

SOME ISSUES ON IMPROVING ZOOLOGICAL VETERINARY SERVICES

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Abstract

Contemporary condition of infrastructure establishments, and amount of services provided in cattle breeding sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and Samarkand region in particular are analyzed in the paper. The analysis also proposes methods of problem solutions in the sphere.

Key words: cattle breeding, zoological veterinary, frozen semen, service infrastructure, micro-crediting system

INTRODUCTION

While being one of the most important branches of agricultural sector of Uzbekistan, cattle breeding sphere meets the demands of population for such products as meat, milk, eggs, butter, and that of industry for such resources as hide, wool, fur, etc. According to official estimate (MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER RESOURCES(a), 2010), in 2010, total production of an agriculture of the country has made 15810,7 billion soums¹ (EXCHANGE the Central bank of Republic of Uzbekistan, 2011) and rate of growth 6.8 %, thus the share of an agriculture in GDP of the country makes 17,8 percents. Including in system of the Ministry in the comparable prices was made of industrial production (jobs, services) for the sum 102,2 billion soums with growth on 33,4 %.

Specialist of the livestock production have studied such of branch of economy of cattle breeding, specially, review the use of cash transfers within the livestock sector, to provide guidance to and support livestock sector professionals considering the use of cash transfers, and to suggest how they can be incorporated into and be supportive of the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS). At the time of the publication of the LEGS Handbook (2009), cash and voucher responses were relatively new and there was limited documentation of impact and methodologies (FAO, 2011). Graduated head taxes are one such form of progressive taxation. Infrastructure development can support such objectives, for example in facilitating rapid off take of animals at supported

¹ 1Euro= 2369.07 soums. (EXCHANGE the Central bank of Republic of Uzbekistan, 2011)

prices during the onset of drought in dry land environments. Specific measures should address development of communications to inform producers of likely changes in rainfall and livestock prices; and transport and marketing infrastructure to help them sell animals quickly. (MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER RESOURCES (a), 2010).

However, despite the many new developments in animal nutrition, breeding, husbandry practices, reproduction and animal health over the last 50 years — some of which have filtered down to the developing world, there are still annual losses of 50 million cattle and water buffalo, over 100 million sheep and goats and countless poultry from parasitic and infectious diseases (FAO, 2009). Many more succumb from inadequate feed and water supplies, poor husbandry practices, inappropriate policies and ignorance. (Odongo N.E. et. al., 2010). Not looking on development scientific research by one of the main problems keep zoological veterinary services, which influences economic growth of region.

Analogous to other sectors of economy, implementation of gradual - step by step economic reforms are peculiar to cattle breeding sphere as well. Privatization process has not eluded cattle breeding sphere. In consequence, the majority of cattle breeding farms have turned into joint stock companies. As a result, owners' class is being formed in the cattle breeding sector.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Reforms in the sphere have resulted nowadays in the increased amount of farm livestock.

According to analysis, as for the 2010, total number of livestock in all types of enterprises reached 9093,7 thousand (106,8%), from which were cows 3763,6 thousand (106,4%), sheep and goats 12622,6 thousand heads which gain has made in comparison with the given period of the last year 106,2 % (MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER RESOURCES(b), 2010). When compared to 2009, these indicators have increased by 579 thousand; 226,4 thousand; 737 thousand respectively. Moreover, as for the 2010 in Uzbekistan, was made 1461,4 thousand tons of meat (106,8 %), 6168,9 thousand tons of milk is made (106,7 %), eggs was received on 3058,8 mln. It is more than pieces (112,6 %) and wool have made 26510 tons where the growth has made (106,1 %). By rendering various qualitative zoological veterinary of service and services heads of cattle in the population and farm was rendered of paid services on 7077,8 mln. soums.

