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History, Significance And Management Methods Of The Livestock Sector In Uzbekistan

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Abstract*: Agriculture and animal livestock are very important in everyone's life. This article analyzes livestock, its history, status, impact on the economy and development prospects in Uzbekistan, which has an impact on the life of society in terms of food, clothing and all areas. Today, livestock is one of the leading and well-known sectors of the economy of the Republic. Over the years, a comprehensive study of livestock products, their consumption, the level of exports and their opportunities, the level of demand has been extensively studied. Indicators before and after the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan are analyzed in figures.*

Keywords—livestock, food, clothing, consumption, wool, silk, poultry, fur, effiency, management, "Nishon", "Konimex" and "Karakol", "Ok-kapchigay".

1.INTRODUCTION

Livestock produce almost all types of feed resources for human consumption and produce natural raw materials for industry. As a result, it directly creates conditions for the destruction of plant and other food resources, increases the socio-economic efficiency of sectors of the economy, including agriculture. Livestock produces milk, meat, butter, eggs and other products for human consumption. According to the science-based norm, all products consumed per capita should be 60% protein and 30% calories. A significant part of the raw material base of the food and light industries is also formed at the expense of livestock products. They are made from processed wool and silk fabrics, leather, various food products. It is consumed by the population.

Livestock by-products (manure, etc.) are used in the crop sector in the form of organic fertilizers and other products, increasing soil fertility and therefore crop yields. This means that, taking into account the specifics of the crop and livestock sector, their combination will to some extent stabilize all indicators of socio-economic efficiency. Additives and wastes from the processing of livestock products are also used as feed. It should be noted that animal protein is more expensive than vegetable protein. This is because 1 kg of milk protein consumes 3-5 kg of feed units, respectively 4-6 kg of egg protein and 15-20 kg of beef protein. Due to the high cost of animal protein and the low volume of its production, about 50% of the world's population consumes less animal protein than the scientifically based norm. About 20% of the world's population living in developed countries consume 100 g per day and the peoples of weak economies 10-25 gr. consume animal protein.

2. METHODOLOGY

The level of consumption of livestock products depends not only on the living standards of the population, but also on their customs. For example, most people in India do not eat meat. As the living standards of the population of Uzbekistan increase, the demand for livestock products will increase, and the full use of opportunities to increase them will further increase the socio-economic efficiency of the sector. Performance indicators of some livestock sectors have their own characteristics, and there are differences in their calculation, analysis and evaluation. Consequently, the efficiency of each sector necessitates a separate study of production and economic performance.

Livestock economics is studied in the following groups and types:

1. Livestock - meat and dairy;
2. Sheep breeding - meat, wool, leather;
3. Alcoholism - wool and tivit, milk;
4. Pork - bacon, semi-fat, fatty meat;
5. Poultry - eggs and meat for broilers;
6. Camel breeding - meat, wool and milk;
7. On silkworm breeding;
8. Beekeeping;
9. On rabbit breeding;
10. Pool fishing;
11. On fur and others.

The total number and composition of each animal, productivity, breeds, feeding, storage, cost of production, sales prices, profitability and other indicators are studied, analyzed and evaluated. In addition, some animals are converted into conditional cattle (more precisely, cows), some production indicators are also studied, and so on. 4 The main branches of animal husbandry and their characteristics.

In 2010 compared to 1991, all types of gross meat (slaughtered weight) - 5.2 times, milk - 33.2 times, eggs - 26.9 times, wool - 4.4 times, cocoons - 8.2 times increased. Most products have grown faster than the population. As a result, per capita production has increased at different rates. For example, meat - by 12%, milk - by 174%, eggs - by 5.7 times. In 2020, compared to 2010, per capita meat production decreased by about 14%, eggs - by 51.5%, wool - by 2 times, astrakhan skin - by 2.3 times, cocoons - by 55%. In 2010, compared to 1991, the number of cattle increased almost 3 times, sheep and goats - more than 2 times, pigs - about 185 times, poultry - 102 times, and horses - 20 times. The number of animals converted into conventional cattle (in large ratios) has increased by almost 2.8 times.

