EFFICIENCY AND ADVANTAGES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL WORMS FOR COCOON FARMS AND HOME-GROWN CLUSTERS

[1]Ch.I. Bekkamov, [2]H. E. Rakhmonova
Associate Professor of Tashkent State Agrarian University,Silk and mulberry Department**1,**Associate Professor Of Tashkent State Agrarian University,Silk and mulberry Department[2]

ANNOTATION

Today, silkworms are reared in more than 20 countries around the world, and 650,000 tons of live silkworm cocoons are grown in the People's Republic of China, 150,000 tons in India and 18,000 tons in Uzbekistan. Mulberry leaves, which are the food of mulberry silkworms, and special worms that specialize in feeding worms play an important role in the cultivation of this cocoon product. In countries such as China, India and Vietnam, which are world leaders, special attention is paid to the organization of special high-yield mulberries and the construction of special worms.

Key words: silkworm, home-grown clusters, wormhole, worm, development.

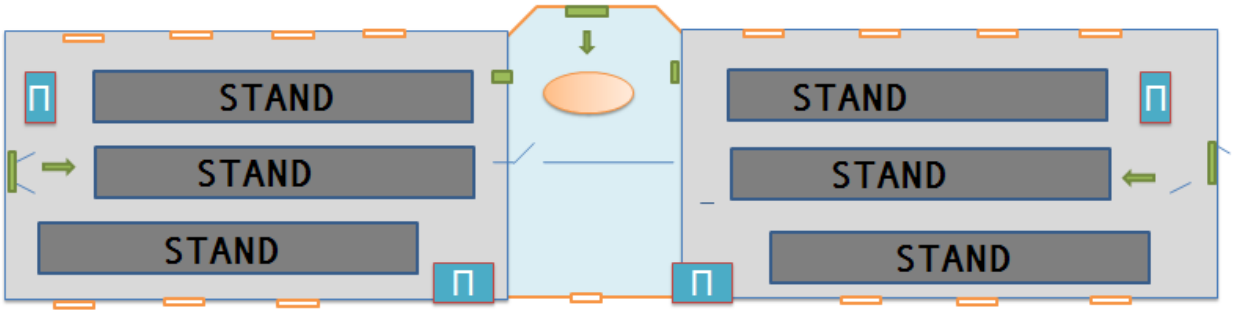
As in any industry, there are some shortcomings in silkworm breeding, one of which is the fact that a large number of cocoon products are not in demand due to the fact that the main cocoon products are grown in households. The event was attended by officials of the Uzbekpaksanoat Association, representatives of foreign embassies in Uzbekistan, scientists, researchers and students of the institute. emphasized. At present, the Uzbekpaksanoat Association is creating the necessary conditions for silkworm breeders to grow quality cocoons in the system. Currently, there are 1,012 worms in the country that meet the full requirements. They are cared for by silkworms for 3 seasons a year.

The resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers set out a plan for the production of quality cocoons on the basis of the main tasks. In order to ensure the quality of cocoons grown, 206 silkworms for the care of silkworms owned by Agro Pilla LLC were leased to the enterprises of the system for a period of 30 years for free use. In addition, silkworm rearing is organized in 216 special worms built by home-based silkworm breeders. Taking into account the increase in the variety of cocoon raw materials and their convenience for worm breeders, silkworm feeding facilities are being built under mulberry trees. According to the plan, 306 worms were commissioned in 2018, and 351 worms were actually commissioned. In 2019, it is planned to build 500 special (mobile) toilets. To date, 239 worms have been built in the regions.

Scientific and practical significance of the construction and preparation of special worms.

We need to organize work by establishing cooperation between farms specializing in silkworm breeding, farms, home-based workers and scientists, because it is important for our scientists to introduce more effective innovative developments and new technologies into production. Therefore, measures are being taken to intensify cooperation with educational institutions, strengthen the integration of science and education, the introduction of patented scientific innovations in enterprises. It is necessary to establish strong contacts with farms and home-based workers, and to organize regular monitoring of the survival of silkworms and their development during the season. In this way, mistakes and shortcomings are identified and measures are taken to eliminate them. This leads to a full supply of quality local breeds and hybrid seeds to the cocoons.

With this in mind, we aim to offer new innovative projects and practical recommendations at the end of research. When constructing a small complex of special barns for farms and home-based workers operating in the country, a special barn measuring 12x6m will be built of local building materials, plastered and covered with 3-storey shelves. Then the total area of each worm is 180 m / sq and the useful area is 150 m / sq. If we multiply this by 3, it becomes 450 m / sq. For the construction of a special small complex barn with 3-5 boxes in the experimental farm, the total area is 72 m / sq., The useful area is 61 m / sq. If we multiply it by 3 floors, it is 183 m / sq. You can feed 10 boxes of silkworms.



5-10 boxes specially designed for feeding silkworms worm scheme.

Organization of worm feeding in special worms and temporary worm feeding facilities.

Organization of worm feeding in a special wormhouse		**Organization of worm feeding in private farms**	
Advantage	**Disadvantage**	**Advantage**	**Disadvantage**
The process of feeding worms will be under the control of specialists and the availability of all household service outlets.	In special silkworm breeding farms there is a high probability of disease spread and it is difficult to create moderate agronomic conditions in them.	Due to the small number of boxes, the process of feeding the worms will change the ability to carry out organizational activities.	The use of private farm buildings causes inconvenience to household members.
Conclusion: The feeding of silkworms in special worms is carried out in a complex and centralized manner, and there is a need to strengthen them under the supervision of specialists.			

