



## **AGRICULTURAL REFORMS (IN THE EXAMPLE OF SURKHONDARYO)**

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<b>Article history:</b>	<b>Abstract:</b>
<b>Received:</b> 11 <sup>th</sup> December 2022	In this article, the process of economic reforms carried out in the field of animal husbandry in the Surkhan oasis, the increase in the number of cattle and poultry in all regions of our country, the importation of purebred cattle from Poland, Germany, Belarus, and Ukraine, where animal husbandry is developed, the effectiveness of the development of farm breeding, livestock the processes of registration of employment records and extensive reforms in the field of animal husbandry were explained to the engaged population.
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**INTRODUCTION.** In the course of economic reforms carried out in the field of animal husbandry in our country during the years of independence, significant results were achieved in the industry. In particular, fundamental reforms were carried out in the field, such as the privatization of state-owned livestock farms, livestock complexes and their transformation into joint-stock companies, as well as the establishment of farms specializing in livestock breeding[6]. As a result of the reforms, the number of cattle and poultry increased in all regions of our country. As well as in all regions of our republic, reforms implemented as a result of decisions and decrees on increasing livestock productivity and developing livestock breeding in Surkhandarya region have borne fruit[7]. Animal husbandry supplies leather, wool, milk, meat, oil, milk, meat, eggs and other products to the food industry. Regional animal husbandry is mainly developed in the direction of milk, milk-meat, meat-wool, skin-wool, and egg production. Many specialized farmers, state, community, joint-stock farms, dairy farming complexes were established in these directions.

**ANALYSIS AND RESULTS.** Attention to animal husbandry improved year by year, and production was carried out according to the plan based on the demand and needs of the population for animal products. As a result, the total number of livestock in the region was 131,638 in 1991, 127,423 in 1993, 420,337 in 1995, 432,582 in 1997, 446,406 in 2000, and 458,834 in 2002. If we compare with regional districts, 3,961 head of cattle were raised in 1991, 3,279 head in 1993, 6,361 head in 1995, 3,753 head in 1997, 8,504 head in 2000, and 9,338 head in 2002[8].

As a result of the increase in the number of livestock in Shorchi district, the population's demand

for livestock products is satisfied, and the need for milk and meat is provided from the following figures. The average milk yield from 1 dairy cow in Shorchi district was 1652 kg in 1991, 2019 kg in 1992, 2028 kg in 1993, 1545 kg in 1994, 1111 kg in 1995, 1042 kg in 1996, and 1240 kg in 1997. kg, 1998 1285 kg, 1999 1333 kg, 2000 1189 kg, 2001 944 kg, 2002 945 kg, the population's demand for dairy products was met[9].

The decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 23, 2006 "On measures to encourage the increase of livestock in personal assistants, farmers and farms" No. PQ-308 and No. PK-842 In 2009, the number of black cattle in personal assistant and peasant farms in Shorchi district was 50,043. In our republic, special attention was paid to supporting low-income families by distributing free cows[11]. In this regard, taking into account the plan set out in the program, Shorchi district will provide 126 large-scale shelters to needy families in rural areas, 99 of which will come from sponsors, 27 from the district neighborhood charity fund, and 72 from other organizations and enterprises. cattle were given for free[10].

In 1996, the production of meat in the region increased by 1.7%, and the supply of dairy products by 2.4%. The most important thing is the privatization of livestock, the formation of private livestock farms, as well as improving the employment of the population, increased their interest in private and personal property[19]. Banks of Surkhandarya region provided 13 million soums of practical assistance to private and private livestock farms. In the years of independence, special attention was paid to animal husbandry in order to meet the food needs of the population, the state allocated sufficient funds for the development of private animal husbandry, special



projects for private animal husbandry were announced, and private livestock farms were provided with material and normative support. protected by laws[18]. At the same time, our government paid serious attention to the organization of breeding cattle from countries with developed cattle-breeding. Breeding cattle from Poland, Germany, Belarus, Ukraine, Poland, Austria, Sweden and other countries have been introduced[12].

In 2006, in 2006, purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle from 59 Polish countries were brought to the region in order to introduce the efficient use of the gene pool of high-yielding breeding animals typical of the world gene pool, and to effectively use it in farm breeding. In particular, 30 to the Kumkurgan "Chorvador" private company, 15 to the "Hazarbog" SFU of Denov district, 10 to the Zharkurgan "Jahon" f/x, "Tashpolatov Jo'ranyoz" f/x of Sherabad district. x 4 pedigree cattle were brought. As a result, the breeders of the region have increased the number of productive breeds[13].

As of January 1, 2007, compared to 2006, there were 568,800 head of cattle in the region, including 257,400 cows, 1450,300 sheep and goats. Meat production (in slaughter weight) was 57.5 thousand tons, 443.1 thousand tons of milk and 126.3 million eggs were produced. In 2007, a loan of 1,855 million soums was allocated to the citizens engaged in cattle breeding in the region to feed livestock[17]. Of this, 1,458 million soums were given by commercial banks and 436.9 million soums from the funds of the employment assistance fund [11-14]. In order to provide social protection to the citizens engaged in raising cattle, 10,600 citizens were duly registered with labor records[14].

During 2009, personal assistants, farmers and farms in the region brought a total of 415 purebred cattle of the Holstein, Kara-ola, Simmental and Shorale breeds for meat from Germany and Estonia. breeding calves were obtained, the breed and productivity of cattle were increased. Cattle imported from foreign countries play an important role in the production of meat and milk in the region. In order to provide the population of our country with a sufficient amount of high-quality protein feed, increasing the number of cows or increasing their productivity is an important factor[15].

As of January 1, 2010, compared to 2009, there were 647,654 head of cattle in the region (103.5 percent), including 284,012 heads of cows (103.9 percent), 1,592,352 heads of sheep and goats (103.8 percent), poultry made up 1834.6 thousand (111.8

percent) heads. The increase in the production of livestock products (meat, milk, eggs) in all regions is mainly at the expense of farmers, their share in the total volume of meat production is 93.6 percent, and in milk production is 97.0 percent. it was 71.2 percent in egg production. It is clear from this that peasant farms have taken the leading place in the production of agricultural products[16].

**CONCLUSION.** Summary. In our country, a lot of effective work has been done on the comprehensive development of the livestock sector. Material resources and funds were allocated for economically stable development of the activities of farmers and farms, strengthening of the material and technical base of the livestock sector. The attitude of industry workers to property has changed. Preferential loans were allocated to agricultural enterprises, farmers' opportunities were expanded, free cows were distributed to low-income families, and as a result of the increase in the additional income of the population, the lifestyle of the villagers improved. Development of regional animal husbandry is the need of the hour. Increasing livestock productivity is an important factor.

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