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ECONOMY. ECONOMIC SCIENCE. OTHER BRANCHES OF THE ECONOMY

I. Rudenko, M.Li., E.Asfaw, F.Saydullaeva Food accessibility versus food availability in Uzbekistan cities during the 2020 pandemic	4
N.Kholmatova Ways to increase agricultural production through the introduction of marketing sales channels	8
U.Alimov Analysis of socio-economic factors affecting the cultivation of melon crops: in case of Zaamin and Zarbdor districts of Jizzakh region.....	12
B.Rakhmonova Prospects for the development of walnut cultivation in Uzbekistan.....	17
A.E. Primov Assessing the determinants of crop diversification: empirical evidence with Tobit regression analysis	21
M.Yakhyaev Importance of Karakul production in the development of livestock of the country.....	26
A.Maksumkhanova, N.Kasimova Ways to increase the efficient use of labor resources in water sector.....	29
I.Yunusov Development of intensive fish farming in conditions of food security.....	35

POWER ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, AUTOMATICS

Sh.R. Ubaydullaeva, A.M. Nigmatov Development of an automated system for monitoring the current state of groundwater.....	42
T.Bayzakov, Sh.Yusupov, F.Rasulov, B.Karimov The use of electrical methods for growing sweet pepper seedlings.....	46

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION. WATER MANAGEMENT, HYDROLOGY

A. Dolidudko, Z. Bakhtiyorov, K. Khamraev, M. Nasirova, A. Osmonov, M.D. Peña-Guerrero Sustainability of agriculture under water scarcity: impact assessment in the context of water-energy-food nexu.....	50
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IMPORTANCE OF KARAKUL PRODUCTION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIVESTOCK OF THE COUNTRY

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Abstract

This article prepares proposals for the development of the livestock sector, analyzes the composition of pastures, as well as the role and effectiveness of the Karakul industry in pasture animal husbandry.

Key words: pasture animal husbandry, pasture systems, karakul, breeding, karakul accumulations, wool, leather, pasture fodder base.

Introduction. Livestock is one of the largest agricultural sectors, accounting for an average of 48% of the country's gross agricultural output. An increase in the volume of animal husbandry, an increase in the quality of products is becoming today one of the most pressing problems in the uninterrupted provision of the country's population with food. With the growth of the livestock population, the low growth rates of crop production are primarily explained by the low productivity of livestock breeding. Increasing the productivity of animal husbandry, as shown by foreign experience, requires the implementation of systemic and long-term measures in the industry.

It is known that the organization of the cultivation of livestock products is interpreted in various literary sources, divided into livestock systems. In particular, FAO has carried out studies based on a systems approach to livestock production. According to him, he divided livestock production into several systems using an approach that embodied the interdependence between livestock and the environment. Including:

- Closed livestock system, in which less than 10% of the feed is grown by the farm on its own land, the rest is purchased;
- Cultivation of livestock products in a closed irrigation system, in which more than 50% of feed is grown on the irrigated lands of their farms;
- pasture animal husbandry, in which 90% of feed is grown on naturally cultivated land due to rainfall;
- Mixed animal husbandry, in which feed is grown independently, in some seasons is purchased abroad and grazed on pastures.

In addition, we can observe that a number of scientific publications study the production of livestock products by dividing them into systems. Among them, in general systems, they are divided into the following 4 forms. These include nomadic pastoralism, semi-nomadic pastoralism, pastoralism and stable grazing.

In our country, in the regulatory legal acts on the development of the livestock industry, we can observe the following points: Including:

- Industrial feeding - stable raising of livestock, growing crops by growing fodder on irrigated land;
- Grazing - caring for livestock using hay and pastures, growing;
- mixed feeding - growing and purchasing fodder on irrigated lands for the winter, running in spring and autumn on hayfields and pastures.

One third of the world's agricultural land is pasture,

which is used by several hundred million people to raise livestock. Pastures are one of the most difficult parts of agricultural land, allowing livestock products to be grown from desert pastures in low rainfall conditions where it is difficult to plant and grow crops. Pastures are the best source of livelihood, providing food, income and work for people engaged in livestock production in difficult conditions.

Therefore, the issue of effective use of pastures for any country is relevant, since it covers not only natural and environmental, but also social issues such as food security and employment. The role of the Karakul industry in the development of pasture animal husbandry in our country is invaluable. This is due to the fact that the existing pastures in our country have different climatic conditions, are located at different altitudes above sea level, and their natural-geographical and pasture-forage conditions are diverse. Pastures on the territory of Uzbekistan (desert, semi-desert, mountain and mountain pastures) amount to 21 million 100 thousand hectares. The main part of the republic's pastures consists of desert and semi-desert pastures, the climate is sharply continental, daily and seasonal changes in air temperature differ significantly (Figure 1).

