

## Effect of Production of Quality Products on Productivity in Livestock Farms

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**Abstract:** In recent years, the material and technical base of the livestock industry is not up to the level of demand, the material interest of the producers and the state support measures for the industry require further improvement in accordance with the market requirements. Inadequate promotion of the use of new technologies in chain production, imperfection of economic relations between product producers and its processors, and those engaged in its trade, and other similar issues have a negative impact on the sustainable development of animal husbandry. At the same time, the increasing demand for quality and safety of products in the world market requires additional measures to be taken to strengthen the position of livestock products grown in Uzbekistan in the international markets.

**Keywords:** Uzbekistan, agriculture, livestock industry, food security, quality of products, intensive methods.

**Introduction.** Regular provision of quality and safe food products to the population is one of the urgent issues of today. Protein-rich products, including meat and dairy products, are of great importance in food supply. Agriculture, which is considered the priority direction of the national economy, and the livestock sector, which is its important link, occupy a special place in the implementation of these works. To provide comprehensive support and encouragement to farms in Uzbekistan in increasing the economic potential of agriculture and the sustainable growth of the standard of living and well-being of the population, and to introduce innovative ideas and technologies in the production of quality products. , special attention is being paid to creating the necessary conditions for the rapid development of science and innovative activities.

**Main part.** Uzbekistan has long been famous for its climate, quality soil, underground and surface resources. Even today, agricultural products produced by us occupy a special place in the world market with their unique quality.

The main factor for achieving such success is the constant attention paid to the sector by our government, especially the introduction of scientific and technical achievements and advanced technologies and opening a big road to farming. Thanks to the gradual reforms, the material and technical base of farms is getting stronger year by year. In this regard, in the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for the period of 2022-2026, it is stated that "Increasing productivity of production, improving the quality of products, and creating high added value in the same farms for the rapid development of agriculture through the production of network programs" A special strategy for increasing the efficiency of state spending and redistribution step by step will be developed and a number of implementation tasks will be defined.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Sh.M.Mirziyoev. Yangi O`zbekiston strategiyasi Toshkent. "O`zbekiston" nashriyoti, 2021.-156 b.

The volume of gross agricultural products in Uzbekistan during 2016-2021 is -171.2%, including fruits and vegetables -172.6%, livestock products -170%, production of forest and fishery products -177.5% increased.

At the same time, the growing demand for quality and safety of products in the world market requires taking additional measures to strengthen the position of products produced in Uzbekistan in the international market.

The issue of livestock development and increasing its economic efficiency has been studied by researchers and practitioners as the main problem in ensuring food safety. However, most of these researches were conducted in conditions where the legal and economic independence of economic subjects was not ensured, and there were insufficient conditions for the materialization of scientific and practical proposals in this regard into the conditions of real economic management.

In recent years, the material and technical base of the livestock industry is not up to the level of demand, the material interest of the producers and the state support measures for the industry require further improvement in accordance with the market requirements. Inadequate promotion of the use of new technologies in chain production, imperfection of economic relations between product producers and its processors, and those engaged in its trade, and other similar issues have a negative impact on the sustainable development of animal husbandry.

A special decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on January 29, 2020 in order to increase the efficiency of the production of soup products in our country. In addition, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 3, 2021 No. PQ-5017 "On additional measures to further support the livestock industry" Wide implementation of scientifically based methods and intensive technologies for stable supply of meat, milk, eggs and other livestock products in the commodity market, expansion of livestock, poultry and fishery feed base, increase of production of competitive products in domestic and foreign markets was determined.

With this decision, from January 1, 2021 to January 1, 2024, it was established that the profit tax for breeding entities based on their main activity (except for interest from funds placed in commercial banks), property tax, land tax, tax rate for the use of water resources will be 50 percent.

Today, cattle breeding occupies an important place in the animal husbandry of our republic. It is from this industry that the main share of meat and milk is produced. Because of this, it is important to develop this industry on a scientific basis, to improve productivity, breeding, breeding, and technological characteristics of cattle breeds, to create new productive lines, families, types, and herds of them.

