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CIRCUMSTANCES NECESSITATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PASTURE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

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Abstract: In this article, the development of cattle breeding in our country goes into a deep history. This, in turn, gave a positive result in the development of animal husbandry culture, experience, science, and in the first years of independence, special attention was paid to animal husbandry.

Keywords: Pasture, livestock, degradation, astrakhan fur, meat, breeding, wool, soil composition, temperature, vegetation composition and type of pasture, etc.

Introduction. At the same time, the lack of a unified pasture management system on farms had a negative impact. On the basis of the conducted studies, it is possible to conditionally divide the stages of development of pastoral animal husbandry in the period after gaining independence into 4 stages.

The first stage covered the period 1991-2003, when livestock farms worked on pastures. Priority is given to the activities of Karakul farms. Karakul's farms operate on 3/1 pastures, mainly on the pastures of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Navoi, Bukhara, Samarkand, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya and Jizzakh regions. In other regions of the country there were sheep farms.

The second stage covered 2004-2017, when farms were created on the basis of livestock enterprises other than Karakul ones. At this stage, territories close to settlements, pastures with a small contour due to their geographical location, where farmers raised livestock, were left in the composition of the district reserves. This has led to disorderly and inefficient pasture use. As a result, pastures have lost their biodiversity, and 48% of pastures have been degraded to some extent. This has had a negative impact on the quantity and quality of livestock production. During this period, the demand for animal products was lost, especially leather, wool and offal (intestines, lungs, liver). Cattle breeding began to operate in most cases only for meat. Demand in the market for karakul and karakul skins also fell sharply.

At the third stage, i.e. in 2017-2020, astrakhan farms were completely liquidated and transformed into limited liability companies and farms. Particular attention was paid to the creation of livestock farms on pastures. In particular, mechanisms for state support of food producers have been developed for the introduction of drip and rain irrigation technology on pastures. Subsidies were also provided to exporters of karakul and karakul skins. as an exception, this stage can be called the "Renaissance stage of cattle breeding"

The fourth stage, covering the current period from 2020, on September 2, 2020, the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Karakol was established, and all pastures in the country were transferred to the balance of the committee. Karakul clusters have been created in all pasture regions of the country to increase the number of small cattle, as well as to organize enterprises for slaughter, processing of hides and wool, production of meat and dairy products, semi-finished products and finished products. . All pasture and livestock farms and dekhkan farms were attached to Karakul clusters on a cooperative basis. Since 2020, the demand for wool and leather has been increasing. Centralized shearing and receiving wool were reorganized into clusters, the number of

tanneries began to increase.

Materials and Methods. Studies show that the development of the livestock sector through the effective use of pasturelands, the introduction of new forms of agricultural entrepreneurship in the regions, the need for a comprehensive reform of pasture management (Figure 1). Including:

- the importance of efficient use of agro-economic resources, in particular pastures, in the context of changing production relations (pastures make up 47% of the total land area, 81% of agricultural land);

- our country (based on the author's research)

- population growth is on the agenda to provide them with food at the level of quality and medical standards (over the past 10 years, the population has increased by 16%, provided with meat and meat products by 56%);

- the decrease in material resources leads to an increase in the cost of production, as a result of which the prices for meat and meat products grow from year to year (meat prices increased by 2.5 times in 2021 compared to 2016);

- increased degradation as a result of long-term irregular use of pastures, which led to problems with livestock feed (48% of the total number of pastures are degraded, 19% of pastures are obsolete);

- restoration of pastures, little attention to the development of the forage base and lack of financial support, the collapse of the seed system of desert pastures (available sown areas are 0.0017% of the total number of pastures);

- degradation of pastures can lead to environmental problems, adversely affect biodiversity, lead to salt and sand storms (about 50% of existing pastures are located in ecologically difficult areas);

- social problems such as employment in remote areas, search for additional sources of income, prevention of internal and external migration (50% of the population lives in rural areas, of which 27% live on or near pastures);

- problems in breeding and genetics have accumulated as a result of many years of neglect of pastoral animal husbandry (the live weight of sheep has decreased to 50%, the area of the skin of sheep is up to 45%, the length of wool is up to 30%);

- lack of qualified pastoralists, conditions for their work, lack of financial resources, etc.