In 2020, compared to 2010, the number of cattle increased by 27.6%, sheep and goats - by about 1.7%, horses - by 50%, the number of pigs - by 8.8 times, poultry - by 2.6 times. . The number of cattle that have been converted into cattle has increased by almost 8%. While there has been some reduction in some types of livestock or a relatively low growth rate, and some structural changes in livestock production and consumption, these shortcomings have been somewhat adjusted by 2020. Some species, such as pigs and poultry, have had some success in eliminating this imbalance. There are also changes in livestock productivity. For example, in 1990, compared to 1915, the milk yield per cow increased by 3.9 times, chicken eggs by 3 times, wool from sheep by almost 3 times, and the weight of slaughtered animals increased significantly.

In 2020, compared to 2010, the productivity of some animals decreased slightly. For example, milk from each cow decreased by 14%, eggs from each hen - by 7%, and the weight of slaughtered cattle - by almost 9%. The decline in productivity is primarily due to the low level of animal nutrition and the use of other real opportunities. In the future, it is desirable to increase livestock production, mainly through increasing productivity.

Livestock production and its economic efficiency. For many years, many enterprises in the country have suffered from the production and sale of certain livestock products, including beef and poultry, wool and cocoons. The level of profitability of other products does not fully meet the requirements of the laws of a market economy.

In order to increase the economic efficiency of all types of livestock products, it is necessary to take full advantage of the following factors and opportunities:

1. Increase the productivity of livestock. To accomplish this vital task, it is necessary to regularly meet their needs for a variety of nutrients in a scientifically based diet. As a result, it will be possible to take full advantage of the productivity potential of pedigree animals and increase the efficiency of the spent feed, to produce and sell more, better and cheaper products;

2. High level of organization of selection and breeding work, including artificial insemination, full use of the advantages of heterosis in order to preserve and further strengthen the pedigree traits of livestock;

3. Establishment of high-responsibility breeding plants and breeding farms in order to provide agricultural enterprises, farms, dehkan farms with high-yielding livestock on a regular basis, to enable them to enjoy preferential conditions.

4. The use of methods of complex mechanization and automation of technological processes to increase labor productivity and sustainable wages of livestock breeders; first of all, to distribute feed, milk cows, shear sheep and goats, irrigate, clean buildings from livestock waste, use them and other work with the use of progressive means;

5. Progressive methods of animal care, including keeping without binding, use of special tools;

6. Rational use of fixed assets, especially the capacity of livestock buildings and structures;

7. Use of progressive veterinary services, etc. Cattle economics and management.

The development of cattle breeding will allow to produce dairy and meat products using much cheaper plant feed resources (green grass, coarse, succulents, etc.) than nutritious ones. The efficiency of this network is ensured by the fact that cows initially produce several times more milk than other mother animals. Uzbekistan currently has the potential to produce 3,500-5,000 kg of milk and 30 kg of calves per year from the main breeds of cattle, such as Kara-Ala, Kyzyl Chul, and Swiss.

During lactation, 5-6% of the total milk produced from each cow is consumed by the calf, and the rest 12-15 people are fed milk and processed dairy products (butter, cheese, sour cream, yogurt, etc.) on a scientifically based basis. provides an opportunity to provide. Intensive feeding of the obtained calves will allow them to reach a live weight of 180-200 kg per year and provide 5-6 people with beef and processed products (sausages, etc.) in a scientifically based manner. In recent years, the milk balance of Uzbekistan is more than 90% of cow's milk and more than 70% of beef. These products are consumed by people of all ages, make them physically strong and prolong their life.

Experiments show that 1 kg of milk protein consumes 5-6 times less feed units than beef protein. An increase in the share of cows in the cattle herd will directly increase the efficiency of the network. Cattle skins are used to make quality leather, footwear and other clothing. The use of manure from cattle manure increases soil fertility and, consequently, plant productivity. This means that the intensive development of cattle breeding creates opportunities for the efficient use of available labor, land, water and other resources, and so on. The key is to use them more fully and effectively. For many years, Uzbekistan has

developed low-yielding, disease-resistant cattle that are adapted to hot climates. In order to increase the socio-economic efficiency of the industry, pedigree and mestizo cattle were purchased from foreign countries. Scientists and specialists of the republic also worked on their adaptation to climatic conditions, and so on.

