

Main Tasks of Innovation Management in the Sericulture Industry

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Abstract

The article discusses ways to improve the efficiency and management of innovative processes in sericulture. Numerous studies are underway to ensure employment in rural areas, increase the export potential of the industry, manufacture an assortment of silk products on the world market and increase their competitiveness. Work aimed at improving the technology of silkworm processes through the widespread introduction of complex mechanization and automation will reduce labor costs and improve product quality.

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Introduction. Sericulture in Uzbekistan is one of the oldest branches of agriculture. It gives textile raw materials - silk thread, which is highly valued due to the special qualities that determine the use of silk in everyday life and technology. Uzbekistan ranks fourth after the PRC, India and Japan. At present, a transition is underway: with market relations, production forms are being improved in agriculture, including me in sericulture. Unfortunately, sericulture is characterized by seasonality and short duration. Incubation of grena takes 15 days, feeding of silkworm caterpillars - 35-40 days, and with high-speed feeding, this period decreases. Repeated feeding will extend the working season and get an additional crop of cocoons. Reducing the cost of silkworm cocoons is an important condition for increasing the profitability of silkworms. The cost of cocoons, like any product, is the sum of the total cost of production costs: grains, pesticides, fertilizers, mulberry leaf, and equipment depreciation.

The efficiency of sericulture can be significantly improved by improving the organization of procurement and improving product quality. Of all the variety and factors of increasing the efficiency of the production of mulberry cocoons, acceleration of scientific and technological progress and comprehensive industrialization of production, improvement of the management mechanism are of particular importance. There are also many problems in world sericulture. These are periodic ups and downs in demand for natural silk products, and also a low level of mechanization of labor-intensive processes. The main producer of cocoon raw materials - China, does not have serious technical means on the basic technological processes. However, the unique industriousness of the Chinese, high-quality, strict implementation of technological requirements, allows them to maintain world leadership in the production of cocoons and raw silk. The same situation with mechanization in Korea, Vietnam, India, Bulgaria, etc. This is another prerequisite for the need for widespread adoption of the equipment created by us and to improve the technology, the management of innovative processes in sericulture, which will advantageously compete with other countries.

Since the first years of independence, a number of measures have been taken to develop one of the most important branches of agriculture in the country - sericulture, cocoon production, eliminate problems in primary processing and sales, reform and develop the industry. in accordance with the requirements of a market economy. Over the years, the organizational and legal system has been improved in order to develop the silk industry in the country.

Firstly, growing cocoons is a very labor-intensive task, as well as a feeding requirement. Although caring for them does not take a long period, four or five family members from morning to night must cut the leaves of the mulberry tree, separate the leaves from the branches, put them in the wormhole and arrange them. As animals grow older, the need for nutrients - leaves - increases. In addition, primitive plants are needed to wrap cocoons. Secondly, over the years, painful problems have accumulated that hinder the development of the silkworm seed network. The fact that the technologies of specialized domestic silkworm producers are outdated both physically and spiritually, that the silkworm seeds they produce have belonged to the same generation for decades, and that no research has been carried out on the creation of breeding hybrids, and this has a negative impact on both the quality and the productivity.

As a result, from a box of silkworm cocoons you can get only 50–52 kg, and the yield is 75–78%. In developed countries, this figure for silkworms is 1.3-1.5 times higher, and the content of cocoons is 93-94%. The price of high-quality cocoons on foreign markets is at least 3-4 times higher. So, one of the main tasks of the cocoon industry was to establish the production of high-quality competitive cocoons and silk fibers. Reduced productivity and insufficient production of

cocoon raw materials led to the shutdown of most cocoon and silk processing enterprises for 4-5 months a year without operating at full capacity.

After the creation of a unified organizational and technological system aimed at the comprehensive development of the silk industry, further positive changes took place in this area in the republic. With the study of foreign experience, innovative ideas and technologies began to be widely introduced into the industry. It is not only the process of rearing silkworms, but also the complete modernization of feed processing, the supply of necessary equipment and equipment, processing steps, and the first results obtained in innovative cocoons are a clear example of this.

The country's silk industry is developing rapidly, and over the past four years more than 10 decrees and resolutions have been adopted to develop the industry. As a result, the volume of cocoon production in 2020 increased by 180% compared to 2017. Despite the global economic crisis caused by the coronavirus pandemic, in 2021 the volume of cocoon cultivation in the republic amounted to 107.1% compared to the previous year. This allows the system's enterprises to operate at full capacity throughout the year. The export indicators of silk products by enterprises of the system are also growing from year to year. In particular, in 2018, the export of silk products amounted to 49.9 million US dollars, in 2021 this figure amounted to 86 million US dollars. Until now, more than 90% of cocoons were exported, since cocoons were a source of foreign currency for our country.

Of course, these figures may be very low compared to the leading countries involved in the silk industry. But most importantly, if the silk industry developed by coercing the rural population, then to this day, as a result of the created conditions and systemic measures taken, the rural population is considered as an additional source of income. In order to further deepen the reforms carried out in the silk industry, create favorable conditions for the accelerated development and diversification of the industry, widely introduce the cluster method of organizing production, increase the volume of investments in the deep processing of silkworm cocoons and widely establish the production of finished products with high added value.

Reforms in the silk industry, modern enterprises created as a result of measures taken for the innovative development of the industry, studying foreign experience, and the jobs being created require innovative management at enterprises in the silk industry. In a market economy, forms of economic management are changing, and not only public organizations, but also enterprises engaged in business activities in the private sector must pay more attention to innovative management in the effective organization of their business.

Therefore, in the innovative management of enterprises operating in the silk industry, it is necessary to perform the following main tasks:

- constant coordination of innovative goals and programs in response to changes in market conditions and the external environment;
- focus on achieving the planned final result in the innovative activities of the enterprise;
- use a modern database to take into account several options when making management decisions;
- changing the functions of strategic management and planning (from the present to the future);

- use all available key factors in the development and improvement of the enterprise;
- focus on managing all scientific, technical and production capacities of the enterprise;
- carry out management based on the expectation of change and decision-making;
- ensuring the innovation process in each segment of the enterprise;
- In-depth economic analysis of each management decision.

Conclusion. The tactical goals of silk industry enterprises are the development, implementation and assimilation of innovations, investment and financing of the enterprise, training for advanced training, encouragement and encouragement of personnel, management methods and tasks, improvement of methods and techniques.

For the development of the silk industry in our country, it is important to pursue a policy aimed at a constant innovative approach to the industry, the development of measures for its consistent implementation and directions for technical and technological modernization based on innovation. It is necessary to develop a methodological framework that will allow the formation of an innovative management mechanism. The theoretical and methodological foundations for improving innovation management in the silk industry will make it possible to increase the competitiveness of the industry and strengthen its position in the world market.

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