

**O'RTA OSIYODA IJTIMOIIY VA GUMANITAR
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**HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERICULTURE INDUSTRY
IN KASHKADARYA REGION (1990s–2000s)**

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada Qashqadaryo viloyatida mustaqillik yillarida ipakchilik sohasining rivojlanish jarayonlari arxiv hujjatlari va davriy matbuot materiallari asosida tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda viloyat va tumanlar kesimida pilla tayyorlash hajmlari, rejalar ijrosi, moliyaviy-xo'jalik faoliyati natijalari hamda sohada yuzaga kelgan tizimli muammolar ilmiy asosda yoritilgan. Olingan natijalar hududiy ipakchilikni rivojlantirishda tarixiy tajribaning ahamiyatini ochib beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Qashqadaryo viloyati, ipakchilik sohasi, pilla tayyorlash, agrar islohotlar, moliyaviy-xo'jalik faoliyati.

Annotation: This article analyzes the development of the sericulture sector in the Kashkadarya region during the years of independence based on archival documents and periodical sources. The study examines cocoon production volumes, plan fulfillment, financial and economic performance, and structural problems of the sector at the district level.

Keywords: Kashkadarya, agriculture, grain, cotton, vegetables, melons, horticulture, agrarian reforms.

Аннотация: В статье на основе архивных документов и материалов периодической печати анализируются процессы развития шелководческой отрасли Кашкадарьинской области в годы независимости. Рассматриваются объемы заготовки коконов, выполнение плановых показателей, результаты финансово-хозяйственной деятельности и выявленные системные проблемы отрасли в разрезе районов.

Ключевые слова: шелководство, заготовка коконов, Кашкадарьинская область, аграрные реформы, финансово-хозяйственная деятельность.

INTRODUCTION: The silk industry is one of the historically formed and important sectors of the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan, which has socio-economic

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significance. In particular, the Kashkadarya region is an important region at the republican level due to its natural and climatic conditions, the vast area of mulberry plantations, and the involvement of the population in this sector. The agrarian reforms implemented in the country in the early years of independence also brought about fundamental changes in the silk industry. Therefore, the historical study of the development processes of the silk industry in the region is an urgent scientific problem.

ANALYSIS OF RELATED LITERATURE: Studies on the field of sericulture have been studied mainly within the framework of agricultural history, agrarian policy and regional economics. Although the scientific literature on the agrarian sector of Uzbekistan covers the general development trends of sericulture, the financial and economic activities and organizational problems at the level of districts in the case of the Kashkadarya region have not been analyzed in depth enough. From this point of view, this study, conducted based on archival documents, local press materials and statistical data, provides scientific novelty of the topic. These sources contain valuable information about the reforms implemented in the field of sericulture, territorial changes and changes in the area of planted mulberry trees.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: The study used historical, systematic and systematic approaches to analyze the real state of the sericulture industry, its production efficiency and systemic shortcomings based on regional and district archival documents and periodical press materials. Through statistical data, comparisons and critical analysis of sources, the gradual development of the cocoon cultivation process was identified, and production indicators in the districts of the region were logically assessed. At the same time, the main focus of the analysis was on the maintenance of silkworm farms, contractual obligations and financial activities.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS: Analysis of archival documents and local press information shows that the sericulture sector in Kashkadarya region developed on the basis of complex and contradictory processes from the early 1990s to the mid-2000s. In general, although the volume of production in the region increased significantly, there were systemic problems that reduced production efficiency.

