

THE PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING LIVESTOCK FARMS AND ALLOCATING LAND TO THEM

V. Akhmadaliyev - researcher "Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers" National Research University

Abstract

The article provides information about the results of the reforms implemented in the development of the livestock industry in our republic, livestock farms, and the number of livestock by type. The procedure and conditions for allocating land for agricultural enterprises in the field of animal husbandry are presented. Recommendations were given on improving the procedure and system of land allocation for livestock farms.

Keywords: agriculture, farm, animal husbandry, land fund, land types, land allocation, land plot, land structure, feed base.

Introduction. Animal husbandry occupies an important place in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The production of livestock products on farms is of great social importance and is an important source of income and food for the rural population. Today, along with all aspects of the national economy, large-scale economic reforms are being implemented in agriculture and livestock breeding, which is considered its main branch. The main thing is that the organizational and legal foundations of stable development of animal husbandry in the conditions of the market economy have been created.

Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PD-4576 dated January 29, 2020 "On additional measures of state support for the livestock industry" and the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 8, 2022 "On approval of the 2022-2026 program for the development of the livestock sector and its branches in the Republic of Uzbekistan" based on decisions № PD-120: rapid development of the livestock sector, introduction of modern and innovative methods, products Deep economic, organizational, social and political reforms are ongoing in the industry in order to increase the volume of production and expand the variety, as well as to continuously provide the population with quality and cheap livestock products produced in local conditions, as well as to provide state support to enterprises specializing in livestock breeding [1, 2]. The development of the livestock sector in our country is directly related to the level of supply of land resources and food crops, and it is important to create favorable conditions for the development of livestock farms by providing them with the necessary land areas. As of 2022, a total of 91829 farms were established in our republic, of which there are 18032 livestock farms, including 7614 cattle farms, 3263 sheep and goat farms, 142 sheep farms, 52 camel farms, 1163 There were 4829 poultry farms, 715 bee farms and 254 rabbit farms [3].

Materials and analysis. According to the data of 2022, 27,148,500 hectares of the republic's land fund category is land intended for agricultural purposes, and 37,000 hectares of the 339,700 hectares of land allocated to livestock subjects for planting nutritious crops are new alfalfa, old alfalfa on 100,000 hectares, corn for silage on 158,500 hectares, white corn on 31,800 hectares, beetroot on 13,800 hectares and feed for livestock. In addition, 177,400 hectares of land freed from grain were planted with repeated nutritious crops, and a total of 23.8 million tons of feed was accumulated in order to strengthen the feed base for livestock [3, 4]. However, the number of livestock kept by agricultural enterprises is 2.5 times higher than the norm of allocated fodder arable land (on average 0.5-0.6 hectares per head of livestock). Although it is possible to accumulate 10-12 tons of feed from each hectare of cultivated land allocated for food crops, 6-7 tons of feed

are collected from each hectare. 91.8% of the cattle kept in households of all categories fell to households, and 8.2% to farms. It can be seen that the largest number of livestock (91.8%) are available in households and farms, but they do not have enough arable and pasture land. This, of course, creates difficulties in providing the population with the necessary fodder and feed for livestock.

Today, the current laws and subordinate documents clearly indicate the procedure for allocating land to agricultural enterprises, including farms, for animal husbandry activities. However, the problem of dividing pastures and forage crops for farmers with the most livestock was considered one of the problematic issues.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Farming stipulates the allocation of at least 0.30-0.45 hectares of irrigated land for each conditional commodity. In this case, it is urgent to strengthen the feed base in livestock farms. The nutritional value of crops grown per hectare and the increase in the yield of nutritious crops depend on a scientifically based crop rotation system. Livestock farms are not fully supplied with nutrients in the current use of fertile land. Therefore, due to the lack of supply of mineral nutrients, the fact that agrotechnical work in the cultivation of fodder crops is not carried out in optimal terms, the average yield per hectare remains at 50-56 centner of food units. 1 conventional animal corresponds to 17-19 centner of feed. In order to get out of the current situation and strengthen the feed base, it is permissible to use the factors, firstly, to expand the land areas allocated to conditional goods by 2 times, and secondly, to increase the productivity by 1.5-2 times. A farm specializing in the production of livestock products is established if there are at least 30 conditional heads of livestock. The minimum size of the plots of land to be leased to the farm is at least 0.3 hectares in the irrigated lands of Andijan, Namangan, Samarkand, Tashkent, Fergana and Khorezm regions, and in other regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. in irrigated lands it is at least 0.45 hectares, and in non-irrigated (lalmicor) lands it is at least 2 hectares [5].

Discussion. Plots of land for farming are separated from reserve land and from land intended for agriculture that has not been given to legal entities and individuals. The lands of scientific research institutions, higher educational institutions, academic lyceums, vocational colleges and general education schools, as well as water fund lands cannot be given to farms. Agricultural enterprises can seasonally use forestry land for livestock purposes on the basis of a temporary lease agreement.

The procedure for granting land plots for farming is as follows:

- plots of land for running farms are leased for a period of not less than thirty years and up to 49 years based on an open electronic tender;

- persons living in the place where the farm is being established enjoy a priority right in obtaining a plot of land for running a farm under other equal conditions;

- the homestead plot of the persons who received plots of land for farming and who have a residence in the rural settlement shall be preserved;

- local state authorities will determine the boundaries of the farm plot in kind (on the spot) and draw up documents on the lease of the plot of land to the farm in accordance with the land development projects.

The problems arising in the development of the livestock sector of our country, the provision of the necessary land areas for the production of livestock products, that is, the lack of pastures and forage crops for livestock, the increase in the degradation of existing pastures and the decrease of nutritious forage, climate change and Land-use issues, such as the negative effects of drought on livestock productivity, require attention to a number of priority issues:

- determining the possibilities of providing the

necessary land areas by studying the number of livestock and existing conditions of peasants, farmers and other farms engaged in livestock production;

- increasing the weight of food crops in the composition of agricultural crops;

- providing farmers with necessary pastures and land areas for livestock;

- introduction of the procedure of alternating use of pastures and elimination of degradation of pastures;

- development of land development projects in the areas of large livestock farms and farms;

- introduction of crop rotation system in agriculture.

Conclusion. Land is the main production resource in the development of livestock farms, providing livestock with fodder crops and pastures, creating conditions for the expansion of the livestock network, allocating land and organizing land use on a scientific basis. is important for sustainable development and food security of the population.

References:

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