region 155.0 hectares (a decrease of 17% compared to the previous year), in Jizzakh region the total mulberry area was 150.8 hectares in 2020 (a change of 19% compared to the previous year), in Namangan region it occupied 2.9 hectares, i.e. the smallest land area (a decrease of 18% compared to the previous year), in Surkhandarya region 347.7 hectares, in Syrdarya region 56.3 hectares, in Tashkent region 23.9 hectares (a decrease of 17% compared to the previous year), and in Khorezm region 268.0 hectares (a change of 19% compared to the previous year).

In the 2020-2021 analysis of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and 12 regions for a total of 1 year, the total number of single-row mulberry trees was 7,681.7 thousand trees in 2020, while the total number of single-row mulberry trees decreased to 4,408.7 thousand trees in 2021. The total one-year mulberry area of the regions was 1,897.0 hectares in 2020, while this figure changed to 1,798.6 hectares in 2021.

In 2020, Samarkand region led with 1,125.0 thousand single-row mulberry trees in the Republic, followed by Namangan region (857.0 thousand trees), and this figure accounts for 23% of the total number of single-row mulberry trees. In addition, there were 1,175.5 thousand trees in Andijan region, 468.8 thousand trees in Bukhara region, 603.1 thousand trees in Fergana region, 245.7 thousand trees in Jizzakh region, 794.7 thousand trees in Navoi region, 403.0 thousand trees in Kashkadarya region, 589.6 thousand trees in Surkhandarya region, 207.5 thousand trees in Syrdarya region, 288.0 thousand trees in Tashkent region, and 482.1 thousand trees in Khorezm region. In 2021, there were 353.4 thousand mulberry trees in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (an increase of 6% compared to the previous year). In Andijan region, the indicators have increased by almost 20% compared to the previous year, showing good results. In 2021, there were 480.8 thousand trees in Andijan region, and this figure decreased by 60% compared to 2020, which is a radical difference in 1 year. In addition, in 2021, the number of mulberry trees in Bukhara region decreased by half, i.e. by 52% compared to 2020, and it was 46% lower in Fergana region. In Jizzakh region, it decreased by 12%. In Namangan region, it decreased by 23%. In Navoi region, it decreased dramatically by 84%. In Kashkadarya region, it decreased by 46%, in Samarkand region by 50%, in Surkhandarya region by 41%, in Syrdarya region by 47%, in Tashkent region by 19%, and in Khorezm region, it can be seen that it increased by 7%.

In addition, if we take the mulberry area of the Republic, in 2021 it was a total of 1,798.6 hectares, of which the largest share belongs to Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions. In addition, the mulberry area in the Republic of Karakalpakstan was 65.7 hectares (an increase of 6% compared to the previous year), in Andijan region 72.7 hectares (an increase of 11% compared to the previous year), in Bukhara region 143.5 hectares (a decrease of 10% compared to the previous year), in Fergana region 141.1 hectares (a decrease of 9% compared to the previous year), in Jizzakh region the total mulberry area was 157.0 hectares in 2021 (a change of 4% compared to the previous year), in

Namangan region it was 40.0 hectares, which caused a radical change compared to the previous year, in Navoi region it was 25.3 hectares (a change of 20% compared to the previous year), in Kashkadarya region it was equal to 237.6 hectares (we can see that it expanded by 33% compared to the previous year), in Samarkand region it was 229.1 hectares (a decrease of 44% compared to the previous year), in Surkhandarya region it was 295.1 hectares (a decrease of 16% compared to the previous year), in Syrdarya region it was 83.1 hectares (an increase of 47% compared to the previous year), in Tashkent region it was 65.3 hectares, which is a radical difference compared to the previous year, and the mulberry area has expanded significantly, in Khorezm region it was 243.1 hectares (a decrease of 10% compared to the previous year). As it can be seen from this analysis, it is possible to see the changes in the number of mulberry trees and the area of mulberry plantations in the context of regions within 1 year (Table 3).

Table 3. Analysis of newly planted mulberry areas in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2016-2023 (in hectares)

№	Region Name	Newly planted mulberry areas							
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Republic of Karakalpakstan	123,5	126,1	128,7	75,4	61,7	65,7	81,4	118,2
2	Andijon	62,3	77,9	93,5	80,0	65,5	72,7	135,1	166,3
3	Buxoro	231,8	213,4	231,8	194,2	158,9	143,5	253,9	202,4
4	Farg'ona	289,1	213,4	196,2	189,5	155,0	141,1	196,2	216,9
5	Jizzax	105,3	53,6	61,6	184,3	150,8	157,0	151,0	83,4
6	Namangan	34,3	25,7	34,3	3,6	2,9	40,0	102,9	108,6
7	Navoiy	40,7	30,8	37,4	25,6	20,9	25,3	68,2	100,1
8	Qashqadaryo	244,4	196,9	210,4	218,2	178,5	237,6	651,7	868,9
9	Samarqand	214,4	155,2	184,8	497,3	406,9	229,1	391,7	495,2
10	Surxondaryo	147,5	106,4	99,5	425,0	347,7	295,1	168,1	223,0
11	Sirdaryo	14,4	10,8	30,7	68,9	56,3	83,1	146,3	106,6
12	Toshkent viloyati	137,8	83,4	75,8	29,2	23,9	65,3	101,5	83,4
13	Xorazm	131,7	111,4	131,7	327,6	268,0	243,1	339,3	283,6
	Overall	1777,3	1405,2	1516,5	2318,6	1897,0	1798,6	2787,5	3056,7

