

AREAS OF STATE SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PASTURE LIVESTOCK

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ABSTRACT

In this article, it can be seen that the content of the organizational-legal basis of pasture cattle breeding in our country today is aimed at state support of pasture cattle breeding, at the same time, as a result of our studies, it is focused on the development of pasture infrastructure and the establishment of a mobile service center.

KEYWORDS: *Pasture, livestock, land area, infrastructure entities, digital technologies, market conditions, climate changes, diseases, etc*

1. INTRODUCTION

Natural pastures, as one of the categories of agricultural land, are owned by the state and are a type of agricultural land covered with grassy and shrubby vegetation used as pasture when grazing livestock and for other purposes. Pasture lands are one of the main national wealth of the country, therefore ensuring their rational and sustainable use is the most important state task.

the breeding of livestock, in particular, meat products, has become one of the main issues in recent years. This was caused by the increase in the price of meat and meat products by 2-2.5 times between 2017-2021. As a result, measures were developed to support the industry by the state with a number of organizational and economic supports. However, the implemented agro-reforms serve not to reduce the price of meat, but to prevent its growth and sharp fluctuations.

Pasture breeding is one of the main links in the provision of livestock products, especially meat products, in our country. Therefore, it is becoming a requirement of the time to take a special approach to the state support of livestock production in terms of production directions, to develop scientifically based incentives based on their specific characteristics. Otherwise, generally developed levers may have a counter-effect in terms of production lines.

In addition, there are factors that negate each other, such as not only increasing the scale of production, but also maintaining the ecological balance (such as encouraging the increase in the number of livestock leads to the degradation of pastures), in which it is necessary to find individual solutions for state support.

Based on the above, it should be noted that the development of pasture livestock, the provision of social and economic development through the effective use of agricultural resources by pasture users, as well as the maintenance of ecological stability and the technical and technological modernization of product cultivation are directly related to the agro-reforms of the state.

Therefore, first of all, it is necessary to determine the priority directions of state support for pasture livestock, to develop incentive levers in each section of the direction.

2. MATERIALS AND METHOD

The main motive for the adoption of the Law of Uzbekistan "On Pastures" was the need to resolve issues related to ensuring the right of access to pastures for all its users, regardless of ownership. In addition, it was necessary to develop mechanism for granting pasture lands for use, determining procedures for uniform and fair distribution of pastures, establishing the scope of responsibility of state bodies at all levels of government, as well as stopping the processes of pasture degradation and attracting funds for activities to improve them.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following can be recognized as the directions of state support for pasture livestock in the context of the agrarian reforms carried out today, in particular, environmental solutions for adapting to global climate

changes, the development of science and the introduction of modern forms of management in agriculture (Figure 3.1).

As the organizational directions of pasture livestock development, it covers such directions as the establishment of modern forms of management in pasture livestock, the organization of a modern service system, the introduction of modern methods of management of scientific and breeding farms, and the development of private entrepreneurs, as economic directions of supporting the cultivation of livestock products using pastures. It is desirable to include such directions as the development and implementation of incentive mechanisms for increasing the productivity of pastures, the creation of an effective tax, insurance, credit and subsidy system, and the introduction of customs benefits in export and import practices.