The following factors and opportunities should be used wisely to produce and sell better and cheaper cattle products:

1. It is necessary to increase the amount of milk and calves from cows. In many farms, these productivity rates are 2-3 times lower than the potential of the pedigree cows they are developing. As a result, the cost-effectiveness of feeding them is reduced by 3-4 times;

2. Daily growth, average live and slaughtered weight and other productivity indicators of beef cattle are 30-35% lower than the potential of developing breeds. As a result, their feeding and storage periods are extended, and the efficiency of all costs is reduced;

3. Improving the quality of selection and breeding work, including artificial insemination, in order to strengthen the pedigree traits of cattle adapted to the developing climate;

4. Rational use of factors and opportunities to increase the productivity of livestock and the interest in the work done;

5. Full use of fixed assets, including the capacity of special livestock buildings and structures throughout the year;

6. Use of progressive veterinary services. Sheep Economics and Management.

It is more active than sheep, cattle, and other animals, and has strong hooves and legs, low sharp teeth, and the ability to pick and eat grass that has grown sparsely, even small leaves that have fallen to the ground. They also eat bitter, foul-smelling, thorny herbs. Sheep consume 520 or 59% of the 880 species of plants growing in Uzbekistan, and cattle consume about 20%. This means that the development of sheep breeding will allow Uzbekistan to make full use of the food resources growing in the 24-25 million hectares of desert, semi-desert, mountain pastures and hayfields. Sheep are also resistant to heat, extreme cold and drought.

The development of the network does not require additional capital investment or labor resources. Sheep provide food (meat, oil, milk) for the population, raw materials for industry (wool, astrakhan leather, hides). In the process of wool processing, woolen clothes, knitwear, sukna, blankets, carpets, shoes and others are made. Karakol leather is used to make telpak, collars, coats, etc .; its skin is used to make skins, half-skins, etc .; leather shoes and other clothing are made.

The economic importance of sheep breeding varies greatly depending on its specialization. It is expedient to analyze and economically evaluate the sheep breeds developed in Uzbekistan in recent years into the following groups:

Group 1 - fine-wool sheep breeding;

Group 2 - semi-fine wool sheep;

Group 3 - sheep for astrakhan skin;

Group 4 - sheepskin breeding;

Group 5 - meat and fat sheep.

In Uzbekistan, sheep breeds in groups 1 and 2 are underdeveloped. The wool balance consists of fine and semi-fine wool; coarse wool is obtained from the remaining group of sheep. Meat of all types of sheep and goats make up 10-15% of the country's meat balance. The natural pasture feed consumed by sheep is not economically viable, resulting in relatively inexpensive food and raw materials typically produced from sheep. Their processing and sale in the republic will further increase the economic importance of sheep breeding. Sales of Karakol leather products on the world market will increase the republic's foreign exchange reserves In Uzbekistan, sheep breeding is developed taking into account the unfavorable terrain and climatic conditions, as well as many years of experience of the population. Sheep production will increase due to the increase in their number and productivity.

Until 1900, Uzbekistan was the only country where the main part of karakul sheep was, during which time the country had about 3 million head of karakul sheep. In the early twentieth century, a small number of karakul sheep were imported from Bukhara to South-West Africa (now Namibia). This part of the sheep became the basis for the development of karakul farming in the Republic of South-West Africa. At the International Exhibition in Paris in 1850, the French first attracted the attention of the world market when they offered coats and jackets. The former USSR has long been a monopolist in the production of karakul in the world, and Uzbekistan was one of the first in the USSR to grow karakul.