In the implementation of such an important task, expansion of the network of breeding herds, wide use of artificial breeding, targeted selection and mating in herds, creation of breeding herds of productive cows, wide use of purebred breeding, breeding bulls of related breeds typical of the world gene pool It is important to use, strengthen the feed base, and ensure full value feeding of cattle<sup>2</sup>

In this place, Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan #PQ-4243 dated 18.03.2019 "On measures to further develop and support the livestock sector"; Decree #PQ-4576 dated 29.01.2020 "On additional measures of support livestock" and Decree #PQ-4821 dated 09.09.2020 "Measures on rapid development of the food industry and sufficient supply of quality food products to the population of

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<sup>2</sup> Toshqulov A.H. Chorvachilik mahsulotlari yetishtirishga ixtisoslashtirilgan qishloq xo'jaligi korxonalarini soliqqa tortish holati tahlili. (Surxondaryo viloyatida faoliyat ko'rsatuvchi qishloq xo'jaligi korxonalarini misolida) E-mail: a.toshqulov@edu.uz "Iqtisodiyot va innovatsion texnologiyalar" ilmiy elektron jurnali. № 5, sentyabr-oktyabr, 2021 yil 5/2021 (№ 00055) <http://iqtisodiyot.tsue.uz>

the Republic" on measures" and Decree #PF-2841 dated 16.03.2017 "On additional measures to deepen economic reforms in animal husbandry" and other regulations related to this industry - creates a basis for the development of this scientific field in the implementation of tasks defined in legal documents.

Livestock industry is considered an important component of agriculture and supplies almost all dairy products and 60-70% of meat necessary for people's full nutrition.

In recent years, due to the lack of production of milk and meat products in our Republic, these food products are brought from abroad at excessive costs.

About 35 percent of the gross agricultural product is grown in livestock sectors. More than 90 percent of it is supplied by farms. So, the remaining part is contributed by farms. The main part of the products produced in the livestock industry is sold in domestic markets, and a limited amount is sold in foreign markets in order to meet the demands of the population of the republic.

The issue of livestock development and increasing its economic efficiency has been studied by researchers and practitioners as the main problem in ensuring food safety. However, most of these researches were conducted in conditions where the legal and economic independence of economic subjects was not ensured, and there were insufficient conditions for the materialization of scientific and practical proposals in this regard into the conditions of real economic management. Now, based on the study of various views and theories in the existing scientific literature, it has become necessary to advance new researches, views and considerations that can be realized in the conditions of the market economy.

It is appropriate to pay special attention to solving this problem in the future. There are objective possibilities for this. It is possible to develop the production of meat and dairy products that meet all ecological requirements in the republic's animal husbandry and sell them on the foreign market. In this way, the level of satisfying the population's demand for livestock products will be increased. As a result, the value and importance of the network in the country's economy will increase.

Animal husbandry is one of the main production branches of agriculture. With the increase in the living standard of the population, the demand for livestock products increases. Therefore, it is of great importance to analyze the existing situation in this network and to determine the possibilities of its development from the point of view of socio-economic development.

With the increase in the standard of living of the population living in Uzbekistan, the demand for livestock products will increase, and the use of their breeding opportunities will create conditions for further increasing the social and economic efficiency of the sector.

In addition, in animal husbandry, products that ensure the development of certain areas of plant and animal husbandry are grown. For example, livestock waste - manure increases soil fertility and is an organic fertilizer for plants. Livestock product milk is not only consumed by the population, but also given to newborn young animals.

In our opinion, our country has ample opportunities to resolve this issue. In most livestock farms, the introduction of industrial production has led to the separation of production and animal husbandry. In such situations, it is advisable to create a specialized enterprise for the care of young animals left for the production of milk and beef.

Currently, more than 90% of livestock products are grown in small dekhkan farms. A serious problem in this industry is the imbalance between the number of livestock and the amount of resources available to feed them. From 1992 to 2021, the number of cattle in Uzbekistan increased by 2.3 times, meat production - by 2.9 times, milk production - by 2.7 times. At the same time, the area under fodder

crops decreased by 73%. The area of pasture land owned by agricultural producers is rapidly declining. Farmers and ranchers feel the lack of proper nutrition and nutrients for dairy farming. Most milk is produced on farms and used for personal consumption. Small producers do not have the opportunity to introduce advanced standards of animal husbandry, effectively sell their products, and purchase top quality fodder crops.

In the case of animal husbandry, state support is provided mainly through preferential loans to livestock breeders and tax incentives for processing companies. Veterinary stations throughout the country carry out vaccination, treatment and artificial insemination of livestock. However, these procedures are often associated with the need for additional costs. Small dekhkan farms sometimes use artificial insemination.

A number of factors led to the lack of a material and technical base for the livestock industry in recent years, as well as the material interest expressed by commodity producers and the need to improve measures to support the industry in relation to market needs and the insufficient incentives for the use of new technologies in the production of livestock products, as well as the imperfect economic relationships between producers and processors as well as those involved in its trade.