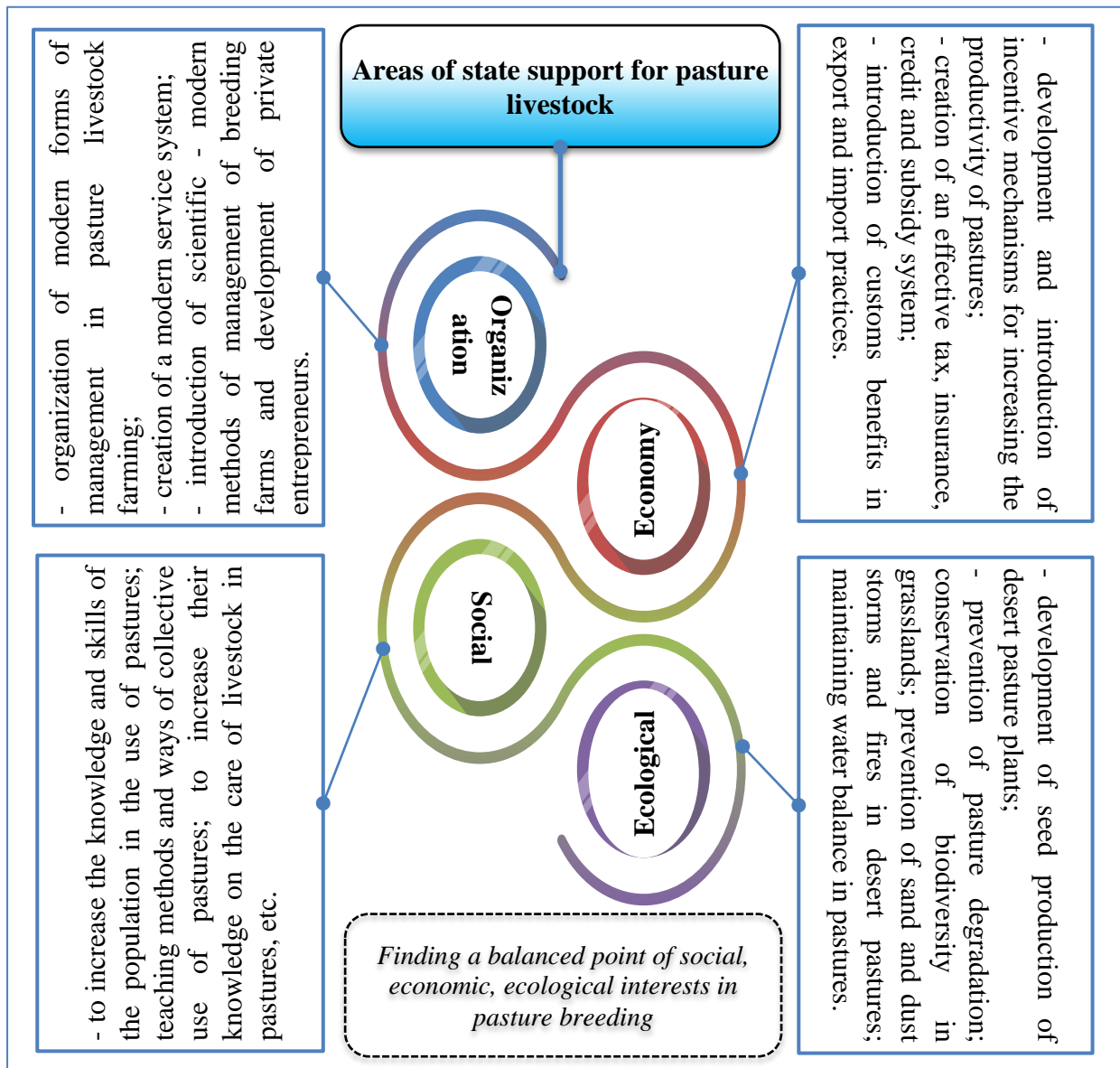
At the same time, it can be explained by the growing number of directions such as increasing the knowledge and skills of the population in the use of pastures, teaching the methods and ways of collective use of pastures, and increasing their knowledge on the care of livestock in pastures as social directions for the development of pasture livestock.

ecological direction, such as the development of seeding of desert pasture plants, the prevention of pasture degradation, the preservation of biodiversity in pastures, the prevention of sand and dust storms in desert pastures, as well as the maintenance of water balance in pastures. state support is required.

In these processes, finding a balanced point of social, economic, ecological interests as a whole within these directions of pasture livestock development is an urgent issue. Therefore, along with the settlement of market relations, the state requires continuous organizational, social and economic interventions.

