

Formation And Efficiency Of Livestock Farms In Surxondaryo Region

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Abstract

This article examines the formation and efficiency of livestock farms in Surxondaryo region. It analyzes the processes of establishing farm enterprises in the livestock sector and evaluates their economic and organizational effectiveness. The study highlights key factors influencing productivity, including feed supply, land use, pasture availability, and management practices. It also identifies existing challenges and provides suggestions for improving the efficiency and sustainability of livestock farming in the region.

Keywords: Surxondaryo region, livestock farming, farm enterprises, agricultural development, animal husbandry, farm efficiency, rural economy, productivity, livestock production, farm management, sustainability, agricultural reform

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Introduction

Historical sources show that the population of the Surkhan oasis has been engaged in livestock farming since ancient times. Their living conditions and way of life have been directly connected with animal husbandry. Historically, the people of the oasis were known not only in the country but also in Central Asia for their experience in livestock production.

During the years of independence, special attention has been paid to agricultural reforms in our country and to the development of livestock farming, which is considered a leading sector. Since the early years of independence, large-scale reforms in the livestock sector have fundamentally changed the economic, financial, and legal conditions of production and management in this industry. As in the rest of the country, in Surxondaryo region economic reforms in livestock farming ensured

equal and competitive operation of livestock enterprises of different ownership forms.

In the early years of independence, establishing new forms of ownership in agriculture formed the basis of agrarian reforms. Several measures were implemented, although some shortcomings were also observed. For example, according to the decision of the Executive Committee of the Surxondaryo Regional Council on February 14, 1992, a special land fund of 15,000 hectares was allocated for dehqon (farmer) farms. In reality, by June 15, 1992, 648 dehqon (farmer) farms had been allocated 8,552 hectares, which was 57% of the planned land fund.

In accordance with the Presidential Decree of November 29, 1991, "On further development and strengthening of dehqon (farmer) farms in the republic and state support for entrepreneurial activity," 610 applications were submitted in the region for establishing dehqon (farmer) farms, of which 478 were approved.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODS.

In Surxondaryo region, by the end of 1992 there were 588 dehqon (farmer) farms, and in 1993 their number increased to 770, including independent farms numbering 261 and 676 respectively. The allocated land area increased from 2,857 hectares to 11,254 hectares. During these years, the total number of cattle in all farms increased from 8,888 to 11,942, including cows from 3,330 to 4,136.

In 1992–1993, meat production in dehqon (farmer) farms increased from 438.5 tons to 510.9 tons, and milk production from 3,211.6 tons to 3,783 tons. Meat deliveries to the state increased from 438.3 tons to 510.5 tons, and milk deliveries from 2,200.6 tons to 3,733 tons[2].

Based on the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 15, 1993, "On measures to deepen economic reforms in livestock farming," 70 livestock farms in collective farms of Surxondaryo region were privatized and transformed into joint-stock companies. These joint-stock farms had 28,534 cattle, including 10,640 cows, and in 1994 they supplied 1,953 tons of meat and 13,060 tons of milk to the state. They also had 6,955 hectares of land.

Indeed, in 1994 the non-state sector in agriculture of the region produced 95% of total output.

In privatized farms, special attention was given to increasing livestock numbers and production. For example, in "Dehqon-Obod" joint-stock company in Muzrabot district, the number of cattle increased from 52 to 105 heads, and the farm produced 8 tons of milk annually.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS.

From 1992 to early 1995, 17 state farms (sovkhozes) in Sariosiyo and Uzun districts were transformed into 15 collective farms, 5 cooperatives, 9 lease-based farms, and other forms of ownership. In addition, 15 cattle

farms were privatized and sold to private entrepreneurs to develop livestock production.

These privatized farms were monitored by the State Privatization Committee, and the supply of meat and dairy products to the population was improved. As a result, meat production in Sariosiyo and Uzun districts increased by 1.7%, and milk production by 2.4% in 1996. The formation of private livestock farms not only provided employment but also increased interest in private ownership. Local banks provided financial assistance of 3 million soums to private and household livestock farms[5]. Based on the Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 174 of April 7, 1993, various measures were implemented in the region to expand services for newly established private and collective livestock farms, dehqon (farmer) farms, and other non-state agricultural entities, and to create favorable conditions for their production activities. In particular, 43 zoo-veterinary points were established in the region that year.

