

## REFORMS IMPLEMENTED IN THE LIVESTOCK FIELD IN THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE IN SURKHONDARYO

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### ABSTRACT

In the article, the work carried out in the development of the livestock industry in the Surkhondaryo region, the activities of farms in the livestock industry, the establishment of breeding, strengthening the feed base, increasing the number of livestock and the volume of production, purchasing equipment, technology information is given on the development of farming, the provision of long-term preferential loans for livestock farmers.

**Keywords:** livestock, feed, meat and dairy products, cattle, zoo-veterinary, breeding.

### INTRODUCTION

In our country, economic reforms were carried out in the field of livestock breeding, which is one of the main branches of agriculture, and a number of normative legal documents were adopted in this regard[2]. As a result, Positive results have been achieved in the region in terms of development of livestock industries, increase in the number of livestock and production volumes, improvement of breeding work, strengthening of the feed base, and provision of food safety.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the article, based on the methods adopted in the science of historiography, that is, historical analysis, comparative comparison, and the principles of chronological sequence, analytical information was given on the results of the reforms implemented in the livestock sector in Surkhondaryo region.

**Analysis of literature on the subject .** The primary data for the article are kept in the Surkhondaryo regional archive , fund 1091, 1997, 2844, 2846. 2847, 2850, 2292. The analysis of the relationship between the population's needs for livestock products and the activities of farms is presented.

**Analysis and results.** As a result of the economic reforms carried out in the Surkhondaryo region during the years of independence, positive results were achieved in the agrarian sector. In particular , in accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 23, 2003 "On the most important directions of deepening reforms in agriculture" No. PF-3326, changing ownership forms in agriculture and improving production relations was defined as one of the important tasks . Also, the President of Uzbekistan[7]" Development of farms in 2004-2006" adopted in order to accelerate economic reforms in agriculture based on the priority development of farms, which will be the main subject of agricultural production in the future the decree on the concept of "the following was determined:

- creation of legal conditions and guarantees that ensure the complete economic and financial independence of farms, encourage targeted, rational and effective use of agricultural land resources leased to farms for a long time;
- reliable, which meets the market principles of financing the production of agricultural products and ensures the independence of farms in choosing the methods and forms of financing, the use of financial resources, and covering all expenses at the expense of their own income from the sale of agricultural products system formation;
- creation of a system of training of managers and specialists of farms with business management skills in market conditions;
- intensive development of modern production and market infrastructure capable of providing all necessary services of farms in the village [1].

Indeed, such changes have created economic and legal conditions for all economic entities operating in the livestock sector. According to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 607 of December 24, 2004, in Surkhandarya region, 844 head of black cattle, including 467 head of cattle, 10 thousand 607 head of sheep and 93 head of goats, and 30 farm buildings in Surkhandarya region were carried out one by one, and farms were established in the field of animal husbandry. A total of 49 farms were established in cattle breeding and 37 in sheep breeding, and 244 hectares of land were allocated to 12 farmers[2].

In addition, effective work was carried out in the region to ensure food security, develop livestock industries, improve breeding, strengthen the feed base[8], increase the number of livestock and the volume of production. During this period, 12 mini banks, 12 fuel and lubricants, 8 mineral fertilizer sales outlets, 24 alternative MTP, 29 water user associations, 6 agricultural[9]. The branches for the preparation of jaligi products were established, and services were provided to farms on the basis of a contract [3]. In 2005, the number of farms in the Surkhandarya region reached 12,926, of which 903 farms specialized in livestock [4]

In the studied period, important works were carried out in the agrarian sector, including the cattle breeding system. In particular, by the regional Department of Agriculture and Water Management[10].

- allocation of 0.45 ha of land area for fodder crops in livestock farms, 80 percent of these fodder crops will be alfalfa fodder;
- providing a long-term preferential loan for the development of livestock breeding of farms in the region, the introduction of breeding, the purchase of equipment, the development of artificial breeding;
- planning to allocate 5-10 percent of the land for fodder barley and corn for each farm in order to organize poultry farming;
- organization of breeding, treatment, and breeding enterprises for the livestock of the population and farms in the region and granting preferential loans for 5-10 years to these enterprises;
- In order to preserve the breeding livestock of the farms of the breeding companies that are being terminated, a similar measure has been developed in order to turn it into a limited liability company [5].