The number of astrakhan skins delivered to the world market in the 1980s was 7 million, of which Uzbekistan's share was 2.4 million (34.2%). Although the use of SJK was discontinued in 1984, uncontrolled use of the stimulant (SJK) halved astrakhan skin production between 1985 and 1995. The use of the stimulator increases the number of lambs to be born, with one ewe giving birth to 3 or 4 lambs. This negatively affected the physiological condition of the mother sheep. This, in turn, affected the quality of astrakhan leather. In the mid-1990s, the global astrakhan market saw a decline in production. Production is on the verge of declining. Demand for this specialty has grown significantly as a result. Karakol cultivation in the 1970s amounted to 10 million tons. is estimated at 7 million in the 1980s, 4-5 million in the 1990s, and about 3 million today.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, between 1980 and 1984, the number of astrakhan sheep in the world was 30 million. was shown. Currently, the number of karakul sheep is 15 million. is estimated. Afghanistan is the largest producer of karakul in the world, followed by Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Iran, Namibia and others. Karakol is the pride and wealth of Uzbekistan. Karakol skins are famous all over the world for their uniqueness, naturalness, richness of patterns, silky softness and high gloss. Uzbekistan is not only the homeland of karakul sheep in the world, but also the main base for raising karakul sheep. Seven regions of the country are engaged in karakul cultivation: Bukhara, Navoi, Samarkand, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Jizzakh regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Until the 1920s, karakul farmers were nomadic or semi-nomadic, and the productivity of wells was low. There were no stocks of food to use during the harsh winters, and a significant portion of the wells would die.

A similar situation can be seen in the cases of 1892 and 1917, when 9095% of the karakul sheep were close karakul sheep due to the severe winter. 80% of them belonged to the Emir of Bukhara and his relatives. In 1928, the first "Mubarak" karakul state farm was established in Uzbekistan, and today it is one of the breeding farms producing black astrakhan skins. Recently, breeding factories and farms have been set up to produce black astrakhan skins from karakul herds on collective and state farms. These are: "Nishon", "Konimex" and "Karakol". “Ok-kapchigay” (now “Sayhun” and “Ok-kapchigay”), “Nurata”, “Karakum”, “Karnob”, “Guzar” breeding farms, Bukhara, Bukhara and Navoi companies. Founded in 1935, the Uzbek Zonal Karakol Experimental Station was later reorganized after the independence of Uzbekistan and became the Scientific Research Institute of Desert Ecology and Karakul. Currently, there are 18 breeding plants and 13 breeding farms in the country.

The product from karakul is karakul lamb skin, which is known all over the world as a miracle of nature. In 2004, about 375,000 pieces of high-quality astrakhan leather were produced in all types of farms of the Republic and delivered to domestic and foreign consumers. The bulk of this product is sold abroad, which has a significant impact on the country's foreign exchange earnings.

In addition, the Karakul sheep breed in the desert, semi-desert zone of Uzbekistan, which consists of about 25 million insignificant ephemeral plants and shrubs, shrubs. It is noteworthy for its highly efficient use of hand nutrients. It is valued as a pet that can withstand the harshest conditions. In addition to astrakhan skins, astrakhan hides are also important for meat products, which are of high quality for consumption. Karakol mutton differs sharply from other breeds of sheep in the quality of its healing properties - (marble) muscle and adipose tissue. In addition to skins and meat, karakul plays an important role in the socio-economic life of the country, producing young lamb's stomach (sbichug), wool, medicinal, high-fat dairy products and other ancillary products.

This means that the use of opportunities to increase the number of sheep, including karakul, does not fully meet the requirements of the laws of a market economy, and so on. In the future, the increase and improvement of the quality of sheep products should be achieved through a sharp increase in the level of intensive management of the industry. In many enterprises there is an increase in the cost and selling prices of meat, astrakhan leather and wool products, the level of profitability of costs included in the cost does not fully meet the requirements of the laws of a market economy.

The following factors and opportunities should be used to increase the economic efficiency of the industry:

1. It is necessary to take into account the importance of natural pasture feed resources in sheep breeding, to take regular measures to increase pasture productivity. To this end, the organization of pasture rotation, sowing of seeds of additional high-yielding pasture plants, etc. Due to the 2-3 times decrease in natural feed protein during the winter months, it is necessary to give the sheep extra strong feed. If this process is not carried out, the quality of lambs obtained from ewes will be reduced, the skin obtained from them will be thinner, and so on.