If we pay attention to the environmental significance of the development of animal husbandry, then the development of the industry will create the possibility of degradation of desert pastures in terms of seed production and digging irrigation wells, increase the biodiversity of plants and prevent their extinction (Figure 2).

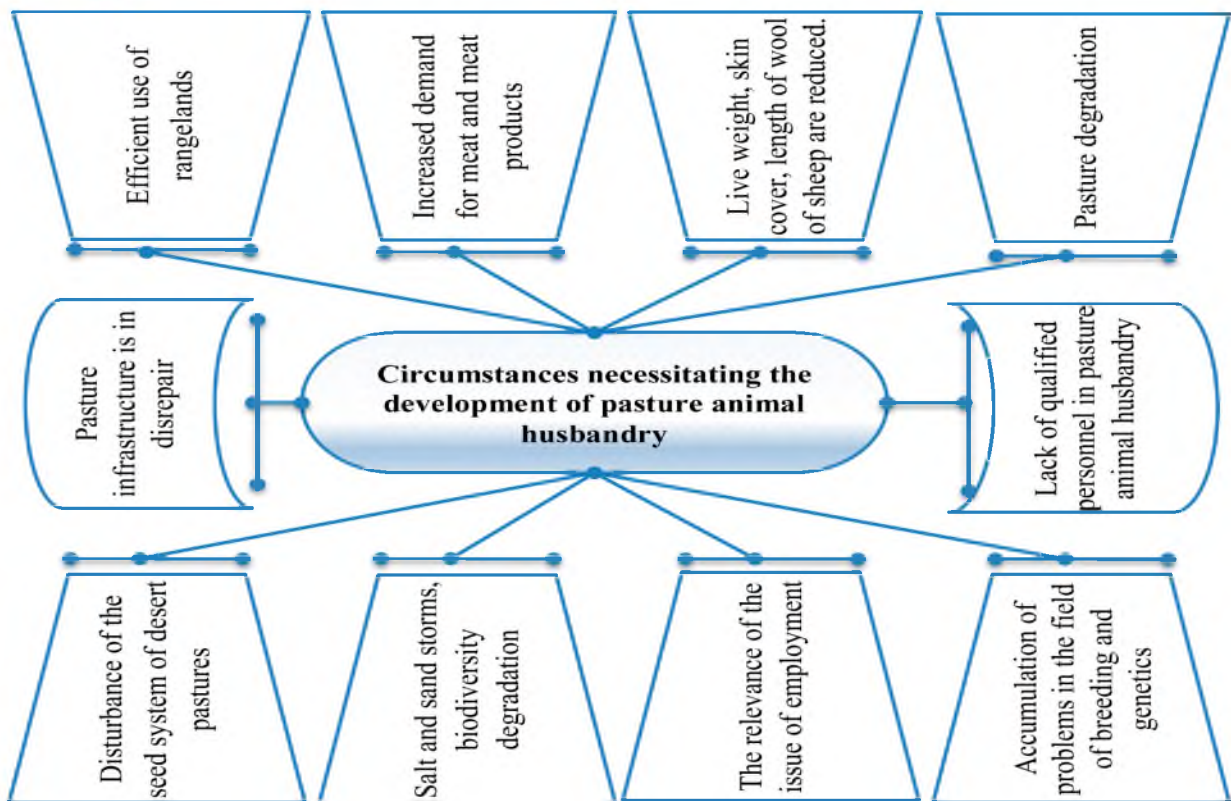


Figure 1. Circumstances that necessitated the development of pasture animal husbandry in our country (based on the author's research)

