

**IMPROVEMENT OF THE FISHERY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN  
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**Summary:**The article deals with the improvement of the fishery management system in Karakalpakstan.

**Keywords:** fish factory, corporation, joint-stock company, association, workshop, veterinary inspection.

**Introduction**

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 18, 1994 No. 427 "On the Establishment of the State Joint-Stock Corporation "Uzbaliq" as a Result of New Reforms Based on Market Relations in the Fish Farming Sector of the Country"[1]. of May 11, 1998 No. 198 "On Measures to Improve the Use of Natural Fishery Watercourses and Strengthen the Protection of Fish Resources of the Republic"[2]. of July 7, 1998 No. 277 "On the Approval of the Procedure for the Closure and Use of Watercourses in the Republic's Natural Fisheries"[3]. It was regulated by Resolution No. 289 of July 6, 2001, "On Improving the Fisheries Management System"[4].

**Main part**

On August 7, 1995, the Nukus Fish Factory was transformed into the Nukus Fish Joint-Stock Company. It specializes in fish farming and selling commercial fish to the population. At one time (1985-1988), the Nukus Fish Factory produced 300 tons of fish annually, but in 2002, the company caught only 15 tons. The main reason for this is the sharp decrease in fish stocks in water bodies as a result of the drought in 2000-2001. Moreover, in the 1990s and 2000s, no funds were allocated to the fishing industry by our government. The lack of a material and technical base, as well as the absence of private fish farming enterprises, had a negative impact. The "Nukus Baliq" joint-stock company ended 2002 with a loss of 3655.9 thousand soums. To overcome this difficult situation, existing equipment was widely utilized and leased to entrepreneurs. As a result, a rent of 10,492,000 so'm was collected for automotive and tractor services, saving the community.[5] After the factories deteriorated and the equipment became unusable, fish farming stopped for several years starting in 1997. There were insufficient funds to rebuild it. During the years of drought, all types of fish disappeared. In August 2001, the main fishing area of the community, "Dovutköl," dried up due to not having received a single drop of water for two years.

Currently, sturgeon, silver carp, and sturgeon have disappeared from Karakalpakstan. From October 2001 to 2002, fish were collected entirely from Lake Sarykamysh. It is located 300 kilometers from Nukus. One team caught 300-350 kilograms of fish per week. From March to October, as soon as the fish are caught, they are salted, stored, and brought in. Therefore, state-owned enterprises (military units, special forces, hospitals) do not receive it. He was forced to give the fish to traders who smoked and smoked it. Therefore, the price was very low. For example, in 2002, the average price of one kilogram of fish was around 200 soums. Including travel expenses, it didn't cover it. "Dovutko'l" mainly feeds carp, silver carp, silver carp, and catfish fry. Carp, lynx, and eel are very rare. But silver carp, sturgeon, and sturgeon are still not found. Six pieces of equipment belonging to "Nukus Fish" are in good working order. However, the boats were worn out, and equipment owned by fishermen or community workers was also used. In short, we have sufficient equipment. In the first five months of 2003, 9 tons of fish were caught, and the profit amounted to 2177.1 thousand soums. Income from technical services amounted to 1,866.4 thousand soums, however, the debt of fish farms to the state budget and pension funds has significantly increased. The main problem is finances. Due to the large amount of debt to the budget and the Pension Fund, our account has been closed for a year. Employee salaries were paid solely through the provision of fish products.

Second - fuel. The 18 fish farms under the "Qoraqalpoq baliq" Association will receive 18 tons of gasoline and 8 tons of diesel fuel annually. This was insufficient, and the fuel was only transferred to the account, and even then, it was in a closed state. To obtain loans from investment sources such as the Aral Sea Rescue Fund, the Asian Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, a company must be privately owned. It can only be implemented if it is transferred from a joint-stock company to private ownership. If the aforementioned issues are resolved, there is no room for despair in the fishing industry. The selling price of fish is two to three times lower than that of beef. However, there is no opportunity to sell at the market. Because they need a store, a refrigerator, and a cash register. Therefore, the fish is in the hands of resellers. They were not asked about where they caught the fish, their sanitary certificates, the reasons for setting the price, or the taxes payable to the state. That's why there were times when the price of fish rose in the market. If they sell undocumented fish in the company's store, they will face criminal charges. Furthermore, a number of government resolutions have been issued to regulate the sale of fish products in the city. It has been instructed to take measures against individuals engaged in undocumented fish trade, to issue special certificates to entrepreneurs engaged in fish products, and to permit their sale only if there are contracts with the market management and the documents are complete. Furthermore, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the State Veterinary Inspectorate, the State Tax Committee, the State Committee for Nature Protection, the "O'zbalig" Company, and its local branches must comply with regulations and regulations regarding fishing, sales, and quality. Special inspection raids have been ordered to be conducted periodically and publicized in the mass media. "We cannot say that these efforts are being carried out satisfactorily," he stated, citing the problems in the field.

## REFERENCES:



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