At the same time, in a period when ensuring the population's food supply was a very important issue under economically difficult conditions, it can be observed that production volumes in some enterprises and organizations in the region decreased. For example, in 1994, the Termiz dairy plant, Termiz meat processing plant, Sho'rchi flour production plant, the regional bread products joint-stock company, and the Surxondaryo and Uzun fishery complexes reduced their food production compared to 1993. As a result, in 1994, food products worth 23 million 894 thousand soums were under-supplied to the population[9].

If we consider poultry farming, the number of poultry in the region was 1,375.9 thousand heads in 1991, decreased to 1,038.6 thousand in 2002, and increased again to 1,978.8 thousand in 2010. In Qiziriq district, the number was 19.9 thousand heads in 1991, increased to 21.6 thousand in 2002, and reached 66.5 thousand in 2010[4].

In particular, adopted laws and decrees in this regard proved effective. The state provided significant material, moral, and legal support for the development of private and household livestock farming. In 1995, livestock and poultry meat production (live weight) in the region amounted to 73.4 thousand tons, milk 307.5 thousand tons, eggs 68.2 million units, wool 1,515.8 tons, and silk 1,023 tons. In Qiziriq district, production included 4,162 tons of meat, 15,751 tons of milk, 1,794 thousand eggs, and 32 tons of wool.

According to 1995 data on livestock product sales, Qiziriq district produced 1,198 tons of meat, 2,694 tons of milk, 1,565 thousand eggs, and 4 tons of wool, while by 2001 this increased to 2,726 tons of meat, 9,945 tons of milk, 3,726 thousand eggs, and 10 tons of wool.

During the years of independence, a practical experience-based system was formed in the agricultural sector at the national level, and

entrepreneurial and business-minded agricultural workers made a significant contribution to the country's economic development and the advancement of the agricultural sector.

Additional economic measures were implemented to support private and household farms. In 1995, the region had 99.5 thousand head of cattle, including 34.8 thousand dairy cows, 215.7 thousand Karakul sheep, 4.3 thousand horses, 128.3 thousand Hisori sheep, and 386 thousand poultry[6].

In the early years of independence, difficulties in the livestock sector—such as neglect, illegal livestock appropriation, and disruption of feed supply—were eliminated. The establishment of new livestock farms and fattening complexes helped solve existing problems. Laws and regulations adopted in this field proved effective. In 1995, livestock and poultry meat production (live weight) reached 73.4 thousand tons, milk 307.5 thousand tons, eggs 68.2 million units, wool 1,515.8 tons, and silk 1,023 tons. At the same time, the number of livestock reached 411.3 thousand cattle, 906.3 thousand sheep and goats, and 692.0 thousand poultry. The state strengthened material, moral, and legal support for the development of private and household livestock farming.

Practical work was carried out to increase livestock numbers and production, and to strengthen the feed base, which is a key factor in livestock development. In 1996, 64% of the demand for rough and succulent feed in collective farms of the region was met. To improve livestock conditions and increase feed production, the area of feed crops on irrigated lands was expanded[7].

Measures were developed to ensure adequate feed supply for livestock, and in 1997 it was planned to produce 253 thousand tons of rough fodder, 140 thousand tons of succulent feed, and 500 thousand tons of green fodder. As a result of work carried out to prepare livestock farms for wintering, by September 1998, 160,493 tons of rough feed, 58,467 tons of haylage, and 58,610 tons of silage were prepared, totaling 81,700 feed units, or 11 centners per conditional livestock unit. In addition, 96 feed kitchens, 174 feed workshops, and 182 feed grinding units were repaired in farms.

As a result, conditions were created to successfully carry livestock through the winter without losses, and the efficiency of the livestock sector was improved.

CONCLUSION.

The analysis shows that during the early years of independence, the livestock sector in Surxondaryo region underwent significant structural changes driven by agrarian reforms, privatization, and the development of private and household farms. These reforms led to an increase in livestock

numbers, production of meat, milk, eggs, and other products, and the formation of new economic relations in agriculture.

However, the sector also faced serious challenges, including instability in food production enterprises, feed shortages, inefficiencies in supply systems, and fluctuations in livestock numbers. Despite these difficulties, state support measures, legal reforms, and the strengthening of private farming contributed to gradual improvement in productivity and sector stability. Overall, the development of livestock farming in Surxondaryo region demonstrates both the positive impact of economic reforms and the ongoing need to strengthen feed resources, improve management systems, and further enhance the efficiency of agricultural production.

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