In recent years, a number of positive steps have been taken in the country to deepen economic reforms in the karakul sector, improve the quality of karakul skin, improve the organization of growing desert forage crops, increase the productivity of pastures and strengthen the material and technical base of karakul enterprises. At the same time, the existing internal capabilities of the industry are not fully used today.

In particular, the situation with the further improvement of breeding, the expansion of the cultivated areas of desert pastures, the export of karakul and karakul, deep processing of products and the use of raw materials for medicinal purposes does not meet today's requirements.

In recent years, radical changes have taken place in the karakul network aimed at developing the network through the effective use of pastures. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-6059 of September 2, 2020 "On measures for the further development of silkworm and astrakhan breeding in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. According to the decree, 17,375,000 hectares out of 17,727,000 hectares of pastures in the country were transferred to the permanent ownership of the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Karakul Culture. 48 Karakul clusters were created on the registered pastures and the pastures were divided into clusters on a zero-rate lease basis. Karakul clusters have created cooperatives with 8129

The composition of the pastures (%).

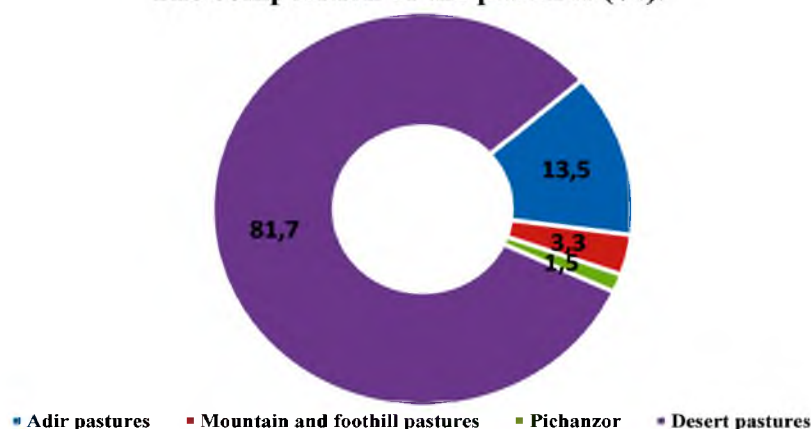


Fig.1. Composition of pastures, in percent.

business entities on the basis of secondary lease agreements.

One of the important indicators of the effective use of pastures is the productivity, condition and fodder base of pastures. In our country, there are pastures in the republic today.

Yields on 8,300,000 ha (48 percent) have declined in different ways. In order to improve the state of degraded pastures in 2018, the Bukhara Scientific and Production Center of Pasture Pastures is aimed at increasing the productivity of pastures by 220 hectares in the Bukhara region (57 hectares in the Zhondor region, 60 hectares in the Gijduvan region, 14 hectares in the Karavulbozor region, 89 hectares in the Alat region). area.) And in the Jizzakh region on 10 hectares (in the Forish region), 230 hectares of areas for primary sowing of forage crops of desert pastures were laid. In 2019-2020, 1610 hectares of seed fields were created in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara and Jizzakh regions. In total, in 2021, it is planned to create 2,460 hectares of sown fields in the Bukhara region of 400 hectares, the Navoi region of 1,000 hectares, the Kashkadarya region of 500 hectares, the Samarkand region of 500 hectares and the Jizzakh region of 60 hectares. Considering that in 3 years there will be crops on these areas, 212.2 tons of seeds of fodder plants will be grown on desert pastures or 70,000 hectares of degraded land will

be rehabilitated. As mentioned above, mainly Karakul sheep are bred on pastures, and their number is about 27% of the total number of small ruminants in the country. In particular, in 2018 there were 5870 thousand heads of Karakul sheep, in 2019 - 6270 thousand heads, and by 2020 - 67687 thousand heads (Table 1).

By region, the largest number of Karakul sheep is in Kashkadarya region - 1701 thousand heads and Navoi region - 1448 thousand heads, while in these regions there are 1214 thousand hectares and 7114 thousand hectares of pastures (33% of the total number of pastures in the republic). The smallest number of Karakul sheep is in the Jizzakh region, there are 621 thousand hectares of pastures in this region.

One of the main problems in the development of Karakul cattle on pastures is a decrease in breed and quality indicators. In particular, over the past 60 years, the level of skin and live weight of Karakul sheep has decreased by 50 percent. Therefore, special attention should be paid to the organization of pedigree work in pasture animal husbandry.

