



## **FORMATION OF FARMING ENTERPRISES AND THEIR OUTCOMES IN THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR IN SURXONDARYO REGION**

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<b>Article history:</b>	<b>Abstract:</b>
<b>Received:</b> 26 <sup>th</sup> September 2025 <b>Accepted:</b> 24 <sup>th</sup> October 2025	This article examines the establishment of farming enterprises in the livestock sector in Surxondaryo Region and analyzes their outcomes. The study explores the organizational models of these farms, the effectiveness of their management, and the impact on local economic development. Examples and statistical data are used to illustrate the results achieved by these enterprises and their contribution to improving livestock production and rural livelihoods.
<b>Keywords:</b> Surxondaryo Region, livestock sector, farming enterprises, agricultural development, farm management, rural economy, organizational models, production outcomes	

### **INTRODUCTION.**

Historical sources indicate that the population of the Surxon oasis has been engaged in livestock farming since ancient times. Their living conditions and lifestyle were directly connected with animal husbandry. The residents of the oasis were historically known not only within the country but also across Central Asia for their experience in producing livestock products.

During the years of independence, special attention has been paid in Uzbekistan to agricultural reforms and the development of livestock farming, which is considered a leading sector. In particular, from the early years of the country's independence, comprehensive reforms in the livestock sector significantly changed the economic, financial, and legal conditions for managing farms and organizing production. As in other regions of the country, in Surxondaryo Region, deepening economic reforms in livestock farming have ensured that farms of various ownership forms can operate on equal terms in competitive conditions.

### **MATERIAL AND METHODS.**

In the early years of independence, the establishment of new forms of ownership in agriculture formed the basis of agrarian reforms. A number of measures were undertaken in this regard, though some shortcomings were noted. For example, according to the decision of the Surxondaryo Regional Council of People's Deputies dated February 14, 1992, a special land fund of 15,000 hectares was created for dehqon (farmer) households. In practice, by June 15, 1992, 8,552 hectares (57% of the designated fund) were allocated to 648 dehqon (farmer) households. According to the Presidential Decree "On further development and strengthening of dehqon (farmer) households and supporting entrepreneurial activities by

the state" dated November 29, 1991, 610 citizens applied to establish a dehqon (farmer) household in the region, of which 478 applications were approved [1].

At the end of 1992, Surxondaryo Region had 588 dehqon (farmer) households, which increased to 770 in 1993, including 261 and 676 independent households, respectively. The total land allocated to them increased from 2,857 hectares to 11,254 hectares. During these years, the total number of cattle in the region grew from 8,888 to 11,942 heads, including cows from 3,330 to 4,136 heads. Meat production in dehqon (farmer) households increased from 438.5 tons to 510.9 tons, and milk production from 3,211.6 tons to 3,783 tons. Sales of meat to the state increased from 438.3 tons to 510.5 tons, and milk sales from 2,200.6 tons to 3,733 tons [2].

According to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 15, 1993, "On measures to deepen economic reforms in livestock farming," 70 farms in collective farms of Surxondaryo Region were privatized and transformed into shareholder societies. These societies accounted for 28,534 heads of cattle, including 10,640 cows, and delivered 1,953 tons of meat and 13,060 tons of milk to the state in 1994. They also managed 6,955 hectares of land. In fact, by 1994, the non-state sector in the region produced 95% of all livestock products, and in 1995, its share continued to grow.

Special attention was given to increasing the number of livestock and production output in privatized farms. For example, in the "Dehqon-Obod" shareholder society in Muzrabot district, the initial number of cattle was 52 heads, which later increased to 105 heads, and the farm produced 8 tons of milk annually.

From 1992 to early 1995, 17 state farms (sovkhozes) in the villages of Sariosiyo and Uzun



districts were transformed into other forms of ownership—15 collective farms, 5 cooperatives, 9 leasehold farms, and other ownership forms. In addition, 15 livestock farms in the collective farms of Sariosiyo and Uzun districts were privatized and sold to individual entrepreneurs, placing special emphasis on the development of livestock production [3].

The cattle sold were monitored by the State Privatization Committee, and the supply of meat and dairy products to the population was effectively organized. As a result, in 1996, meat production in Sariosiyo and Uzun districts increased by 1.7%, and milk supply grew by 2.4%. The establishment of private livestock farms not only provided employment but also increased interest in private property. Banks in Sariosiyo and Uzun districts provided practical support worth 3 million soums to private and individual livestock farms.

Based on the Decree No. 174 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 7, 1993, a series of measures were implemented in the region to expand services for newly established private collective livestock farms, *dehqon* (farmer) households, and other non-state agricultural structures, and to create favorable conditions for their normal production activities. In particular, that year, a total of 43 veterinary service points were established in the region.

