



IMPROVING THE RATIONAL USE AND PROTECTION OF PASTURES.

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Abstract

This article contains measures, as well as recommendations for the use and protection of pasture lands.

Objective

Today, pasture lands cover 50.2% of agriculture, and it is necessary to improve their rational use and protection. The issues of condition, protection of pastures, their rational and efficient use, as well as further improvement of the legal framework for increasing the productivity of degraded and decommissioned pastures are relevant today.

It is known that a number of laws regulating legal relations related to pastures in the country, in particular, the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "On Agricultural Cooperatives (Shirkats)", "On Farms", "On Dehkan Farms", "State Land Cadastre" Laws "On Water and Water Use", "On Nature Protection", "On Protection and Use of Flora", "On Protection and Use of Wildlife" were adopted. They determine the legal basis for the rational use of natural pastures, as well as ensure a certain degree of regulation of land protection, soil fertility, protection of natural resources.

The flora of pastures is one of the most important natural resources and only when used properly does it not lose its unique regenerative properties.

Measures to increase soil fertility, improve reclamation should be carried out not only in irrigated areas, but also in pastures and hayfields.

Pastures in Uzbekistan cover 20.8 million hectares (half of the total area of the country), of which 17.4 million hectares - in the desert region.

In the last 15-20 years, there has been a decline in the volume of fodder - degradation - as a result of improper use of pastures in mobile livestock, overfeeding of cattle in





pastures and other anthropogenic impacts. 20.8 mln. 16.4 million hectares of pastures. hectares (78%) were degraded, of which 9.3 mln. 20-30% of forage in the area; 5 mln. 30-40% of the area; 2.1 mln. ha or more than 40% of the forage area was degraded.

Pasture degradation is observed mainly in Jizzakh, Samarkand, Navoi, Bukhara regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. This, in turn, has a negative impact on the ecosystem, causing water and wind erosion of the soil.

Institutional issues of rational use and protection of pastures, including preservation of natural biodiversity in pastures, prevention of plant degradation, creation of a legal framework for improving soil condition, formation of pasture management system, pasture phytomelioration in the framework of integration of science and education, special attention should be paid to selection and seed production, organization of measures to protect pastures from diseases and pests, development of mechanized technology and equipment for pastures.

This should also be taken into account in the existing land legislation, which legally regulates the use of land occupied by pastures. At the level of public policy aimed at improving the reclamation of lands in the context of global climate change, it is economically and socially important to pay attention to the effective and rational use of pastures, prevention of pasture degradation and its consequences.

Extensive work is being carried out in the country to ensure the priority and place of private property in animal husbandry, efficient use of pastures, increase the volume of production and processing of livestock products and increase competitiveness.

Nevertheless, a number of issues remain unresolved, such as the full satisfaction of the demand of the population for livestock products, the creation of a solid fodder base for their cultivation, in particular:

- in the land allocated in the production of livestock products, the system of scientific-based placement of feed crops with the necessary quantities for the head numbers of cattle available in the Republic, continuous supply of harmful feed products is not sufficiently established;
- cooperation between scientific institutions and industry representatives is not at the required level when it comes to improving existing cattle breeds, creating breeds that are productive and suitable for local climatic conditions;
- farmer farms specializing in cattle breeding are not adequately equipped with the necessary equipment and equipment;



- in order to fully meet the nutritional requirements of pet animals, the development of scientifically based norms and rations for all types of pet animals is not neglected;
- reliable, convenient and effective means of promoting the use of credit facilities of commercial banks, access to the bank account of farm funds have not been introduced.

In order to further increase the volume of production and processing of livestock products by farms specializing in animal husbandry (hereinafter referred to as livestock entities), to increase the efficiency of the sector, targeted and efficient use of allocated forage lands and the creation of an effective mechanism for food crops. - The documents are as follows:

- Regulations on the organization of livestock entities and coordination of their activities.
- Model agreement on long-term lease of a land plot to a farm in the field of animal husbandry (livestock, poultry, fisheries and beekeeping).
- Model roadmaps for livestock, poultry, fisheries and beekeeping.

Based on this, I would like to make the following suggestions:

- determine whether the land allocated for fodder crops corresponds to the number of livestock;
- planting and cultivation of high-yielding food crops in order to increase the efficiency of land use allocated to livestock entities;
- planting, care, cultivation, harvesting, preparation of quality fodder for the winter and the provision of machinery, mechanisms and equipment necessary for the industry;
- attracting foreign investment in the development of livestock production and processing;
- the correct use of the rational area calculated for a conditional head of livestock:

References used

1. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers № 299 of 23.04.2018 "On measures to further improve the procedure for demarcation of administrative-territorial units, inventory of land resources and geobotanical research in pastures and hayfields"





2. "On measures to deepen economic reforms in the livestock sector of the Republic." Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 15, 1993 (N^o 137).
3. "On Improving Livestock Reforms and Protecting the Interests of Peasants and Privatized Farms". Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan N^o 87.
4. "On additional measures for the implementation of economic reforms in agriculture." Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan N^o 88.