Each farm and worm breeder enters into an agreement on the amount of worms to be fed and the amount of cocoons to be grown, depending on capacity.

The most important thing to consider is the buildings suitable for feeding worms, labor, food supply and payment for the harvest. Preparation for the feeding season begins with the selection of suitable buildings for the resuscitation of worm eggs and live worms.

Because mulberry silkworms belong to the class of cold-blooded insects. Therefore (they need buildings that provide moderate temperature, humidity, air movement, and light for them to thrive well. The rooms used to feed the worms are called special worms.

The cocoon growing season on farms falls in the spring months. Preparations for the successful conduct of the spring worm feeding season need to start early.

Interior view of a 5-10 box special enclosure

Preparations for the worm-feeding season include:

1. Selection of suitable buildings for incubators and special worms and its repair.
2. Prepare and install the necessary equipment.
3. Identification of worm-feeding units and conclusion of contracts.
4. Distribution of contracts with worm breeders by regions.
5. Care of feeding mulberries and individually planted mulberries.

The cocoons have been improving worm feeding conditions and special worms. As a result, the worms were moved to thick-walled buildings made of clay, straw, and brick for the wormhouse. In these buildings, even on hot days, it is possible to maintain a temperature of 24-27C ° and the required humidity. Sometimes the front porch and sheds are also used to feed the adult worms.

In order to develop silkworm breeding, increase the yield and quality of silkworm cocoons by farms and home-based workers, attention is paid to the transition to feeding worms in special worms and the construction of modern worms.

Special worms can be widely used not only during the feeding of worms, but also after harvesting the cocoons, storage of products, feeding of livestock, drying of cotton, and storage of grain and fruit and vegetable products.

Special worms can have rooms for worm feeding, leaf preparation and storage, cocoon wrapping and sorting, storage of equipment used for worm feeding, rest and other rooms.

Each room is equipped with 2.5 m long, 3 m high coal or gas fired stoves with holes outside. There are 6 ventilation holes of 30x30 cm in the wall of the building, as well as 6 suction pipes.

Depending on the temperature and humidity in the special wormhole and the location of the worms in the wormhole, their development, cocoon weight varied, the cocoon yield per box of worms was 70 kg on the lower floor, 74 kg on the middle floor and 80 kg on the upper floor.

Electronic thermometer that measures the temperature of the cage:

The cocoon weight varies depending on the location of the worms in the wormhole

The location of the worms in the wormhole	Average weight of cocoon (grams)		
	Downstairs	On the middle floor	Upstairs
1. At the entrance to the wormhole	2,55	2,86	3,11
2. In the middle of the wormhole	2,10	2,40	2,76
3. At the end of the wormhole	1,81	2,00	2,31

Worms used in worm feeding in the country are divided into three categories.

1- Special capital buildings, ie brick houses, which fully meet the agro-technical requirements. These include buildings built for special worms - worms, farm buildings adapted to the worm, buildings built on a special project. In this type of building it is possible to fully create a hygrothermal regime and moderate conditions.

2. Structural or single-walled buildings. These include barns, stables, warehouses and other buildings.

3- Light type devices: fenced awnings, sheds. Devices in this category can only be used to feed adult worms, depending on the arrival of outdoor weather.

CONCLUSION

To increase the total amount of cocoons without expanding the area of special feeding mulberries as a result of increasing the efficiency of quality cocoon cultivation by farms and home-based clusters operating in the country and transferred to the industrial base, to grow cocoons 2-3 times a year, to increase the utilization rate of labor resources, special worms and other means in the network, to organize progressive processes of organizing the gradual feeding of worms in special worms, In silkworm breeding, the opportunities for improving the living culture of unemployed families, the use of innovative technologies and the interest of clusters implementing technologies for its processing, along with the cultivation of quality cocoons will be increased.

REFERENCES

1. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 29, 2017 No PP-2856 "On measures to organize the activities of the Association" Uzbekpaksanoat "
2. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 616 of August 2017 "On the program of measures for the integrated development of the silk industry in 2017-2021."
3. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 12, 2018 No PP-3472 "On measures to further develop the silk industry of the Republic."

4. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 31, 2019 No PP-4411 "On additional measures for the development of deep processing in the silk industry."
5. Ahmedov N.A. “Silkworm ecology and feeding agrotechnics” Tashkent - 2014 “Davr Publishing House” textbook page 180
6. Abdullaev UA - "Tutchilik", Tashkent, "Mehnat", 1991. Textbook
7. Abdurasulov Sh., Jumanova U., Bekkamov Ch. A leaf given to a silkworm by its age and its eating. // Zooveterinariya-Toshkent, 2010.№9. B.42-p.
8. http://uzbekipaksanoat.uz/
9. www.finance.uz
10. www.sheki-ipek.com.uz.
11. Ablaqulovich, I. G., Salaxuddinovna, K. Z., Uytalovich, N. U., & Matlubovich, T. O. (2020). THE IMPACT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF A COTTON-TEXTILE CLUSTER ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONS. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, *5*(4), 5-5.