

## CREATION OF A TERRITORY OF PASTURES ON THE BASIS OF EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

*Khudoyberdiev F.Sh.*

*Associate professor of the department "Use of land resources and state cadasters"  
Mirzomurotov Maksudjon Farhod ugli*

*2nd Stage student in the educational direction "Land cadastre and land use"*

### Annotation

This article provides information about the foreign experience in the organization of the territory of pastures and provides scientific recommendations on the possibility of applying experiments in Uzbekistan.

### Keywords

Pasture use, livestock, pasture development, area, desert and semi-desert, law "On pastures", land fund, Central Asia.

### Introduction

Livestock is an important area of Agriculture in many countries of the world, using huge natural resources and significantly affecting their development. Grazing accounts for 23% of the world's land resources, but desertification increases with increasing non-rational use of them. It also risks 30 million square meters [9].

The relationship of the use of pastures in Central Asia is regulated by the law "on pastures": in 2009 in Kyrgyzstan [1], in Tajikistan in 2013 [2], in Turkmenistan in 2015 [3], in Kazakhstan - 2017 [4]. In Uzbekistan, in 2018 [5] a law "On pastures" was developed. The main purpose of the adopted laws is the use and protection of pastures, the development of procedures for their use and the Prevention of violations.

Pastures are lands with natural vegetation that are used as feed for livestock. Pastures are a national asset and are protected by the state. The pastures were divided into desert, semi-desert, mountain-derived, mountain and lowland, irrigated and non-irrigated pastures. Mountain pastures are seasonal and only used at certain times of the year. The pasture is intended for livestock [5].

The desert and semi-desert natural grasslands in Uzbekistan cover an area of 32 million hectares. Of these, the area of Karakol pastures is 17.5 million hectares, currently the area of pastures belonging to Uzbekkarakol is 8.2 hectares. Nevertheless, the area of the Karakol pastures currently in use exceeds 17.0 million hectares. Pastures are the main food source for the country's desert livestock and can be used year-round [6].

In practice, the situation with the use of pastures in the country is as follows:

- ❖ irregular use and arrangement of pastures and hay fields;
- ❖ nutrient plant species in pasture and hay fields have declined and replaced by non-nutrient plant reproduction;
- ❖ increase in the number of cattle at the disposal of the population;
- ❖ climate change;
- ❖ in the cross section of livestock farms, the pastures should not be separated and attached according to the number of heads of cattle;

❖ the expansion of sand migration areas in pastures and the lack of growth of the plant world in these areas;

❖ the slowness of the work on the implementation of Reclamation measures in pastures and similar cases can be cited [7].

The issue of organizational and economic regulation of relations within the framework of the use of pasture and pastures in our country, improvement of its legal framework in order to achieve the preservation of environmental purity and biodiversity in pasture areas, is emerging as an urgent task.

Special attention is paid to the use of pasture and pastures in the legislation of developed foreign countries, as well as neighboring countries of our Republic.

In particular, the Kyrgyzstan Republic has a total of 9,145 mln hectares of pastures, and 1.2 mln hectares of pastures in the forest fund are not evenly distributed over 7 regions and 40 districts. In the Republic, a strategy for the development of pasture was developed and a department was established.

The tasks of the department are the implementation of programs in the field of pasture use, the development of legislation on the use of pasture, assessment and inventory of pastures, monitoring of pastures, methodological provision of demarcation and strengthening of borders, drawing up Cadastral plans and registration of rights, attracting investments in the development of pastures.

In Kyrgyzstan, the law on pastures was adopted on January 26, 2009 and consists of a total of 19 articles.

The law includes property rights on pasture, setting the boundaries of pastures, powers of local self – government organizations, associations of pasture users, village committees, plans of the local community in the management and use of pasture, annual plans for the use of pasture, the procedure for levying land tax, the procedure for remuneration in the use of pasture land.

In connection with the adoption of this law in the Kyrgyzstan Republic, positive progress has been made on the use and management of pastures, but the possibilities of legal resolution of deficiencies in issues related to the use of pastures are expanding.

In the Republic of Turkmenistan there are a total of 39.0 million hectares of pasture – steppe areas, a large part of which are located in lowland and semi-lowland areas.

In Turkmenistan, the law on pastures was passed on August 8, 2015. This law consists of 7 chapters, 44 articles.

The law describes the law on pastures, principles and duties, property rights to pasture, pasture lands, pasture classification, organizations that carry out state management and control in the protection and use of pastures, their powers, the powers of local self-government organizations, the rights and obligations of the use of pasture, the procedure for organizing associations of pasture users.

The following follows from the content of the grazing laws. Organization of state organizations with various forms of government of the state for the right to own local authorities and use of pastures. In some republics, there are joint investments of the state and pasture users in the development of pastures, while in other farms, the financing of farm activities is a function only for the pastures themselves. Sending payments to local budgets through the state budget to improve pastures is ineffective. Pasture tickets are tasked with ensuring the right to use pastures. The scheme for financing economic activities is quite simple and effective, allowing you to plan reclamation activities and direct the economy directly to their implementation.

The Republic of Tajikistan has a total land fund of 14.2 million hectares, with 3.5 million hectares being pasture land.

In the Republic of Tajikistan, the law on pastures was passed on March 19, 2013. This law consists of 5 chapters, 30 articles.

The law mainly includes such substances as state ownership of pasture, the procedure for organizing the Association of pasture users, the powers of the local organization, the organization of the Commission for the regulation of the use of pasture in accordance with the decision of the Council of people's deputies under local state organizations, the development of short - term and annual plans, mechanisms for regulating and supporting and the main thing is that there are such substances in the Meadows as conducting geobotanic research.

The Republic of Kazakhstan has 188 million hectares of pasture land, of which 48 million hectares, or 26%, are in decline. There are different types of grazing rights in Kazakhstan, there is no official control over their use.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, the law "on pastures" was developed by the corresponding committee of the country's Assembly and discussed several times up to that time. In Kazakhstan, it is envisaged to establish a public – coordinating body with the help of this law. This law is aimed at improving the condition of pasture infrastructure, preventing degradation in pasture lands and achieving the preservation of the ecological integrity of the pasture ecosystem [8].

**Conclusion:** According to the analysis of the foreign experience of the countries of Central Asia, special attention is paid to the problems of access to pastures on the basis of the contract system in the field of pastures. The legislative base includes the struggle for pasture degradation and desertification, protection and rational use of pastures, inclusion of circular pastures, grazing use, planting, grazing improvement.

The conclusions on the management of the use of pastures in the countries of Central Asia considered should be taken into account in the improvement of land legislation and the management of the use of pasture in Uzbekistan.

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