A number of works have been carried out in this direction in recent years, which give positive results. In particular, in 2019, 50 heads of pedigree karakul rams were imported from the Republic of Afghanistan, in 2020 - 200 heads, 1,800 heads of ewes were inseminated from them, 4 breeding herds

Table 1
Dynamics of growth in the number of Karakul sheep in 2018-2020,
(Thous. Heads)

№	Name of regions	Years			In 2020 compared to 2018, %.
		2018	2019	2020	
1.	The Republic of Karakalpakstan	327	347	382	116,8
2.	Bukhara region	1839	1968	2125	115,6
3.	Jizzakh region	79	85	92	116,5
4.	Kashkadarya region	1701	1812	1947	114,5
5.	Navoi region	1448	1549	1672	115,5
6.	Samarkand region	431	461	498	115,5
7.	Surkhandarya region	45	48	52	115,6
Total		5870	6270	6768	115,3

of black and 2 breeding herds were organized. In 2020, 57% of 33 thousand sheep were artificially fertilized in Karakul breeding LLCs and breeding stations. 15 thousand heads of Karakul pedigree sheep were received and delivered to the population and farms.

One of the main problems of pastoralism is associated with the sale of these crops, which is even more complicated in desert pastures. There was a sharp decline in demand for leather products, which has grown over the past 10 years, with the disappearance of the associated processing and service system. In 2018, the country produced 9,130 tons of wool, and by 2020 - 10,473 tons of wool (Figure 2).

animal husbandry, in particular, the Karakul industry, and to solve them it is advisable to take the following measures:

- formation of a common database, first of all, through a complete inventory of pastures by region;
- Development of a system for quick search and use of information through full automation, digitization of pasture use;
- Simplification of the system for identifying small ruminants in pasture animal husbandry and increasing the system of mutual interest;
- Dividing pastures into red, yellow and green groups, limiting livestock grazing in red areas, and for this purpose, developing a system of incentives for farms working in this area;

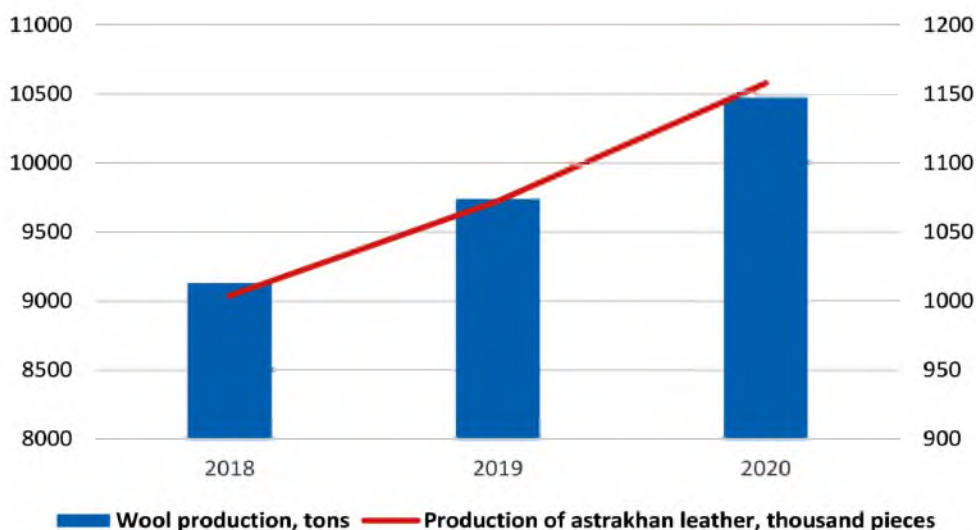


Figure 2. Dynamics of changes in wool and karakul production in 2018-2020.

However, due to the recycling system of these manufactured products, the lack of buyers has led to their ineffective use. Therefore, from 2020, it is planned to increase the number of small ruminants on pastures, creating a fodder base on all pastures of the country, as well as to create enterprises for slaughter, processing of hides and wool, meat and dairy products. , semi-finished products and finished products. By 2021, a total of 175 of them, including 55 for wool processing, 8 for sheep and astrakhan fur processing, 39 for the production of pelleted feed and 73 for fattening complexes and meat organized by clusters, investment projects for processing will be implemented. In general, there are still a number of problems in the development of pasture

- Financial support for the involvement of the private sector in the organization and development of pasture animal husbandry;

- It is advisable to increase the material interest of karakul clusters working on pastures, economic support in the processing of wool, leather and meat products.

By effectively organizing pastoralism and maintaining it at the level of modern requirements, first of all, to increase the breeding and quality of Karakul sheep, which is a national treasure, to increase the production of meat, wool and the type of pastures, to increase employment and solve socio-economic problems such how to ensure access to income and preserve biodiversity.

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