In the analysis of the number of single-row mulberry trees and the mulberry area for a total of 1 year in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and 12 regions in 2021-2022, in particular, the number of single-row mulberry trees in the Republic of Karakalpakstan is 353.4 thousand trees. In 2020, Samarkand region (565.8 thousand trees) led in terms of the number of single-row mulberry trees in the Republic after Namangan region (668.4 thousand trees). In addition, there were 480.8 thousand trees in Andijan region, 227.4 thousand trees in Bukhara region, 327.1 thousand trees in Fergana region, 218.1 thousand trees in Jizzakh region, 134.6 thousand trees in Navoi region, 218.2 thousand trees in Kashkadarya region, 351.5 thousand trees in Surkhandarya region, 110.8 thousand trees in Syrdarya region, and the lowest indicator was in this region. 235.8 thousand single-row mulberry trees were grown in Tashkent region and 516.9 thousand trees in Khorezm region. By 2022, the mulberry area in the Republic of Karakalpakstan was 81.4 hectares (an increase of 24% compared to the previous year). In Andijan region, the mulberry area has almost doubled compared to the previous year. In Andijan region, it was 72.7 hectares in 2021, and this figure increased by 85% compared to 2022, which is a radical difference in 1 year. In addition, in 2021, it increased by 76% in Bukhara region, by 39% in Fergana region compared to 2022, and when it came to Jizzakh region, it can be seen that it decreased, by 4% in Jizzakh region, while in Namangan region, it was 40.0 hectares in 2021, and by 2022, it was 102.9 hectares, and this can be called a very good change. In Navoi region, the land area was 25.3 hectares in 2021, and by 2022, this land area had expanded to 68.2 hectares. In Kashkadarya region, it was 237.6 hectares in 2021 and increased to 651.7 hectares in 2022, it increased by 70% in Samarkand region, decreased by 44.9% in Surkhandarya region, increased by

76.1% in Syrdarya region, 55.5% in Tashkent region, and 39.5% in Khorezm region.

Let's review the analysis of mulberry trees and mulberry areas planted in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and 12 regions in 2022-2023. In 2022, 276.0 thousand single-row mulberry trees were planted in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and the area of mulberry plantations was 81.4 hectares, while in 2023 these figures increased by 12% (309.6 thousand trees), and the area of mulberry plantations increased by 45% (118.2 hectares). If we take the analysis of single-row mulberry trees in Andijan region, in 2022, 368.9 thousand trees were planted and the area of mulberry plantations was 135.1 hectares. By 2023, the number of single-row mulberry trees in Andijan region increased by 7% (397.9 thousand trees), and the area of mulberry plantations in the region increased by 23% (166.3 hectares). If we compare the number of mulberry trees and the area of mulberry plantations in Bukhara region, in 2022, single-row mulberry trees occupied 219.1 thousand trees, and its mulberry area was 202.4 hectares. The single-row mulberry trees of Bukhara region increased by 26% (355.6 thousand trees) in 2023, while the area of mulberry plantations decreased by 21% (202.4 hectares). In Fergana region, the number of single-row mulberry trees was 355.6 thousand trees in 2022, and the mulberry area of the region was 196.2 hectares. In 2023, the number of single-row mulberry trees in Fergana region increased by 28%, and its mulberry area expanded by 10%. If we analyze the single-row mulberry trees in Navoi region, there were 116.2 thousand trees in 2022, and in 2023, the number of these trees increased by 65% (192.7 thousand trees). In 2022, its mulberry area was 68.2 hectares, and this figure expanded by 46% (100.1 hectares) in 2023.

In Kashkadarya region, single-row mulberry trees were 204.4 thousand trees in 2022, and its mulberry area was 651.7 hectares. By 2023, this figure increased by 6% (218.2 thousand trees) for single-row mulberry trees, and the mulberry area was 33% (868.9 hectares). Looking at the indicators of Surkhandarya region, the number of single-row mulberry trees in 2022 was 227.2 thousand trees, and the mulberry areas of the region were 390.0 hectares. By 2023, the number of single-row mulberry trees had increased by 71.6% and the mulberry area had expanded by 32.6%. As for the mulberry trees and mulberry area of the Tashkent region, in 2022, the number of single-row mulberry trees in this region was 221.1 thousand trees, and its mulberry area was 101.5 hectares. By 2023, these indicators increased sharply, the number of single-row mulberry trees increased by 46%, and the mulberry area of the region decreased by 18.1%. In 2022-2023, the total number of single-row mulberry trees in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and 12 regions was 3,889.6 thousand trees in 2022, and we can see that its indicator increased by 27.7% in 2023. The mulberry area of the same indicators was 2,787.5 hectares in 2022, and by 2023, we can see that it increased by 9.6%.

Conclusion. The silk industry of our republic has gone through a certain cycle of decline in recent years. Looking at the analysis of the amount of silk produced during 2016-2019, we can see that it decreased by 52.6% by 2017 compared to 2016, and after that, we can witness an increase year by year. But in the middle, we can see that it decreased slightly by 2020. Although it decreased by 7% compared to 2019, we can observe that it has been slowly increasing in the following periods. Silkworm production and its processing are also an important part of the small green business, and there are a total of 44 LLCs in the Republic of Uzbekistan that process silkworms, and they employ 702,924 people. In order to expand the green areas in the territory of Uzbekistan, we can see that the volume of ornamental and fruit trees, flower gardens and orchards has been sharply increased.

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