

**THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DEVELOPING CATTLE BREEDING
MANAGEMENT IN THE PASTURE REGION.****Khudoyberdiyev Feruz Shamshodovich***Associate professor of the Department of "use of land resources and state cadasters",
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Abstract: *The article discusses the importance of pasture lands in the development of farms, the importance of pasture plants in livestock farming, the introduction of innovative technologies in the use of pasture lands, the importance of pasture plants in livestock farming, prospects for the development of livestock farming.*

Key words: *livestock farming, pasture lands, pasture plants, food supply, conditional livestock, pasture lands.*

Livestock is considered a blessing for a family. Indeed, if there is a milking cow in the yard, the table of its owner will be beneficial, providing additional income. Therefore, our country pays great attention to the development of animal husbandry and the establishment of entrepreneurship in this field. The goal is to meet the population's demand for affordable, quality meat and dairy products. The rapid development of the livestock industry will play an important role in providing our people with affordable and high-quality meat and other food products, especially for increasing employment and income of citizens residing in rural areas. At the same time, the current state of affairs in the regions allows supporting enterprises in this industry, expanding the feed base, improving breeding production, and calls for the implementation of specific comprehensive measures to develop artificial insemination and strengthen the material and technical base of breeding farms.

It is important not to forget that comprehensive support for entrepreneurial initiatives of our people in the development of livestock farming, wide implementation of scientific approaches and advanced modern technologies in this industry, further stimulation of production and processing of import-substituting and export-oriented livestock products, ultimately should contribute to improving the well-being and increasing the incomes of the population. Livestock farming is a branch of agriculture that involves breeding animals to obtain livestock products. Livestock farming provides the population with food products (milk, meat, butter, eggs), raw materials for the light industry (wool, rawhide, etc.), draft animals (horses, donkeys, bulls, mules, reindeer, camels), and organic fertilizers (manure). Poultry farming, beekeeping, and sericulture are also included in livestock farming.

Livestock farming is one of the important sectors of agriculture in Uzbekistan and plays a significant role in providing the population with essential food products. The share of

agricultural products in the total volume of agro-production amounts to 46.3%. Since the beginning of 1991, the livestock population in our country has increased by approximately 1.5 times, which has become a crucial factor in the growth of meat and milk production and the overall contribution of livestock farming to the agricultural output. However, the utilization of pastures in mountainous regions of Uzbekistan has faced severe ecological challenges and land degradation due to significant factors impacting the development of livestock farming and other economic aspects. To achieve a sustainable model of pasture utilization, which involves investing in pasture resources for their future potential, it requires strengthening economic and social development efforts.

It should be acknowledged that in modern pastoral livestock farming, a lack of information about the characteristics of grazing lands leads to several shortcomings in the management of livestock husbandry. In this case, we are referring to grazing livestock in rich pasture areas with the necessary nutrients at the appropriate times of the year, restricting low-yielding pastures with a high presence of poisonous forage plants, and unstable pastures that are prone to crises.

The significance of pasture lands is crucial for the development of the livestock industry. According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Agriculture, farming is organized on agricultural and reserve lands. Farming, specializing in livestock production, is established with a minimum of 30 animal units. The minimum size of land plots provided to livestock farms, specializing in livestock production, is calculated per one animal unit and should be no less than 0.3 hectares (0.5 hectares for breeding livestock farms) on irrigated lands in Andijan, Namangan, Samarkand, Tashkent, Fergana, and Khorezm regions, and no less than 0.45 hectares (breeding livestock farming 0.6 hectares for small-scale farms) on irrigated lands in other regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan, while on non-irrigated (dry farming) lands, it should be no less than 2 hectares. The minimum size of land plots leased to farms specializing in agricultural production is no less than 30 hectares for cotton and grain production, and no less than 10 hectares for grain and vegetable production. The minimum size of leased land plots is at least 1 hectare, and a maximum of 5 hectares for horticulture, viticulture, vegetable production, and cultivating other crops.

On May 20, 2019, the law "On Pastures" was adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan. It would not be an exaggeration to say that this law was a significant step in the system of pasture land use. This regulatory legal act resolved all issues related to the use of pasture lands, their reproduction, and conservation. According to this law, pastures are defined as lands with natural vegetation that serve as animal feed. Pastures are recognized as a national asset and are protected by the state. Pastures are categorized into desert, semi-desert, foothills, mountains, and plains, with or without water supply. Mountain pastures are seasonal and are used only during certain times of the year.

Legal and natural persons have the ability to utilize pastures through the acquisition of land plots for permanent possession, lease, or temporary use. Pastures can be transferred for permanent possession, lease, and temporary use based on the decision of local self-government bodies. Pastures on forest land are utilized with permission from the state forestry authorities. Payment for the use of pastures is collected in the form of land tax or rental fee. Damage caused to pastures is compensated by the legal and natural persons to whom the

pasture is granted. Restrictions on their use can be established by specially authorized state bodies. The aim of these measures is to ensure the effective utilization of pastures, prevent their deterioration, and preserve and propagate certain rare plant species.

It is known that in pastoral livestock farming, the importance of sheep farming, camel breeding, and horse breeding is significant, as they graze on pastures almost year-round. Pastures, especially in the context of Karakul sheep breeding, have unparalleled importance. Speaking about pastures in general, it is worth noting some figures regarding their significance. The forage from pastures is highly nutritious in most cases. For instance, for every 100 kg of pasture greenery, there is 6.5 kg of digestible protein, and the nutritional value of the forage exceeds 65 feed units. It is also considered that the content of vitamins in pasture greens is at least 10 times higher than in dry forage (hay). The utilization of pastures is also regarded as more accessible and convenient from an economic standpoint.

It is essential for the leaders of farms and their workers in our republic and regions to develop their environmental consciousness, environmental spirituality, and scientific understanding of pastures, pasture plants, their biology, the natural environment in which pastures are distributed, and the rational use of natural resources, the ecological environment, its impact on humans, and vice versa, the impact of the human ecological environment. This is the most important issue. By determining the types of pastures in our republic, having a profound knowledge of the vegetation composition of pastures, their biology, ecology, and nutritional properties, we must promptly assess the state of pasture reclamation, organize planned fattening of livestock on them, and, by utilizing them rationally, carry out timely environmental conservation measures.

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