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# ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PASTURE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

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## Abstract

*This article shows that the institutional and legal framework for cattle breeding in our country is focused on the current state support for cattle breeding, as well as the development of pasture infrastructure and the creation of a mobile service center.*

**Key words:** pastures, livestock, land areas, infrastructure entities, digital technologies, market conditions, climate change, diseases and more.

**I**ntroduction. It is known that when growing agricultural products on pastures, in particular in the production of livestock products, farms turn to the market for a number of goods and services. However, the breadth of pastures and their remoteness from infrastructure create inconveniences for pastoralists in accessing services. These factors, in turn, affect the quality, volume and duration of service.

Referring to the scientific literature, experts in the field have studied the services used by livestock farms, dividing them into groups such as infrastructures that are inextricably linked to network activities, and infrastructures that are not regularly mentioned in network activities. . Based on this, we can group the services and infrastructure used in grazing as follows.

Market infrastructure entities providing services to pasture livestock include banks, leasing, insurance companies, tax authorities, retail outlets, stock exchanges, as well as production infrastructure entities, in particular, transport, veterinary, feed and livestock services.

At the same time, roads, electricity supply and drinking water supply can be included in the social infrastructure facilities serving pasture farms.

As noted above, the dispersed geographic location of livestock farms on pastures and the year-round keeping of livestock away from infrastructure has led to a breakdown in permanent links between service users and service providers.

In the modern world, where economic sectors are developing, as well as forms of management are being improved, we can see that the requirements for the following services are formed due to the specifics of cattle breeding. Especially:

- services to promote the introduction of digital forms of management as a result of the development of digital technologies;

- formation of demand for entities providing them with consulting services in the conditions of organization and sustainable development of clusters;

- the emergence of new requirements for zootechnical and veterinary services in the face of a sharp increase in livestock imports from foreign countries;

- The emergence of new requirements for sanitary and epidemiological control of livestock products as a result of the destabilization of the epidemiological situation in the global economy;

- Increasing demand for resources, in particular, the use of groundwater resources, drilling wells, the system of their maintenance, as a result of improving the mechanisms for economic incentives for pastures, increasing their area and number;

- the need for transport services related to the

movement of livestock from one region to another, the movement of breeding animals in the context of global climate change;

- Degradation of pastures, disruption of the forage supply system as a result of the loss of biodiversity, which requires the organization, development and organization of the seed market for desert-pasture plants;

- Increased demand for agro services, such as real-time information on pastures, market conditions, environmental impacts, medium and long-term forecasts and strategic development directions, etc.

Materials and analysis. This has led to an increase in demand for agricultural services in grazing, but in practice, as a result of an imbalance in supply and demand, livestock service providers do not provide services in desert areas or the cost of services is several times higher. above.

Based on the foregoing, based on the geographical location of pastures in the country, the type of pastures and livestock breeds and the state of pastures, it is advisable to create a Center for the Development of Pasture Infrastructure and Mobile Services (Figure 1).

The purpose of this center is to provide modern and sustainable pastoral services, develop pasture infrastructure, and ensure that quality services such as livestock and veterinary medicine reach the most remote areas.

In the course of its activities, the Center is responsible for increasing the productivity of pastures, water supply, repair of water facilities, provision of zootechnical and veterinary services, regular provision of market conditions, climate change, diseases, marketing and other information, digitalization. This type of service is provided to livestock and dekhkan farms, karakul farms, LLC and breeding experimental farms operating on Structure of the Center for Development of Pasture Infrastructure and Mobile Services.

The center is managed by a director in accordance with its organizational structure and may consist of 3 departments and 7 departments. The Innovation and Information Department includes the department of information support for livestock farms (weather, market, demand) on pastures, the department for strengthening the forage base and the department for introducing and digitalizing new technologies.

The mobile service department includes the pasture livestock veterinary service department and the water construction department, transport services department, logistics department, logistics department and accounting department.

Funding for this center can be coordinated not only with the state budget, but also with projects and research involving revenues from services and various institutions.

