



THE HISTORY OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN KASHKADARYA REGION (ON THE EXAMPLE OF LIVESTOCK FARMING)

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Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada mustaqillikdan keyingi davrda O'zbekistonda chorvachilik sohasining rivojlanishi, xususan, Qashqadaryo viloyati misolida amalga oshirilgan islohotlar va ularning samaralari ilmiy tahlil qilinadi. Chorvachilikni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan davlat siyosati, Prezident farmon va qarorlari, hukumat qarorlari hamda joylardagi amaliyotlar arxiv hujjatlari asosida o'rganildi. Tadqiqot davomida statistik ko'rsatkichlar, qabul qilingan hujjatlar va ularning ijrosi ilmiy asosda baholandi. Natijada chorvachilikdagi yutuqlar bilan bir qatorda mavjud muammolar ochib berildi va istiqboldagi yo'nalishlar bo'yicha xulosa hamda takliflar ishlab chiqildi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Qashqadaryo viloyati, chorvachilik, mustaqillik davri, Prezident qarorlari, davlat arxivi, sun'iy urug'lantirish, oziqa bazasi, naslchilik.*

Annotation: *This article analyzes the development of livestock farming in Uzbekistan during the independence period, with a particular focus on the case of Kashkadarya region. The study examines state policies, presidential decrees, government decisions, and local practices based on archival sources. Statistical data and official documents are assessed from an academic perspective to evaluate both achievements and challenges in the livestock sector. The findings highlight the successes as well as shortcomings in implementation, and provide conclusions and recommendations for further development.*

Keywords: *Kashkadarya region, livestock, independence period, presidential decrees, state archive, artificial insemination, fodder base, breeding.*

Аннотация: *В статье рассматривается развитие животноводства в Узбекистане в годы независимости, в частности, на примере Кашкадарьинской области. На основе архивных материалов проанализированы государственная политика, указы и постановления Президента, решения правительства и их исполнение на местах. Научный анализ статистических данных и официальных документов позволил выявить достижения и проблемы в животноводстве, а также определить перспективные направления развития отрасли.*

Ключевые слова: *Кашкадарьинская область, животноводство, годы независимости, постановления Президента, государственный архив, искусственное осеменение, кормовая база, племенное дело.*





INTRODUCTION. Following Uzbekistan's independence, fundamental reforms were carried out in agriculture. In the agrarian sector, particularly in livestock farming, measures such as the introduction of market relations, restructuring of ownership, improvement of breeding activities, and strengthening of the fodder base became key priorities of state policy. Livestock farming occupies a significant place in ensuring food security, increasing employment, and expanding export opportunities. Kashkadarya region, historically one of the country's largest livestock areas, has traditionally developed cattle breeding, sheep and goat farming, and poultry. During the independence years, presidential decrees, government decisions, and regional programs played a crucial role in advancing livestock farming in the region.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE. The study of livestock development in Kashkadarya region relied on archival documents, academic literature, and periodicals from different periods. These sources provide valuable information on the growth of cattle, sheep, and goats, the increase in meat and milk production, breeding work, and practices of artificial insemination.

Analysis shows that productivity improved significantly in privatized and advanced farms. As a result of breeding programs and financial support, the number of cattle, sheep, and goats increased markedly. However, in certain districts, insufficient measures slowed growth, revealing regional disparities and challenges.

Archival records highlight state financing, supply of breeding animals, efficiency of artificial insemination, and service systems for farmers. The analysis of these sources made it possible to determine general development trends, regional characteristics, and the positive effects of state policy on livestock farming in Kashkadarya.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. The research is based on the principles of historicism, systematicity, comparative analysis, and a complex approach. Legal documents, archival materials, and periodical press publications related to the history of livestock farming in Kashkadarya region were selected and assessed for scientific reliability and practical significance.

Based on this methodological framework, the growth rate of cattle, sheep, and goats, the scale of meat and milk production, the efficiency of breeding activities, and the functioning of artificial insemination centers were substantiated. In addition, district-level differences, regional disparities, and their economic effectiveness were analyzed.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. During the years of independence, significant transformations occurred in the livestock sector of Kashkadarya region. Cattle, sheep, and goat farming retained their traditional importance. Since 1993, the process of privatization in agriculture began nationwide. Measures were taken to improve breeding and meat and dairy production. For instance, 1,499 cattle farms with low productivity were privatized, provided with 194,000 hectares of irrigated land, basic



assets, new equipment, building materials, mechanization tools, and pedigree livestock. They also received 14.2 million rubles in short- and long-term loans [1][2].

These reforms brought notable results. In Guzar district alone, the number of cattle rose from 16,285 in 1991 to 54,628 in 1995, 65,465 in 2000, and 66,403 in 2002. Sheep and goats increased from 36,279 in 1991 to 80,219 in 2002 [3].

By 2009, a service system had been established, including 259 veterinary and zootechnical centers that provided services worth 283.1 million soums. Artificial insemination stations were also set up to expand highly productive breeds, though some districts, such as Qarshi, Mirishkor, Koson, and Dehqonobod, lacked sufficient facilities. In 2009, 1,570 head of pedigree cattle were imported against a planned 1,880, fulfilling only 84% of the target [4].

In the following years, livestock production steadily increased. In 2010, Kashkadarya had 966,293 cattle and more than 3 million sheep and goats, producing 25,217 tons of meat and 79,531 tons of milk. By 2012, the number of cattle reached nearly 1.2 million, with 205,700 tons of meat and 772,000 tons of milk produced. In 2016, the cattle population grew by 10.8%, sheep and goats by 4.7%, meat production by 8.0%, and milk production by 7.0% [5]. These figures demonstrate steady growth, effectiveness of privatization, and success in breeding programs.

Overall, privatization of ownership, development of service systems, breeding, and fodder base improvements led to a significant rise in productivity, contributing to regional economic stability and food security.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS. During the independence period, Kashkadarya region experienced significant progress in livestock farming. Privatization and the activities of private and advanced farms increased the number of cattle, sheep, and goats, as well as the volume of meat and milk production. Analysis indicates that systematic breeding practices, artificial insemination, and strengthening of the fodder base remain essential factors for improving productivity. However, in certain districts, artificial insemination indicators did not reach planned targets, requiring additional measures.

Therefore, the following recommendations are proposed: Introduction of digitalization and artificial intelligence-based monitoring in livestock farming; strengthening knowledge sharing between private and state farms; expanding training and professional development programs; implementing genetic selection to develop high-yield breeds adapted to regional climatic conditions.

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