A market economy promotes economic freedom among its participants, which is a key characteristic of a market economy. As a result of the gradual reform of agriculture, the previous order for cultivating agricultural products has been abolished. Livestock farms primarily supplies meat, milk, cattle, calves, and wool to independent partners via free economic contracts on farms that produce livestock products. Due to the availability of a sufficient supply of fodder, arable land, pedigree cows, veterinary services, etc., it will be necessary to rationally organize production in a free market environment.

One of the most pressing issues today is the development of scientifically based and practical feedback, suggestions and recommendations to address the above problems.

If we focus on the tasks set for the development of the livestock industry and the content of the work carried out as part of their implementation, resolution PQ-2460 will improve animal husbandry, provide breeding animals with nutritious and high-quality feed, imported breeding animals and breeding material, technological equipment is aimed at ensuring financial sustainability and economic efficiency of production in the livestock service sector, as well as in livestock farms by providing customs benefits for the import of components for the preparation of feed. This will ensure sufficient supply in the domestic livestock market.

Because today in our country it is necessary to bring pedigree animals not only for the purposes of commercial production, but also for use in the field of selection of science. At the same time, the study of the level of import of breeding materials from different regions of the world and their adaptation to the regions of the republic will create great opportunities for the development of the cattle industry in the future. Especially in rural areas, the demand for machinery and equipment for processing dairy and meat products, components and spare parts and mini-shops requires the promotion of imports at the state level.

Small dekhkan farms raise livestock mainly for their own needs, not for the market, and produce livestock products for their own needs. Fifty-two percent of farms sell cattle, including 20 percent bulls. On specialized farms, the figure is 78 percent and 54 percent, respectively. This indicates that small dekhkan farms are less involved in market relations.

Most of the livestock products are sold in the regional markets and wholesale outlets of farmers and dekhkan farms. Only a few enter the regional market. Farmers refer to wholesalers as milk pickers who often come to the villages and collect the produce for resale. This villager can also be such a collector.

One of the main problems in the development of dairy farming in the country is the provision of cows with nutritious and fortified feed in accordance with scientific standards. In particular, the issues of production and quality improvement of compound feeds and their supply to livestock farms (through various private businesses) remain relevant.

In Uzbekistan, the domestic demand for mineral supplements and components for the preparation of complete rations of strong feed for cattle is mainly covered by imports. It is precisely this area that needs to be addressed - the development of industrial enterprises producing feed additives and mineral components for livestock. Because the territory of the republic is rich in all minerals found in nature, it is possible to prepare mineral supplements at the expense of local raw materials. It is also desirable to address the issue of import of laboratory equipment, feed components and technical equipment for this industry.

If we look at the activities of existing veterinary stations, most of them are not as effective as expected. At the same time, first of all, the material and technical base of the outlets does not meet modern requirements, and the quality of services provided is declining due to the low level of supply of qualified specialists. This, in turn, leads to poor implementation of the terms of contracts with farms and dehqan farms specializing in animal husbandry.

In contrast, when service outlets lose trust in farms, the resulting reduced demand worsens the financial situation of those farms. This situation will persist in a circle, which will complicate the process of strengthening the material and technical base of service entities and attracting qualified specialists. The organization and financial support of the state are vital in this situation.

**Conclusion.** In general, our experience in the development of the dairy industry requires solving problems related to the economic sustainability of both producers and service providers, increasing the economic efficiency of their activities. A broader approach to the nature of the challenges before us will enable us to overcome the scarcity of the world's most important natural resources, improve food security, and gradually implement evolutionary changes in the real economy. Countries, individual groups, national traditions and customs must move forward.

Increasing the productivity of dairy cows is facilitated by:

- 1) optimization of the process of growing, collecting, storing and rational use of feed;
- 2) Where possible, use science-based crop rotation to improve forage crop cultivation practices to improve yields and quality. This improves the quality of the feed.
- 3) Revision of animal diets. The diet should consist of balanced, coarse, juicy and concentrated feed. The right diet is often enough to increase productivity.
- 4) Compliance with dairy technology. Veterinarians say that cows should be observed at 430 or even 470 days of lactation. This reduces the productivity of cows. In order to meet the deadline, it is necessary to strictly observe the cycle "free period - pregnancy - birth of a calf - lactation". Then you will be more productive.
- 5) Increasing awareness of industry products, services, and professionals can also increase productivity. Effective feed additives, veterinary drugs and qualified veterinarians help increase the productivity of dairy cows.
- 6) Microclimate. It is important to avoid exposing animals to extreme heat, sudden changes in temperature, dampness and other factors that can impair bodily functions and harm the health of cattle.
- 7) Prevention of parasitic and infectious diseases. Healthy, untreated animals are always more



productive.

- 8) Artificial insemination, reproduction and rearing of young animals. Breeding and proper rearing of young cattle is one way to increase productivity.

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