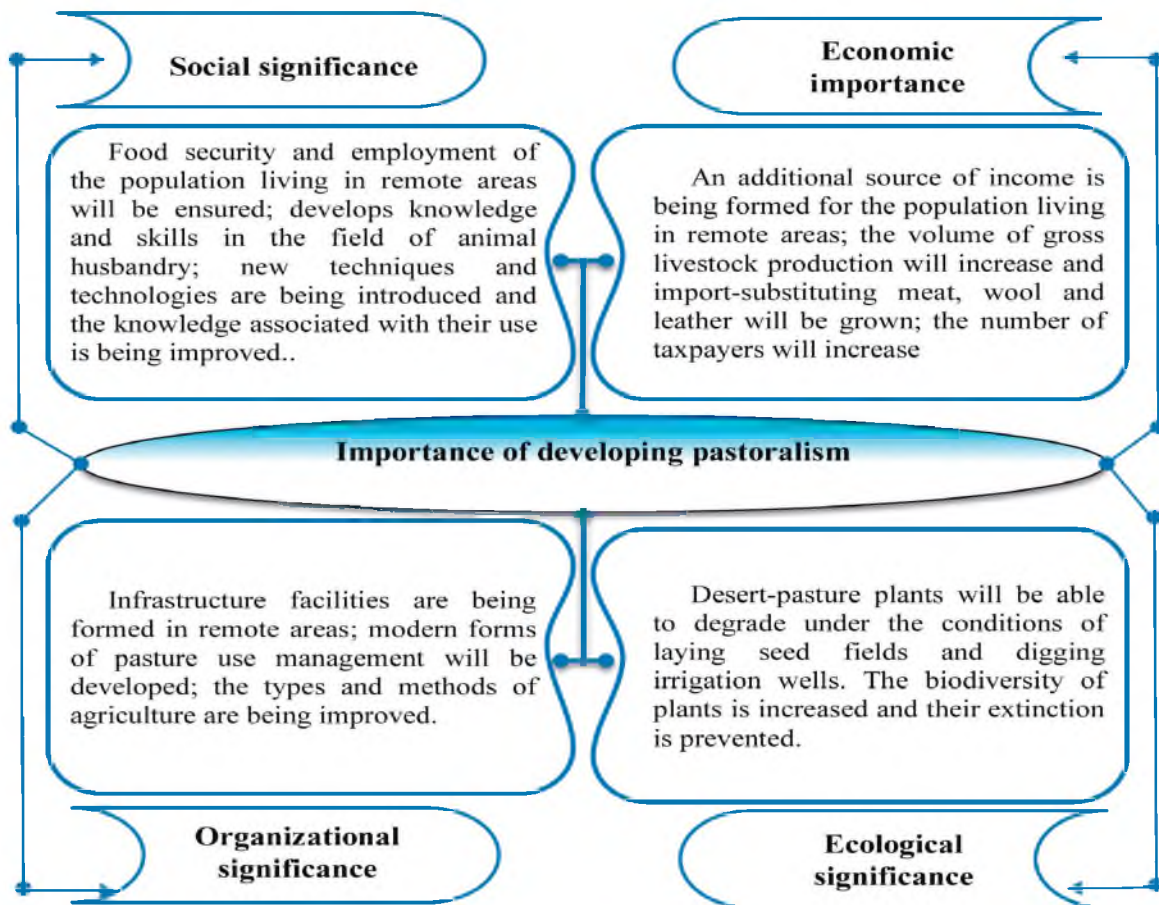


Figure 2. The Importance of Pastoralism Development (based on research by the author)

In turn, significant results can be achieved, such as the formation of infrastructure in remote areas, the development of modern forms of pasture management and the improvement of types and methods of management.

There are opportunities to achieve a number of positive results by improving the system of pastoral use in accordance with the current problems in pastoralism that have accumulated over the years, and today in accordance with agro-economic reforms and changes in economic management.

Conclusion. In particular, the development of cattle breeding will have the following socially significant effects: food security and employment of the population living in remote areas; development of knowledge and skills in animal husbandry; new methods and technologies are emerging and results such as improved knowledge related to their use can be achieved.

It is also important for generating additional sources of income for the population living in remote areas, increasing the volume of animal husbandry and the production of import-substituting meat, wool and leather, as well as increasing the number of taxpayers along with the currency saving.

It is noted that due to the high level of resource efficiency of pasture animal husbandry, the cultivation of competitive products ensures a constant interest in it. Therefore, it is important to study the importance of pasture development in improving the efficiency of agricultural resource use.

Market relations, the efficient use of each unit of agricultural resources is the basis for the development of society, the production of goods and services through mutually beneficial (tangible or intangible) activities of market participants.

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