At the same time, during the period of economic difficulties, ensuring the population with food products remained an important issue. However, some enterprises and organizations in the region reduced their food production volumes. For example, in 1994, Termiz Milk Plant, Termiz Meat Processing Plant, Shurchi Flour Products Plant, the Regional Bread Products Joint-Stock Company, and Surxondaryo and Uzun Fish Processing Plants reduced their food production compared to 1993. As a result, in 1994, 23,894,000 soums worth of food products were supplied to the population less than needed [4].

## **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS.**

Regarding poultry, the population in the region amounted to 1,375.9 thousand heads in 1991, decreased to 1,038.6 thousand heads in 2002, and increased to 1,978.8 thousand heads in 2010. In Qiziriq district, the number of poultry was 19.9 thousand heads in 1991, 21.6 thousand in 2002, and 66.5 thousand in 2010.

In particular, the laws and decrees adopted in this area proved effective. The state strengthened both material and moral support, as well as legal protection, for the development of private and individual livestock farming. In 1995, in the region, livestock and poultry meat (live weight) amounted to 73.4 thousand tons, milk 307.5 thousand tons, eggs 68.2 million pieces, wool 1,515.8 tons, and silk 1,023 thousand tons. In Qiziriq district alone, in 1995, livestock and poultry meat (live

weight) reached 4,162 tons, milk 15,751 tons, eggs 1,794 thousand pieces, and wool 32 tons.

According to data on the sale of livestock products in 1995, in Qiziriq district, meat sales reached 1,198 tons, milk 2,694 tons, eggs 1,565 thousand pieces, and wool 4 tons, and by 2001, these figures increased to 2,726 tons of meat, 9,945 tons of milk, 3,726 thousand eggs, and 10 tons of wool [6].

During the years of independence, experimental schools were established nationwide in the agricultural sector, and business-minded, entrepreneurial agricultural workers made a significant contribution to the country's economic development and the advancement of the agrarian sector, carrying out exemplary work.

Additional economic measures were implemented to develop private and individual farms. In 1995, the region had 99.5 thousand large horned cattle, including 34.8 thousand dairy cows, 215.7 thousand Karakul sheep, 4.3 thousand horses, 128.3 thousand Hisori sheep, and 386 thousand poultry [7].

In the early years of independence, the livestock sector faced difficulties and neglect, particularly illegal looting of livestock and disruption of fodder supply. These practices were curtailed, and the establishment of new livestock farmer (*dehqon*) complexes helped resolve existing problems. In particular, the laws and decrees adopted in this period proved effective. In 1995, the state received 73.4 thousand tons of meat (live weight), 307.5 thousand tons of milk, 68.2 million eggs, 1,515.8 tons of wool, and 1,023 thousand tons of silk. Meanwhile, the total livestock population in the region reached 411.3 thousand cattle, 906.3 thousand sheep and goats, and 692.0 thousand poultry. The state strengthened material and moral support for private and individual livestock farming and reinforced legal protection.

Practical measures were taken to increase livestock numbers and production, develop the livestock sector, and strengthen the essential fodder base. For example, in 1996, 64% of the rough and succulent feed demand of livestock in collective farms was met. To improve livestock conditions and increase feed production, the area planted with fodder crops on irrigated lands was expanded [8].

Measures were introduced to ensure sufficient feed for livestock, and targets were set for 1997: 253 thousand tons of rough fodder, 140 thousand tons of succulent feed, and 500 thousand tons of hay were planned. As a result of work to prepare livestock farms for wintering, by September 1998, 160,493 tons of rough fodder, 58,467 tons of silage, and 58,610 tons of hay were prepared, totaling 81,700 tons of feed units, or 11 feed units per livestock unit. Additionally, 96 feed kitchens, 174 feed workshops, and 182 feed grinding units in farms were repaired. Consequently, all



conditions were created to safely transfer livestock from winter pastures, increasing the efficiency of livestock enterprises.

The initial experience of the farming movement in the country demonstrated that, despite certain difficulties, it was a reliable way to ensure sectoral development. Farmer (dehqon) households developed rapidly due to state support, overcoming initial obstacles and challenges. During the early years of independence, a series of measures aimed at deepening agricultural reforms were determined by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 3, 1996, "On Measures for State Support of Agricultural Production" [9].

### **CONCLUSION.**

The development of livestock farming in Surxondaryo region during the early years of Uzbekistan's independence demonstrates the effectiveness of economic reforms, state support, and private initiative in transforming the agricultural sector. The establishment of private and individual farms, the introduction of modern management practices, and targeted measures to ensure feed supply significantly increased livestock numbers, productivity, and the production of meat, milk, eggs, and wool.

State policies, including legal protection, financial and moral support, and privatization initiatives, played a crucial role in stabilizing and stimulating the sector. These reforms not only improved the livelihoods of rural residents and created employment opportunities but also strengthened the region's agricultural independence and food security. Overall, the experience of Surxondaryo highlights that coordinated economic, legal, and technical measures can effectively modernize livestock farming, enhance productivity, and contribute to the sustainable development of rural economies in Uzbekistan.

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