

The Significance of Measures Implemented in Agriculture in Ensuring the Economic Efficiency of the Livestock Field

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Annotation

The article examines and analyzes the ongoing reforms in the country to ensure the economic efficiency of the livestock sector, the practice of financial support, the opportunities created, the results obtained. Conclusions and recommendations are made to increase the role of the livestock sector in the economy of the republic, to ensure economic efficiency.

Keywords: *agriculture, livestock products, economic reforms, exports, imports, economic efficiency, natural resources, financing, investment, subsidies, food base.*

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Introduction. The volume of agricultural products plays a significant role in the gross domestic product of our country. The main reason for this is to fully meet the demand of the population and markets for agricultural products, increase the quantity and quality of products, the development of competition and, consequently, lower prices.

Depending on the geographical location and natural climatic conditions of the country, it is very convenient to engage in large-scale livestock breeding and production, so the majority of the population uses some of their livestock products to meet their food needs, and some to meet their economic needs. spends to satisfy.

Therefore, in order to ensure the effective operation of agricultural producers, including livestock and dehkan farms, a number of legal and regulatory documents have been adopted, financial support mechanisms have been developed on the basis of investment projects, innovations, economic New forms of thinking are being introduced and a wide range of opportunities and benefits are being created.

Analysis and results. In recent years, a number of decrees and resolutions have been adopted to implement large-scale reforms in the livestock sector, to further improve the management system of the industry.

In particular, in the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 29, 2019 No PP-4406 "On additional measures for deep processing of agricultural products and further development of the food industry" in the modernization of agriculture;

\$ 200.0 million from the World Bank for Agricultural Modernization and Competitiveness and \$ 200.0 million for the development of entrepreneurship in agriculture;

\$ 170.0 million loan from the French Development Agency for livestock development;

The International Fund for Agricultural Development has provided \$ 46.6 million in loans to diversify and modernize agriculture.

In the Strategy of Agricultural Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 23, 2019 PF-5853, the widespread introduction of market principles in the purchase and sale of agricultural products, quality control infrastructure, export promotion, target international markets the creation of a competitive agribusiness environment and a value-added chain that envisages the production of competitive, high value-added agricultural and food products has been recognized as one of the priorities in the implementation of the Strategy.

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 7, 2019 No PP-4512 "On measures to accelerate the development of the livestock sector in the Republic of Karakalpakstan" It is planned to improve the level of demand and increase the income of the population in livestock products, especially meat and dairy products, to implement projects on industrial grazing of large and small horned livestock, pastures and hayfields, fodder production, processing of livestock products.

Consistent implementation of measures to increase the domestic capacity of the livestock sector, as well as systematic support from the state, has allowed to increase the number of livestock and poultry, to fill the domestic consumer markets with livestock products.

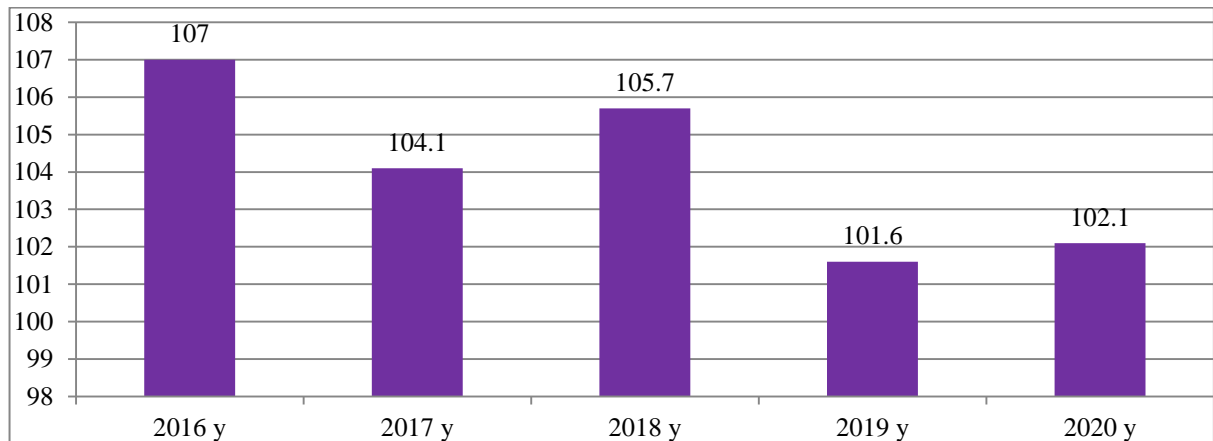


Figure 1. Annual growth rate of livestock products in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in percent

It can be seen from the data that in 2018 and 2019, the growth rate of livestock products in our country was observed.

In 2020, compared to 2018, the growth rate of livestock production slowed down.

In January-December 2020, the volume of livestock production will reach 126.2 trillion soums or 102.1% compared to the corresponding period of 2019. The share of livestock products in the total volume of agricultural production was 50.5%.

