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HISTORY OF ATTENTION TO THE CATTLE BREEDING SECTOR IN BUKHARA REGION IN 1991-1993

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Annotation: This article analyzes the historical and scientific development processes of the livestock sector, which was an important branch of animal husbandry in the Bukhara region in the early years of Uzbekistan's independence, 1991-1993. The agrarian reforms implemented in the republic during the transition to a market economy, state policy aimed at supporting livestock farming, and the practical results of these processes in the Bukhara region are highlighted.

Keywords: Bukhara region, cattle breeding, animal husbandry, agrarian reforms, independence, farms, peasant farms, livestock, agriculture.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются исторические и научные процессы развития животноводства, являвшегося важной отраслью животноводства в Бухарской области в первые годы независимости Узбекистана, 1991-1993 годы. Особое внимание уделяется аграрным реформам, проведенным в республике в период перехода к рыночной экономике, государственной политике, направленной на поддержку животноводства, и практическим результатам этих процессов в Бухарской области.

Ключевые слова: Бухарский регион, скотоводство, аграрная реформа, независимость, фермы, крестьянские хозяйства, животноводство, сельское хозяйство.

In the early years of independence, significant structural changes took place in Uzbekistan's livestock sector, including cattle breeding. According to the republic's statistical data, in 1991 the total number of cattle was 4.5 million heads, of which 1.86 million were cows. As a result of the agrarian reforms implemented in subsequent years, the number of cattle steadily increased and by 2012 reached 9.64 million heads, and the number of cows - 3.88 million heads. This indicates a 113.8% increase in the number of cattle during the period of independence.

The Bukhara oasis has long been considered one of the regions with developed livestock breeding, in particular cattle breeding. The geographical location of the region, the presence of pastures and natural feed resources played an important role in the formation of livestock industries. Throughout the 20th century, cattle breeding was developed in the Bukhara region on the basis of state and collective farms, with the main focus on providing the population with meat and dairy products. After independence, as in all sectors of the economy, fundamental changes began in agriculture. During the former Soviet Union, farms operating on the basis of a centralized management system had to adapt to new economic conditions. This required the introduction of new management mechanisms in the livestock sector. Especially in 1991-1993, as a result of the provision of cattle to the population from state and collective farms, the number of livestock in the private sector increased. This increased the share of households in the production of livestock products. The main part of the milk produced in the republic and a large share of meat products began to fall precisely on the part of the private sector. As a result, cattle breeding strengthened as a

source of income for the rural population and became an important factor in ensuring food security. The development of cattle breeding in Bukhara region in 1991-1993 was associated with several factors. First, as a result of the implementation of agrarian reforms by the state, the processes of privatization of livestock and its transfer to the population began. Second, the increase in demand for livestock products gave impetus to the maintenance and increase of the number of cattle. Third, the activities of private households of the rural population began to expand.

In 1991-1993, the economy of Uzbekistan went through a difficult transition period. During the transition to market relations, agricultural enterprises faced a number of problems in providing them with material and technical means. In the Bukhara region, cattle farms also experienced difficulties in providing them with fodder, equipment, and veterinary drugs. Despite this, the preservation of cattle breeding in the region was considered one of the priorities of state policy. Because cattle breeding was important not only for ensuring food security, but also for generating income for the rural population. Therefore, the state took appropriate measures to prevent a sharp decrease in the number of cattle. Scientific sources indicate that the effective functioning of the livestock sector depends on the level of development of the fodder base, breeding work, and veterinary services. Therefore, in the Bukhara region, special attention is paid to the issues of preparing feed for cattle, expanding the area of forage crops on irrigated lands. The resolution "On measures for the further development and strengthening of peasant (farmer) farms in the republic" adopted on December 30, 1991 laid the foundation for the development of new forms of farming in the country. This document also served to increase the number of peasant and farm farms in the Bukhara region.

Cattle breeding was chosen as one of the leading areas in the newly established farms. This was due to the relatively fast income from cattle breeding and the high demand for dairy and meat products in local markets. Many families began to raise several cows on their homestead farms. Thus, cattle breeding left the scope of state farms and gradually began to become one of the main areas of activity of the private sector. This process later served as an important basis for the development of the farming movement in the Bukhara region. The fodder base is one of the decisive factors in ensuring the efficiency of cattle breeding. Although the Bukhara region has some difficulties in fodder production due to its natural and climatic conditions, efforts were made to effectively use the existing opportunities.

In 1991-1993, work was carried out to expand the area of fodder crops in the Gijduvan, Vobkent, Romitan, Peshku and Karakul districts of the region. In particular, the aim was to provide cattle with feed in the winter season by increasing the volume of cultivation of alfalfa, corn and other fodder crops. Animal husbandry specialists developed recommendations on the rational use of fodder resources, the preparation of silage and hay, and the creation of dry feed reserves. This was of great importance in maintaining the productivity of cattle. In the early years of independence, the issue of increasing the productivity of cattle in the Bukhara region was also one of the urgent tasks. Initial measures were taken to improve local breeds, use highly productive cattle, and establish breeding work. The main goal of breeding work was to increase milk and meat productivity, breed breeds resistant to diseases and adapted to local climatic conditions. In this regard, scientific recommendations have been developed by zooveterinarians and agricultural scientists.

The veterinary system is of particular importance in the development of livestock farming. The adoption of the Law "On Veterinary Medicine" in 1993 brought veterinary services to a new level. This document created a legal basis for protecting the health of livestock, preventing infectious diseases, and strengthening veterinary control. In the Bukhara region, work was carried

out to improve the activities of veterinary stations, expand preventive vaccination measures, and improve the skills of specialists. As a result, the possibility of preventing the spread of diseases among livestock expanded. The development of livestock farming directly affected the living standards of the rural population. In the early years of independence, cattle breeding served as one of the main sources of income for many families. Selling milk and dairy products in local markets helped improve the economic situation of families. In addition, livestock farming was an important factor in providing employment in rural areas, attracting young people to work, and developing family entrepreneurship. Therefore, the state has consistently continued its policy of supporting this industry.

Despite the arid climatic conditions of the Bukhara region, there was an opportunity to grow fodder crops in the irrigated areas of the Zarafshan River basin. Therefore, in 1991-1993, in order to strengthen the feed base for cattle, attention was paid to preserving and expanding the areas of alfalfa, corn and other fodder crops. This prevented a sharp decrease in the production of milk and meat products. The development of cattle breeding in the region also directly affected the living standards of the rural population. Especially in the early years of independence, cattle breeding served as one of the main sources of income for many families. The sale of milk, yogurt, cream and other products in local markets helped to increase the income of the population. As a result, cattle breeding became not only an important branch of agriculture, but also one of the factors ensuring socio-economic stability in the Bukhara region.

1991-1993 was the beginning of a new stage in the history of cattle breeding in the Bukhara region. The agrarian and economic reforms adopted in the first years of independence radically changed the organizational and legal foundations of cattle breeding. The measures taken to form peasant and farm enterprises, privatize livestock, strengthen the fodder base, develop breeding and veterinary services created a solid foundation for the further development of cattle breeding in the Bukhara region. As a result of these processes, cattle breeding has become not only an important branch of agriculture, but also one of the main sectors ensuring the economic well-being of the population of the region. The basis of the achievements achieved in recent years lies precisely in the reforms and state policy implemented in 1991-1993.

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