

Effective Organization of Production of Livestock Products in an Intensive Way

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Abstract: Important factors of rapid development of livestock industries is their specialization, concentration and intensification. For this, it is necessary to create a strong and stable fodder base and use fodder efficiently, avoid wastage, increase their nutritional value and quality, especially increase the amount of protein in it, artificially add vitamins, amino acids, and microelements, it is necessary to develop the production of antibiotics and growth substances. At the same time, it is important to accelerate the preparation of mixed fodder, granular and briquette food.

Keywords: livestock, Uzbekistan, factors of intensive livestock, meat and milk production, food security.

It is necessary to calculate the economic efficiency of any production sector, including animal husbandry, and to know its criteria. In a market economy situation, each company has full economic and legal independence, so its main goal is to use the resources allocated to it fully and efficiently, and to produce higher quality products. The more affordable products we produce, the less we can use. at the expense of these resources. It will receive income, profit and gain such advantages in a competitive market.

Animal husbandry provides the population with high-calorie food. More than 30% of the daily diet necessary for human life, and more than 60% of the protein content in food comes from animal products.

Animal husbandry also provides raw materials for light and food industries (wool, leather, meat, milk, fat, skins), and these branches of industry depend on the development of animal husbandry. Animal husbandry includes agriculture, products (straw, straw, potatoes, carrots and sugar beets are grown), crops grown in crop rotation (alfalfa, corn, etc.), feed and fodder from natural pastures and hayfields. Thus, from a theoretical point of view, it is clear that animal husbandry is connected with agriculture and industry.

Soil availability, climatic conditions, fertile irrigated lands, endless hills and mountain pastures are essential for the development of animal husbandry in Uzbekistan.

The main resource for achieving economic efficiency in the development of animal husbandry is the creation of fodder bases. Forage areas make up 7.7% of agricultural crops in our republic. Planted with alfalfa, corn and nutritious beets. Every year, 10 million tons of hay and silage are produced in the republic. Oil companies produce kunjara, sherkha and mixed fodder. In animal husbandry, economic efficiency is achieved through the development of animal husbandry at the expense of rough and watery fodder.

In the conditions of Uzbekistan, these types of food products are available and their nutritional content is provided in sufficient quantities. Creating a fodder base for livestock in a market economy,

increasing the contribution of fodder crops, 1 Increasing the amount of fodder received per hectare of land, improving quality, reducing costs, reducing waste, sufficient quality seeds. Forage crops, feed. It is planned to increase the contribution of substances to feed, providing nutrition, and on this basis, opportunities for increasing economic efficiency appear.

The conditional number of cows is fattened at the expense of 25-30 cents of feed units per year. The productivity of farms is greatly reduced when there is not enough feed. For this reason, corn occupies the main place among livestock crops, and its feed unit is 13.5% more than 1 kg of barley and is equal to 1.34 feed units. 1 kg of beets contains 0.26 nutrient units, straw contains 0.23, alfalfa contains 0.17, and hay contains 0.47. Various substances can be added in order to achieve high productivity as a result of feeding livestock on the basis of a feed unit. 1 ton of urea added to fodder gives 10 tons of milk, 500 kg of meat and replaces 2.5 tons of natural protein.

Adoption of opportunities and economic laws for the development of animal husbandry will further increase the class of owners, provide low-interest loans for the development of the animal husbandry industry, introduce foreign investments, and reduce the tax burden through tax incentives for up to two years. increasing economic efficiency and getting more income. Assessment of the economic efficiency of livestock production consists of indicators in the form of natural and value.

In the process of growing livestock products and feeding them based on zooveterinary rules, it is determined by the following economic indicators. (herd breed, composition, type, regulations, feeding, ration, etc.), cattle productivity and labor productivity, production costs per head, compensation of additional costs, product cost, fund and profitability indicators.

The number of livestock kept in meat and dairy farms fluctuated as a result of reforms carried out in different periods, especially property reforms. In particular, the former livestock complexes were privatized and turned into limited liability companies and farms. It was introduced to allocate land at the expense of each head of livestock conditionally, taking into account the natural-economic zones of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the land resources of each farm, and the sale of products by privatized farms at contractual (free) prices. That is, the state order for meat and milk and the system of setting border purchase prices have been canceled.

In order to ensure stable economic activity in the livestock sector and improve conditions for producers, we consider it appropriate to take the following measures. In particular: - The main costs in animal husbandry are associated with feed, which is about 65-70%. Therefore, to strengthen the legal basis for the allocation of land to livestock farms and activities related to its use. - We need to create a new mechanism for accounting for the number of cows and the number of products produced. This allows you to predict fluctuations in supply and demand in advance. - As a result of the fact that the meat and dairy productivity of livestock in Uzbekistan remains at the level of the world average, this causes an increase in the consumption of resources in the production of products. conditions and infrastructure for the maintenance and maintenance of breeding stock. - It is expedient to develop mechanisms for organizational and economic stimulation of animal husbandry and industrial production. This creates opportunities for high productivity, material and labor intensity, systematic and stable supply of the market, substitution of imported meat and meat products.

Important factors of rapid development of livestock industries is their specialization, concentration and intensification. For this, it is necessary to create a strong and stable fodder base and use fodder efficiently, avoid wastage, increase their nutritional value and quality, especially increase the amount of protein in it, artificially add vitamins, amino acids, and microelements, it is necessary to develop the production of antibiotics and growth substances. At the same time, it is important to accelerate the preparation of mixed fodder, granular and briquette food. More cultivation of rough and dry food (alfalfa hay, hay, silage, corn, sorghum, beetroot, nutritious pulse crops), which are considered

important for all types of livestock and poultry, and efficient use of existing pastures. , increasing their productivity and establishing irrigated, cultural pastures are among them.

The strengthening of the livestock industry largely depends on the productivity of livestock and poultry, it is important to accelerate breeding and selection work, create new high-yielding breeds and groups, improve existing breeds, expand cross-breeding activities, and intensify industrial breeding activities. In this regard, all district, regional and republican organizations involved in breeding work must show diligence and strict control.

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