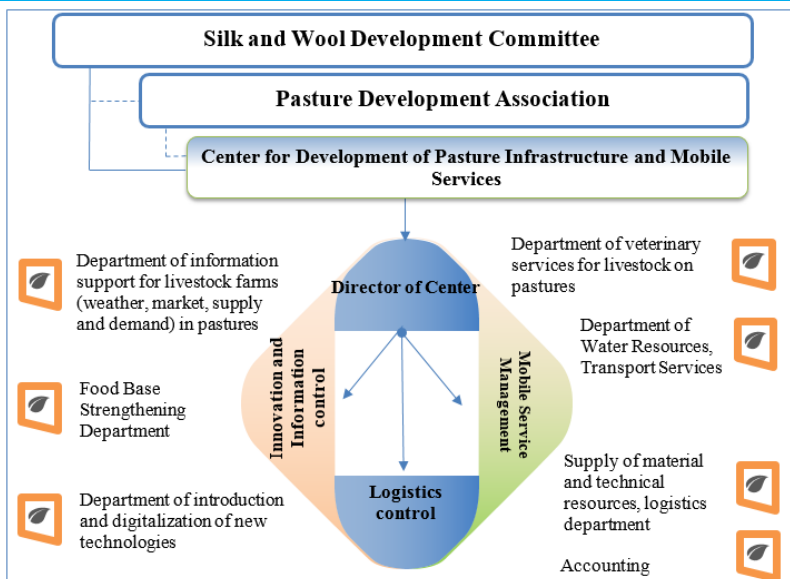


Figure 1. Center for the Development of Pasture Infrastructure and Mobile Services

Discussion. In particular, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 14, 2018 No. PP-3603 "On measures for the accelerated development of the Astrakhan industry" Funds for the development of the Karakul industry created in accordance with the Decree No. PP-4420 can be directed to finance the center " On measures for the comprehensive development of the karakul industry.

At the same time, it is proposed to send 50% of the free part of the funds of the Doodle Development Funds in the republic and regions to the center from short-term cooperative deposits. According to studies, these funds generate about 20-30 billion soums per year in the form of free funds and give an average of 6-8 months to finance livestock development projects. During this period, it is advisable to invest these funds in cooperative deposits in commercial banks on demand (20% per annum).

At the same time, in accordance with paragraph 6 of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 16, 2019 No. PP-4420 to the Karakul Development Fund for 7 years with interest-free repayment, which will be returned to the state budget in 2026.

Article 14 of the law establishes the right to graze livestock and harvest hay in accordance with measures for the use and protection of pastures. As mentioned above, pastures are used not only in animal husbandry, but also in the cultivation of other types of agricultural products. In turn, under the conditions of increasing degradation, measures should also be established by law for the cultivation of desert-pasture plants and the collection of their seeds.

Pastures leased by the Committee for the Development of the Silk and Wool Industry to Karakul clusters are leased by clusters to livestock farms, as well as to other economic entities. In practice, sublease agreements are concluded for different years. In particular, in the Bukhara region, it is formed for a year, in other regions - for more than a year.

The sublease procedure is regulated by Article 242 of the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to him, a land plot for agriculture can be rented for up to one year.

Conclusion. However, the use of grazing land, especially the secondary lease of pastures for livestock care, has distinctive features compared to other categories of agricultural land, which is a short period of one year for cattle breeding. A short-term secondary lease does not contribute to the efficient use of pastures, and relentless and indiscriminate use can lead to degradation that is difficult to restore. In addition, digging wells for watering livestock and building cowsheds may be limited due to short-term leases. Therefore, Article 242 should provide for the automatic extension of the secondary lease agreement in case

of compliance with the procedure for preserving biodiversity in pastures, increasing productivity, building and sharing water bodies.

In addition, Article 242 of the Land Code provides that the agreement on the secondary lease of agricultural land is subject to state registration in accordance with the law. Article 244 of the Land Code proposes the registration of agreements on the secondary lease of pastures by a specially authorized state body. bodies in the field of use and protection of pastures and responsible for their placement in the electronic information system of the State Cadastral Chamber of the Cadastre Agency under the State Tax Committee.

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