The results of monitoring conducted at the district and farm level from the early 1990s to the mid-2000s show the following:

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In 1992, the regional cocoon farming association produced 2605.5 tons of cocoons. This indicates that the harvest was much higher than the planned 2220 tons. The following indicators were recorded at the district level:

In 1992, 31,456 kg of cocoons were prepared in Usmon Yusupov district, and the contractual plan for cocoon preparation in the district was fulfilled by 132%. In the same year, 50,551 kg of cocoons were delivered to the acceptance points in Nishon district, which was 128% of the contractual plan. In Yakkabog district, the above-mentioned amount was 53,700 kg. In Shahrisabz district, 4,589.5 centners of cocoons were delivered, which was the best result among the districts.[1]

However, a number of errors were noted in the acceptance of live cocoons in Koson and Kasbi districts. During the acceptance of cocoons by the main cocoon drying departments of these districts, the requirements of GOST 21061-75 were violated, and 16-26% of low-grade cocoons were accepted instead of 10%. This seriously damaged the quality of products in cocoons[2].

In 1994, the regional plan for cocoon production was exceeded. In particular, 105,679.8 kg of wet cocoons were received, and the plan was fulfilled by 105.7%. A coefficient of 2.64 was recorded during the processing process. [3]

However, in some districts, a number of shortcomings were made in this regard, and the desired result was not achieved. For example, in Yakabog district, the cocoon production plan was not fully implemented in 1995, and 270,558.7 kg of wet cocoons were received instead of the planned 291 tons. This situation indicates the existence of organizational shortcomings in cocoon farming [4].

In the region, an average of 71.3% of the seedlings planted in 1995–2000 were saved, agrotechnical treatments were delayed, mulberry plantations were left unattended, and citizens cut them down for other purposes. This situation limited the cocoon yield. [5].

In 2001, in Karshi and Kasbi districts, an average of 53–57 kg of cocoons were obtained from each box of silkworm eggs. These results led to the production of high-quality raw materials and the successful fulfillment of contractual obligations. [6].

In 2004, 3,000 boxes of silkworms were fed in Kasbi district, and an average of 58.3 kg of cocoons were obtained from each box. A total of 166 tons of cocoons were produced, and the plan was fulfilled by 115.3%. The income from the sale of cocoons

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amounted to 120.2 million soums, and the net profit was 3 million 684 thousand soums [7].

Although high productivity was achieved in sericulture in the region in 2005, there were systemic shortcomings. According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 118 "On measures for the further development of the sericulture sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan"[8], 2,280 tons of cocoons were set to be produced, of which 1,800 tons were contracted. The contractual plan was fulfilled by 1,809 tons or 100.3%, but 471 tons of the task was not fulfilled. At the same time, 66,087 kg of cocoon raw materials were delivered by 2,664 farms less than the contract. This situation is explained by the inattention of the responsible leaders in the districts to cocoon cultivation and delays in the incubation process.

In addition, 3948.8 thousand rows of mulberry trees were planted in the region on an area of 9066 hectares, and the mulberry leaf yield has significantly decreased as a result of delayed agrotechnical work on their rows, neglect of mulberry groves, and cutting down trees by citizens for other purposes. These factors have had a negative impact on cocoon productivity and have led to a decrease in production efficiency. [9].

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The sericulture sector of Kashkadarya region has developed through complex and contradictory processes during the years of independence. According to archival documents and periodical press reports, although the volumes of cocoon production and the productivity coefficient have increased significantly in the regions, there were systemic problems that reduced production efficiency. In particular, delays in agrotechnical work, neglect of mulberry plantations, cutting down trees by citizens for other purposes, and delays in the incubation process had a negative impact on cocoon productivity. In addition, incomplete fulfillment of contractual obligations and shortcomings in the supply of raw materials limited production results.

The analysis showed that the following measures are recommended to strengthen the development of the sericulture sector of the region and increase productivity:

Maintenance of mulberry plantations, timely implementation of agrotechnical work, and prevention of cutting down trees for other purposes.

Financial and technical support for farmers and peasant farms, control over the fulfillment of contractual obligations.

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Systematic organization of incubation and cocoon preparation processes and ensuring the production of high-quality raw materials.

Optimization of production plans taking into account regional characteristics and widespread introduction of best practices.

These measures will serve to increase productivity, ensure high-quality cocoon production and economic efficiency in the regional sericulture sector.

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