In January-December 2020, all categories of farms produced 2,526.2 thousand tons of meat in live weight (2.1% more than in January-December 2019), 11,009.9 thousand tons of milk (2.8% more), 7 825.0 mln. eggs (an increase of 0.7%), 35.7 thousand tons of wool (an increase of 1.5%), and 144,085 tons of fish (an increase of 18.4%).

It should be noted that according to the analysis of data on meat production in January-December 2020 by economic categories, the largest volume of meat production was recorded in dehqan (personal assistant) farms - 2,277.1 thousand tons or 90.1% of the total production. During these periods, the minimum volume of meat production was 118.2 thousand tons, or 4.7% of the total production in agricultural organizations. Compared to the corresponding period of 2019, in 2020 there was an increase of 4.1% in farms, 2.1% in dehqan (personal assistant) farms and 1.0% in organizations engaged in agricultural activities.

Among the categories of farms, the largest volume of milk production was recorded in dehqan (personal assistant) farms - 10,386.4 thousand tons or 94.3% of the total production. According to the results of January-December 2020, the minimum volume was observed in organizations engaged in agricultural activities of 98.8 thousand tons or 0.9% of the total production. Compared to 2019, in the specified periods, there was an increase of 13.6% in farms, 2.3% in dehqan (personal assistant) farms and 3.2% in organizations engaged in agricultural activities.

The largest share of the total number of cattle was in Kashkadarya region (12.3%). The highest share was also registered in Samarkand (12.2%), Bukhara (9.5%) regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (8.7%). Compared to other regions, the highest growth rates compared to 2019 were recorded in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (103.4%), Navoi (102.6%), Surkhandarya (102.4%) and Syrdarya (102.2%) regions.

In terms of regions, the largest share of the total number of sheep and goats was in Kashkadarya

region (21.0%). At the same time, the highest share was recorded in Samarkand (11.1%), Surkhandarya (10.8%), Navoi (10.1%) and Bukhara (9.9%) regions. Compared to other regions, the highest growth rates compared to 2019 were recorded in Navoi region (105.2%), the Republic of Karakalpakstan (103.5%), Jizzakh (102.8%) and Khorezm (102.7%) regions.

By regions, the largest share of the total number of birds was in Tashkent region (19.1%), as well as Samarkand (14.9%), Fergana (9.5%), Andijan (9.3%) and Kashkadarya (6, 9%). Compared to other regions, the highest growth rates were recorded in Bukhara region (107.8%), the Republic of Karakalpakstan (105.4%), Fergana (105.3%) and Andijan (104.8%) regions.

Conclusions and suggestions. Prices for livestock products remain high today due to the unresolved issue of fodder in livestock.

The majority of the population engaged in animal husbandry in the country does not have enough fodder for grazing.

According to experts, if the situation continues at this level and urgent measures are not taken, the number of livestock in the country is expected to decrease, and the price of meat and dairy products will rise sharply.

In our country, the number of plants in the steppe-desert regions, especially plants with high nutritional value, is declining. This is caused by many factors.

Today, most sheep and goats are grazed in the steppe regions of Uzbekistan, such as Kyzylkum, Karnokchul, Karakum. The decline in the productivity of these areas has intensified in recent years. This is due to the fact that pastures are degraded. The first sign of this appears when the desertification process intensifies. Therefore, in the first direction it is necessary to increase the seeds of high nutritional value and yield and plant them in pastures, thereby increasing pasture productivity.

We also need to consider not only farmers with large herds, but also people with 10-15 sheep and goats and 4-5 head of cattle. Now in the republic 13 mln. In addition to the alfalfa and straw they buy from the fields, they also have to build pastures. Livestock needs in the country are 120 million tons per year. First of all, we need to pay attention to growing our own food.

It would also be advisable to focus on growing fodder for livestock from irrigated lands. There are very productive crops that produce at least 10-20 thousand nutrient units per hectare. It is possible to create new varieties and introduce them into production, introduce them to farmers and then move on to the second process of cost reduction.

Breeding plays an important role in reducing the cost of livestock. Then there is the preparation of the feed ration of the animal, health prevention and so on. If the factors listed above are one side in increasing productivity, fodder production itself will be one side, i.e., fodder production for livestock will be 60 percent. It follows that the work must begin with the cultivation of fodder. If we look at the United States or developed European countries, it is precisely because of the high nutritional unit that it has led to high performance in animal husbandry. The strength of the feed base is just as important. We do not have much irrigated land, the existing ones are saline to varying degrees, low productivity but more efficient use, as well as the possibility of doubling the nutritional value of the product as a result of secondary processing.

Therefore, it is expedient to pay special attention to solving existing problems in the process of improving the organizational and economic mechanism of development, increasing the

efficiency of the livestock sector.

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