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Directions To Improve The Activities Of The Karakulchil Sector In Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

The article systematically examines karakul farming, which is the leading sector of the agricultural sector, and the conditions and factors that affect it. The existing opportunities and challenges of the development of karakul activities were assessed. Also, scientific proposals and practical recommendations for improving the activities of the karakul industry in Uzbekistan have been formed.

KEYWORDS

Agriculture, astrakhan industry, integration, ecological crisis, cluster system, research and production center, structural change, intensive factor.

INTRODUCTION

It is difficult to ensure an integration link between the stages of development of human society, profound structural changes in the sectors and industries of the economy, and a high level of specialization. An important feature of these stages of development is the diversification of economic sectors. This diversification has a special significance in the agricultural sector of the economy. The superiority of agriculture over other sectors and industries of the economy is characterized

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by the fact that it is a resource supplier for all industries and sectors.

The basis of radical economic reforms in Uzbekistan is important because it covers a wide range of sectors and industries of the economy. Also, the existing opportunities and conditions in the country, high images of the active part of the population, the high share of employment in the sectoral property and structure of agriculture, require targeted measures to intensify the activities of this sector.

The economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan plays a leading role in the agricultural sector. Desert areas, which cover 2/3 of the country, are a leading factor in the development of this sector. However, the factors influencing the development of the industry and the indicators of their targeted use can not be overestimated. In particular, the situation with further improvement of breeding, expansion of seed areas of desert pastures, cultivation of export-oriented astrakhan and terrestrial astrakhan, deep processing of products and use of hamster products for medical purposes does not meet today's requirements [1].

The above circumstances require a systematic study of the factors influencing the development of the industry and their impact on the formation of problem solving.

MAIN PART

Scientific research aimed at the systematic study of agricultural activities has been extensively studied in the research studies of foreign economists Gardner B L, Rausser G C. In the process of research, special attention is paid to the activities of farms as an important factor in the development of agriculture. Farms are recorded as the basis for the implementation of production and supply activities in agriculture [3]. Johnson D G research prioritizes supply chain management and design processes in agriculture [4]. King RP, Boehlje M, Cook ML, Sonka ST studies have studied market opportunities for the retail sector and consumer delivery system through the production, processing and distribution of the agricultural sector [5]. Fayzrahmanov DI, Khazipov NN, Askarov R.Sh, Sharafutdinov GS, Shaydullin RR The role of the livestock system in the production of milk and dairy products, which is the leading branch of agriculture in scientific research, under the influence of external and internal factors in the cultivation of dairy products in the regions related issues have been studied [6].

Pshikhachev SM's research focuses on the process of forming a paradigm of agricultural development at hierarchical levels, assessing the impact of environmental crises on the development of the food economy [7]. The main advantages and challenges of agricultural cluster development have been demonstrated through the research of Nastin A.A [8]. Yusupov S.Yu., Sattorov S.B., Bazarov S.R. focused on the issues of accelerating the development of karakul, the order of production of karakul products on the basis of new technologies and its peculiarities, the technology of efficient use of pastures [9] .Murodov Ch, Hasanov Sh, Through their research Murodova M developed an expanded definition of theoretical views on the need for the organization of agroclusters and the principles, conditions, stages and effectiveness of development, based on the systematization of its general features identified the main directions of state support [10].

This study focuses on the complex development of agriculture and draws general conclusions that the development of one sector of agriculture is due to the development of another. Also, the research process did not pay attention to issues related to the cultivation of leather, the systematization of the process of effective use of existing potential in this regard.

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ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Livestock is an important branch of agriculture and plays an important role in providing our people with the necessary food products such as milk, meat, oil, leather, wool and other products, light industry raw materials. About 50% of the country's agricultural output is grown in the livestock sector.

In recent years, the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan pays special attention to the livestock sector, and the ongoing economic reforms in the sector, as well as new forms of ownership, serve as a factor in stimulating the activities of farmers, private farms. New forms of ownership The number of private owners is growing. In particular, the measures to increase the number of karakul sheep, preserve and improve their gene pool, systematize the organization of breeding and selection work, the ongoing monitoring of the quality of products can be positively assessed. An important factor in the rapid development of animal husbandry is the provision of existing livestock farms with breeding livestock, the development of infrastructure facilities for veterinary and zootechnical services, as well as the provision of cattle to low-income families in need of social protection. .

Despite the favorable trends in the development of animal husbandry, there are a number of problems that hinder its rapid growth, namely: the low number of local pedigree cattle with high productivity; the problem of increasing the cost of livestock products due to rising prices for means of production required for livestock needs; lack of fodder production volumes for the rapid development of animal husbandry due to the low share of total areas for fodder crops (8.6%). As a result, the volume of livestock production (despite the stability of the growth rates of the industry), in accordance with reasonable consumption norms, is not enough to meet the needs of the population; such as insufficient investment in the livestock sector.

In addition to the above, the lack of a mechanism to encourage and support employees working in the karakul industry [2] is a problematic process in the development of the industry.