One of the organizational directions of the state support of pastoralism is the establishment of modern forms of management in pastoralism. Although extensive work has been done in this direction in recent years, the following problems remain relevant. In particular:

- in the use of pastures, regardless of the condition and form of use, all pastures are transferred to the permanent ownership of the Committee for the Development of Silk and Wool Industry (Committee), there are cases contrary to the Land Code and the Law on Pastures;
- Areas of pasture land leased for a long term to clusters established by the committee in the form of a limited liability company, as well as ambiguities in the secondary lease of pasture land by clusters (although according to existing regulatory documents, secondary lease agreements are granted for up to one year, in most cases, long-term secondary lease agreements compiled.);



Developed based on the author's research

Figure 3.1. Areas of state support for pasture livestock

- that pasture land areas that cannot be used for livestock farming are allocated to clusters on a lease basis (minerals, mines and other industrial areas are also classified as pastures and are leased to clusters for a long time);
- in the care of livestock in the pastures, the secondary lease of pastures such as cattle drives, water sources, disputed areas, and seed production areas by clusters is contrary to land servitude and causes disputes between pasture users;
- the presence of inaccuracies between the legal status of water structures dug by farms and real estates and land use regulatory documents;
- lease the areas of pasture land where crops and horticulture products are grown using underground water sources for livestock care;
- failure of the breeding system as a result of the non-establishment of the legal status of scientific breeding farms in relation to pasture land;
- moving livestock in years of drought and unfavorable climatic conditions, neglecting urgent issues such as reserve areas, etc.

Situations like the above require the development of mechanisms for state regulation and promotion of organizational issues in the sustainable development of the livestock industry through the use of pastures. Therefore, in the course of research, the following are proposed as ways to encourage the development of pasture livestock. In particular:

- creating a system for monitoring the legal status and registry of clusters operating on pasture land, lease conditions, developing and implementing normative legal frameworks;
- to carry out a complete survey of pastures and create a separate geo-information base of pastures that can be used for animal husbandry;
- improvement of land legislation for farms with immovable property and water facilities on pasture lands, making changes by adding separate clauses;
- it is desirable to develop management forms of pasture use that are actually functioning, promote the increase in the number of head of cattle and their productivity indicators.

At the same time, in pasture livestock organization of a modern service system has also gained relevance, there are a number of factors that have a negative impact on the development of subjects providing services to livestock farms, which can be explained as follows. In particular, the location of pastures over a wide area affects the quality and duration of the service system;

- material and moral obsolescence of the material and technical base of the service system;
- the use of traditional veterinary medicine in the service of pastoral livestock, provision of centralized medical services as a public service;
- lack of organization of mobile, fast veterinary teams in pasture areas, or lack of interest from businessmen due to the low economic efficiency of these services;
- the absence of a service system for water facilities located in pastures;
- lack of service structures for the cultivation of seeds of pasture nutritious plants and their delivery to livestock farms, collection and planting;
- non-availability of service entities that provide quick and reliable information from geobotanical and geo-information systems on the condition of pastures and the availability of livestock, etc.

In the course of research, we can expect that these problems have been formed and developed dynamically for many years in the conditions of our country. Generally, the service market should be developed on the basis of supply and demand and competition should be ensured. However, the low economic efficiency of pasture livestock and dependence on natural factors in the development of the service system make it difficult to attract the private sector. Therefore, it is appropriate to perform the following tasks in the future in order to eliminate these problems and organize effective service structures in the field. Including:

- extensive involvement of the private sector in the pastoral livestock service system and the allocation of subsidies for pastoral livestock based on the scope of services;
- providing breeding services for pasture livestock, developing types of services that supply breeding livestock suitable for pastures;
- establishment of digital service providers that provide fast and reliable information about the condition of pastures and the possibility of use in livestock farming through geobotanical and geoinformation systems;
- it is desirable to develop a service system for water facilities located in pastures, in particular, services that provide new digging, repair of existing ones, and information on water balance.

At the same time, in today's conditions, when the negative consequences of global climate changes are being felt, the issue of state ecological support of pasture livestock is on the agenda. In this regard, a number of works have been carried out, according to it, in such directions as the development of desert-pasture breeding, the greening of the dry bottom of the Aral Sea and adjacent desert pastures, the establishment of national nature parks in the pastures, as well as the fight against the migration of sand and dust storms in the desert pastures. environmental reforms are underway. As part of the project of greening the dry bottom of the Aral Sea and adjacent desert pastures, seeds were sown on nearly 2 million hectares and promising results were achieved. In addition, seed production areas were established at the Bukhara Desert Pasture Plant Seed Production Center and the Karakollik and Desert Ecology Scientific Research Institute, and today their area has reached 4,100 hectares.

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