2. To take full advantage of the opportunities for shepherds to increase their productivity and pay for their labor. To manage this task, it is necessary to mechanize labor-intensive processes, bring the number of sheep attached to each shepherd to the level of science-based norms, organize a high level of household and other services for the shepherd family, and so on.

3. Use of progressive methods in the organization of veterinary services, timely lambing, lambing, shearing, irrigation and other technological work at the required level.

4. Provide practical assistance in the processing of wool and astrakhan leather products and their sale in the domestic and foreign markets at free, negotiated prices.

The main products of poultry are eggs and dietary poultry meat, which are very useful for the population. Eggs are a 100% digestible protein in the human body, as well as vitamins, fats and other substances, which are the highest calorie diet food. Poultry, especially chicken, is also rich in fats, proteins, vitamins and other substances that are quickly and fully digested by the human body. Goose and duck meat also contain fats, proteins and other substances that are good for the human body. They are higher in calories than pork and beef. Birds are fast-growing and mature animals. Chickens, ducks, turkeys, and geese begin to lay eggs as soon as they are 5-7 months old. A maximum of 300 eggs and chickens per hen per year are fed for meat for 4 s. You can get meat. Chickens weigh 1.5-2.0 kg and ducks 3-3.5 kg

in 50-55 days if fed intensively. Poultry is more efficient than other animals in that it produces far more nutritious produce per unit of feed consumed. For example, 1 kg of chicken consumes 3.5-4 kg of feed, and 1 kg of goose and duck consumes 4.5-5 kg of feed; An average of 6.5-8.5 kg is consumed for 1 kg of pork and beef, respectively; 1 kg of egg protein consumes 4-5 times less feed units than beef protein. The use of manure residues from poultry manure in crop production, especially indoor vegetable growing, significantly increases their productivity. Pillows, blankets, etc. are made from the meat obtained from the slaughter of birds.

In most farms, especially in poultry farms, the cost-effectiveness of egg production and sales meets the requirements of the laws of a market economy. However, in the production and sale of poultry meat, the opportunities for optimal organization of this indicator have not been used wisely.

In order to produce and sell more, better and cheaper poultry products, it is necessary to take full advantage of the following factors and opportunities:

1. Use of mixed feeds containing 15-20 substances;

2. It is necessary to increase the number of elite and hybrid poultry breeds, taking into account the specialization of farms.

In recent years, the use of such breeds of chickens as "Leggorn", "Cornish", "Brown Haysex", "Lomoni-Brown" in crossbreeds and other farms in Uzbekistan is very effective.

Progressive methods should be widely used to obtain healthy chickens and others during the incubation process. Incubated eggs are placed in special cardboard sheets and flasks, stored at a temperature of 8-120 C, relative humidity of 75-80% in warehouses for up to 5-6 days. Decontamination of eggs with formaldehyde iodine, ozone, manganese and other special substances before incubation increases their utilization rate.

1. Progressive methods of keeping young chickens and others in special cages and beds should also be used. It is especially important to feed them in accordance with the established norms and terms, to maintain the microclimate.

2. It is necessary to organize the use of progressive methods of veterinary services.

3. The free sale of eggs, meat, poultry and poultry products at contract prices, and the implementation of guaranteed wages for workers and employees engaged in poultry farming are important measures.

3.CONCLUSION

In short, Uzbekistan has a great potential for the production of livestock products, including meat, milk and dairy products, wool, silk and other fabrics. Today, in order to increase the efficiency of the livestock sector, new species are being created. This contributes to the extensive and intensive development of the existing network. The huge demand for Karakul leather in the world market is a clear sign of the need to develop this industry in Uzbekistan.

The silk industry is also one of the areas that needs to be developed. Whereas a few years ago the process of extracting silk from silkworms was carried out once a year, today this process is carried out twice a year. This is a clear evidence of the fact that Uzbekistan is developing this sector.

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