Measures aimed at forming a comprehensive solution to these problems are included in the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 16, 2019 No PP-4420 "On measures for integrated development of the astrakhan industry". attention is given (Table 1).

Table 1

Parameters for expansion of desert pasture seed areas in 2019-2021 *

T/p	Regions	Desert Pasture Forage Plants Subjects Forming Seed Area	Total Organizable Seed Areas (Hectares)	Including:		
				2019 year	2020 year	2021 year
1.	The Republic of Karakalpakstan	Bukhara Desert Pasture Plant Seed Research and Production Center	200			200
2.	Bukhara region	Bukhara Desert Pasture Plant Seed Research and Production Center	3000	1000	1000	1000
3.	Jizzakh region	Bukhara Desert Pasture	300		100	200

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		Plant Seed Research and Production Center				
4.	Kashkadarya region	Bukhara Desert Pasture Plant Seed Research and Production Center	1500		500	1000
5.	Navoi region	Bukhara Desert Pasture Plant Seed Research and Production Center	2000	1000		1000
		Navoi Kyzylkum research and experimental station	500	100	200	200
6.	Samarkand region	Bukhara Desert Pasture Plant Seed Research and Production Center	1000		500	500
7.	Surkhandarya region	Bukhara Desert Pasture Plant Seed Research and Production Center	200			200
	Total:		**8700**	**2100**	**2300**	**4300**

** Appendix 5 to the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 16, 2019 No. PQ-4420*

In 2019-2021, it is planned to establish seed fields on a total of 8,700 hectares through measures aimed at shaping the parameters of expansion of seed areas of desert pastures. Among the subjects that make up the field of desert pasture forage plants, the Bukhara Desert Pasture Plant Seed Research and Production Center has set special priorities by the center; In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya and Navoi regions it is planned to create a seed area for desert pastures on a total area of 7,500 hectares.

Evaluation and selection of productivity in sheep breeding differs in evaluation and selection in terms of productivity. Fine-wool sheep are evaluated on wool shear, net wool yield, wool strength, elasticity, uniformity. Semi-fine wool sheep are evaluated on the basis of meat and wool productivity, wool shearing, wool quality, quick ripeness, development of good meat-producing body parts. Fur sheepskin is selected on the quality of the skin, the thinness of the skin, the thickness of the wool.

In karakul breeding, it is important to assess the quality of lamb skin at 1-2 days of age, taking into account factors such as skin color, size, flower shape, length, density, size, silkiness, luster, as well as milk, wool, meat products also highly valued.

In the development of karakul farming, along with the expansion of the seed areas of desert pastures, it is expedient to pay special attention to organizational processes. In particular, when caring for sheep during the winter, special attention should be paid to their age, color and body composition. Given that young cattle are resistant to cold, it is

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necessary to create appropriate conditions for them. Light-skinned (white, blue, red) and thin-skinned sheep are more heat-demanding than dark-skinned (black) and strong and rough-skinned sheep. Therefore, it is necessary to divide them into separate groups and create appropriate conditions [11].

One of the main biological characteristics of sheep is that they can withstand the hottest summers and the coldest winters. Sheep eat more grass than cattle. Experiments have shown that cattle eat 34% of the grass species in the meadow and sheep and goats eat 62%. In the forage-rich seasons of the year, dumb and fat-tailed sheep fatten well. During the low seasons of the year, ie summer and winter, the necessary nutrients for the body are consumed from this reserve. This valuable biological feature of dumb and fat-tailed sheep, which live in harsh conditions, has been the result of natural selection for hundreds of years. If karakul sheep are grazed normally on cold winter days, they will be given additional fodder for their lean ones, the rest will be fed hay at night, grazed in the fields during the day, and if their fatness does not decrease below average, they will not die in winter. Another remarkable biological feature of karakul sheep is that they can eat the grass left under the snow with their hooves, even on cold winter days, if their fatness is not below average. Karakul sheep feed only on green grass in spring, and in the rest of the season they graze on grass. As soon as the sheep's mouth touches the blue, it also enamels the hay and dry grass in the field.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the context of economic liberalization and modernization of agriculture, the need to achieve sustainable development of the livestock sector and ensure the continuity of this process in the context of slow development of the livestock sector in the country and difficult adaptation to market conditions. requires the introduction of methods. To do this, it is advisable to take the following measures:

- Improving breeding, increasing the number of resistant, productive and pedigree cattle breeds adapted to local climatic conditions;
- Allocation of additional arable land for fodder crops to strengthen the fodder base of livestock and the widespread introduction of high-calorie fodder crops;
- Formation of a system of supply of breeding farms with livestock in accordance with market principles;
- Establishment of infrastructure facilities for the provision of veterinary and zootechnical services in various areas and the development of their logistics;
- Development and implementation of a mechanism for the allocation of long-term, unlimited concessional loans with the pledge of existing property for the development of their material and technical base, the purchase of livestock and other necessary means for farmers and livestock farms;
- Improving the mechanism of providing farms specializing in animal husbandry with qualified specialists;
- Development of a targeted state program of modernization and sustainable development of animal husbandry, etc.

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