It will not be a mistake to assert that the most livestock bred nowadays by population may be viewed as an outcome of the Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "About activities to increase

livestock at personal assistant, dekhkan entities, and farms” numbered 308 from 23rd of March 2006. In this Decision, it was accentuated that among other shortcomings interrelated with the development of cattle breeding, dekhkan and farming enterprises were poorly provided with pedigree cattle, whereas zoological veterinary, service infrastructure and micro-crediting system were not duly developed. As shows experience introduction of the market relations development of Agricultural economy of China: - the basic direction of development of process of economic reforms in Chinese village, certainly, is the formation of the market attitudes(relations) and, at the end, creation of modern market system in agrarian sector (Yusupov N.S., 2005).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The growth in agriculture and livestock production has a significant and direct impact on reducing overall poverty in developing countries (Delgado et al., 1999; Costales, A.G., et. al, 2006). While genetic improvement might seem relatively slow (range about 0.5–3 percent per year for within-breed selection), it is steady, cumulative and permanent (Smith, 1984). Consequently, substantial improvements can be achieved during a 10–20-year period. To facilitate progress, adequate performance data and consistently kept pedigree records for use in the estimation of breeding values of the animals to be selected for improvement are required. Individual records also support routine farm management decisions, notably for improved animal productivity and profitability (ICAR, 2002, 2004). However, livestock pedigree and performance recording presents a huge challenge for developing countries where low-input and low-output production systems are practiced, and where few poorly funded and inconsistent government support services are provided (Holst, 1999; Kosgey and Okeyo, 2007).

It is well known, that without developing the service sector it is not possible to attain positive results in any enterprise or branch of economy. In agricultural sector and in cattle breeding sphere in particular, there is an incremented dependability on technical maintenance services, material and technical provision centers, zoological veterinary and other similar services revealed more exigently with the increase of production in the sphere.

Under infrastructure we understand the complex of branches and productions designated to secure normal conditions of economic and social reproduction. It ensures efficient operation of agricultural complex through supporting technological, economic and organizational relationships that are confronted during production process.

The centers for pedigree cattle sale and zoological veterinary service provision, as well as centers for fuels and lubricants sales, and mini-banks

may be exemplary considered as the infrastructure establishments serving the cattle breeding sphere.

Drastically increased number of infrastructure establishments during the last years demonstrated the increased amount of services provided. For increase livestock the attention also is given to purchase because of a boundary of breeding cattle. For last four years from Byelorussia, Ukraine, Poland, Austria, Germany and Sweden were regionalization 17817 heads in Uzbekistan *Holstein, Swedish, and Red of motley* breeds are acquired on import. (MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER RESOURCES(c), 2011). Since beginning of the time man has worked hard to secure an adequate amount of food. Those farmers who could profitably expand their production knew that they could achieve great wealth. This typically meant hiring more farm workers. (p.10). (James G. Beierlien. et., al., 2008.). While in 2006, the number of pedigree cattle sale, zoological veterinary, and artificial copulation centers reached 381, in 2010 this number equaled to 2591. In Samarkand region, this indicator has grown by 400 compared to the year 2009, and equaled 434. In 2009, those infrastructure establishments when operating in Uzbekistan made contracts for 6922,4 million soums (912,5 soums for a conditional per capita cattle). In practice, those centers provide services for 6912,0 million soums, or in average 2,6 million for every center. In Samarkand region, those indications are 963,9 million, 970,6 million, and 2,2 million in the order brought up above (Samarkand Statistic Agency., 2010).

Even though commercial services provided through zoological veterinary centers had risen in Samarkand region by 1,4 times, when compared to the year 2007, this indicator is among lowest when regarding the whole republic. Thus, in 2008, 617,1 cattle was artificially copulated – 3,5 times more than in the year of 2007. In Samarkand region, these indicators have risen by 99,5 thousand and 8 times respectively. As is written (CGIAR Science Council., 2008) - the rapidly growing and changing livestock markets in developing nations provide opportunities for income generation as well as threats. These are represented by the increasing integration of markets (national and international), the changing nature of food demands by consumers in urban centers, the changing regulatory environment for health and food safety, and an inability of smallholders to produce high quality products, because they lack technology, inputs, financial resources and up - to - date information.

CONCLUSION

We believe that it is necessary to pay particular attention to following issues to cater future improvement of zoological veterinary services:

- Enhance the support of the government in the provision of commercial services in order increase the number of cattle in dekhkan enterprises, and boost the;
- Increase financial resources designated for equipment of zoological veterinary centers;
- In parallel to sale of pedigree cattle delivered from abroad, develop the operation of artificial copulation centers through more intensified usage of pedigree cattle's frozen semen;
- Employ specific governmental incentive mechanisms for distinguished infrastructure establishments providing zoological veterinary services.

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