Uzbekistan dated March 23, 2006 "On encouraging the increase of livestock in personal assistants, farmers and farms" No. PQ-308 A number of measures have been implemented to

prevent the reduction of the number and effective use of fodder crops, to expand the network of zoo-veterinary centers and artificial insemination centers for livestock. In 2004, 47,347 heads of black cattle, including 18,570 cows, 276,699 small cattle, 2,781 sheep, 342,000 poultry, 525 pigs were cared for in the general sector in the region, and the number of heads of cattle increased production. For the purpose of breeding, practical work was also carried out on the establishment of black cattle, sheep and poultry. In particular, 490 heads of black cattle, 1856 heads of small cattle and 142411 heads of poultry were organized, and 26965 lambs and goats were taken from the existing 129138 ewes and goats, and all of them were left to breed[6]. The purpose of this was to focus on breeding and productivity of cattle, not on the number aspect, and to increase the number of productive female cattle, to prevent the reduction of production of livestock products, and to achieve economic efficiency in the livestock sector[20]. In this regard, in 2005, 1,218 tons of meat, 2,036 tons of milk, and 8,406,000 eggs were produced in the general sector as a result of the work done on not reducing the number of livestock in the region, taking care of livestock, and implementing economic reforms in the sector[11]. Compared to 2004, meat increased by 140 tons and milk by 73 tons[21]. However, at the same time, the number of livestock has decreased as a result of lack of attention paid to animal husbandry by some cooperative farms, strengthening of the feed base, and breeding activities are not up to the required level[12]. In particular, although the number of cattle in the region increased by 13,013 in 2005, the number of cattle decreased by 264 in Bandikhon district, 733 in Altinsoy district, and 1,890 in Shorchhi district [7] . Nevertheless, the population's need for livestock products has been constantly increasing[22]. Therefore, one of the main ways to achieve economic efficiency in the livestock sector is to increase the productivity and production of livestock, breed and breed livestock suitable for the climate, develop feed rations and organize a feed base. is to achieve[13].

The Regional Department of Agriculture and Water Management has decided to take measures not to reduce the number of livestock and production in 2007 from the indicators of previous years, to reduce the output of livestock, and to carry out the winter without any problems[23]. "Kim oshdi" sales are organized at the regional "Molkhomashyo" stock exchange in order to carry out the livestock farming without losses. exhibitions were organized, and more than 202 breeding animals grown in breeding farms were sold through "Kim oshdi" auctions[8]. As a result, the number of farms engaged in livestock breeding increased to 952, and 41 thousand 558 cattle, 100 thousand 848 small cattle, and 1 thousand 849 yearlings were cared for in them[9].

In addition, 22 poultry farms were established in the region, where 36,100 poultry were raised and 103 hectares of land were allocated to them [10] . In the province, 218 cattle farms, 346 sheds for small ungulates, 38 poultry buildings, 23 feed shops were completely renovated into a village, and 1374 thousand tons of hay for the village, of which 442 thousand tons of straw, 20.6 thousand tons of alfalfa hay, 841 thousand tons of sorghum and other rough hay were collected. During the period under study, a lot of work was done to expand the provision of zooveterinary services to livestock in households[14]. In particular, 241 zoo-veterinary centers provided zoo-veterinary services worth 73.7 million soums to livestock owned by residents and farms. According to the provided service, the average cost of servicing one conditional item was 350 soums [11] . 230 out of 255 zoo-veterinary centers in the province were supplied with dewar



containers, they were provided with qualified specialists and necessary equipment, and this year 19 additional zoo-veterinary centers were established [12]. At the same time, in order to increase livestock of the population, private and farms, it is planned to give 2250 cows to low-income families with many children in rural areas, and in practice 2256 black cattle were distributed. The distributed cows were subjected to a full veterinary examination, free vaccinations were carried out, and free veterinary services worth 2.5 million soums were provided[24]. In addition, 14 dewari containers, 22 thermal bags and 6 obstetric kits were brought from the private veterinary company "Sanjar-GOLD" in Samarkand and distributed to livestock farms of Sariosia district[16].

In 2007, 1,855 million soums of credit were allocated to the citizens engaged in cattle breeding in the region for raising livestock. Of this, 1,458 million soums were given by commercial banks and 436.9 million soums from the funds of the employment assistance fund[17]. In order to provide social protection to the citizens engaged in raising cattle, 10,600 citizens were duly registered with labor records.

### CONCLUSION

The reforms carried out in the field of agriculture in the Surkhandarya region during the years of independence indicate that during this period, we can see the significant development of agriculture. As a result of the reforms, advanced technologies were introduced in the livestock sector. The import of purebred cattle from abroad has been started. Practical activities were carried out to improve the fertility of livestock and provide zooveterinary services. Farms were also established in the livestock sector. The number of livestock increased somewhat. The quality and quantity of meat and dairy products supply to the population has increased. This has led to the improvement of food supply to the population.

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