

## SYSTEM OF ECONOMIC FACTORS INFLUENCED ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

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### Abstract

The article groups the trends and factors of the livestock industry in the market of livestock products and consumer goods obtained as a result of their processing, and considers methodological approaches to the stratified assessment of their impact on the efficiency of dekhkan and farm enterprises, taking into account the differences between the indicators "gross income" and "material costs".

**Keywords:** Livestock, degradation, epidemiological situation, socio-economic efficiency, selection and genetic, growth trend, strategy, organic materials.

### Introduction

In many parts of the world, water shortages due to global climate change, the loss of agricultural land due to degradation, and the rapid increase in population in countries with unfavorable natural and climatic conditions are creating problems related to food supply both globally and locally. Studies show that today, "more than 1 billion people in the world suffer from hunger due to food shortages, while more than 1.6 billion people suffer from various diseases associated with excess weight due to overeating <sup>1</sup>." As is known, in the formation of a healthy lifestyle, people's nutritional culture and the provision of food types necessary for the body in medical standards play a special role. Therefore, today, it is necessary to satisfy the population's needs for meat and dairy products and in this process Priority attention is being paid to the issues of breeding their ecologically pure organic varieties. This area will be of great importance in the future from the point of view of solving socio-economic issues such as creating new jobs in rural areas, ensuring employment and obtaining additional income. In fact, the need to ensure the quantitative and qualitative stability of meat and milk production in world agriculture, the growing trend in the population's demand for these types of products, in turn, requires the introduction of innovative, especially "green" technologies in the sector that create opportunities for the production of organically pure products, and the development of large-scale livestock complexes based on high mechanization and reduction of manual labor.

Many scientific researches are being conducted in the world's leading scientific research institutions and centers, including in the areas of sustainable development of cattle breeding, increasing the production of organic meat and dairy products, improving selection and genetic research based on the introduction of innovations, increasing the socio-economic efficiency of the sector. In particular, the creation of cattle breeds resistant to climatic stress and with strong

<sup>1</sup>Prodovolstvennaya problem. [http://www.ru.planetaryproject.com/global\\_problems/food/](http://www.ru.planetaryproject.com/global_problems/food/).



immunity to diseases, the development of international standards for the control and prevention of the epidemiological situation of livestock diseases, increasing the fertility of arable land based on the processing and secondary use of organic materials (plants, livestock waste, etc.), the restoration of degraded A cooperative model specializing in improving the method of restoring pastures, organizing the centralized sale of meat and dairy products grown by farms in markets and other retail outlets in large volumes and of high quality, and ensuring their competitiveness and types current to, digital software technologies based on These include research areas such as creating and monitoring diets appropriate for the breed, health, sex, and age of each cattle.

Livestock products play an important role in the composition of food consumed by the population, as they are the main source of protein and vitamins, which are irreplaceable compared to other products. Therefore, currently 97-98% of milk and processed dairy products produced in our republic percent and 83 of the meat More than 93-95% of the total production is accounted for by the livestock sector. As a result of the organizational-structural and economic-social reforms carried out in our republic, economic forms based on private property and ownership relations have been established and developed in the livestock sector. Currently, 93-95% of meat and milk percent are grown in dehkan and household farms. However, the small size and large number of farmers, dehkan and household farms pose certain difficulties in scientifically raising livestock, effectively organizing and coordinating the production of products. As a result, in recent years, there has been a shortage of meat, and its market price continues to increase. As a result, imports of frozen and freshly slaughtered meat products into the domestic market have increased sharply. For example, "... only in 2020 In 9 months, meat imports increased by 2 times, from 3875 tons (\$ 12.4 million) to 8354 tons, and the price of one ton of imported beef increased from \$ 3217 to \$ 3324. <sup>2</sup> From this point of view, the development of scientific and practical recommendations aimed at the sustainable development of the sector based on the introduction of market mechanisms in cattle breeding is becoming more relevant.

Uzbekistan Republic President's 2022 year 29 in January Decrees No. PF-60 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", No. PF-5853 dated October 23, 2019 "On approval of the Strategy for the Development of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030", No. PQ-4984 dated February 9, 2021 "On additional measures for the further development of the Karakol industry", No. PQ-224 dated April 26, 2022 "On additional measures aimed at increasing the number of small-horned cattle in the meat, wool and dairy sectors in the republic and strengthening the feed base of the industry", No. PQ-224 dated February 8, 2022 "On the development of the livestock sector and its branches in the Republic of Uzbekistan It will serve to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks set out in Resolution No. PQ-120 "On Approval of the Program for 2022–2026" and other regulatory legal documents related to this area.

## Literature Review

Livestock products cultivation efficiency increase, in the field cooperation and integration processes deepening, milk - meat products working release and again work to the system investments attraction to grow and innovative to technologies based livestock complexes



organization to do issues A.T. Mysik, V. V. Lyashenko, L.Andriyanova, F.Amersdoffer, A.Baycherova, L.G. Gorkovenko, A. M. Jebit, Ya.Putenko<sup>3</sup> such as foreign scientists by research done.

Other scientists, such as N. Khushmatov, U. Kochchiev, A. Yuldashev, A. Abruev, S. Abdullaeva, U. Sadullaev<sup>4</sup>, devoted to the development of the sector in the conditions of Uzbekistan, are noteworthy. However, the development of the livestock sector, the increase in the production of products latest on in years acceptance made Republic President Decree and The need to develop scientifically based proposals and practical recommendations for ensuring the implementation of government decisions, the widespread use of modern marketing principles in terms of supply and demand and prices for livestock products in the market, and the sustainable development of the livestock product export and import system in accordance with market requirements is the subject of this dissertation. served as the basis for choosing the topic.

## The Research Methodology

Based on the systematized directions of coordination of the activities of livestock business entities at the state level and at the level of neighborhoods and the ways of state coordination through the basis indicators related to the "economic direction", "organizational direction" and "legal direction" that have a strong impact on the development of the livestock sector .

## Analysis and Main Results

Today, one of the important issues is to increase the volume and quality of meat and dairy products, which play a major role in the daily food consumption of the population of our republic, and to stabilize the market prices of livestock products. Approached from this perspective, 75% of meat production in the country more than 100% of dairy products and almost all of them working issuing cattle breeding network It is important to pay priority attention to the development of agricultural products and comprehensive state support for farms, not only from an economic but also from a social point of view, to provide the population with these types of products in a medically acceptable manner.

Analysis shows that over the past 10-15 years, the number of cattle and the volume of production in the country have been growing. However, at the same time, the low productivity of dairy cows, the efficiency of milk production and the low investment attractiveness of the sector, especially in the activities of processing enterprises, are a serious obstacle to directing investments to introduce modern technical means and technologies. The solution of these and other problems will play an important role in the development of this sector in the future, and currently investments are directed not to the construction of large livestock complexes, but mainly to small-scale commercial dehkan and household farms for the production of dairy and meat products. However, it is known that improving cattle breeds, feeding them on scientifically based diets, feed types to provide, modern technologies These farms do not have all the resources, especially financial resources, to implement measures for the quality storage, processing and sale of milk and meat products. This, in turn , limits the possibility of increasing livestock productivity and organizing intensive production.



Also, the level of marketability of dairy and meat products produced by dehkan and homestead farms in regions with developed cattle breeding is low, which negatively affects the stability of their market prices. For these reasons, in our opinion, it is necessary to develop the market for dairy and meat products in accordance with the activities of cattle breeding farms. typical feature and the following conditions to groups separated without It is appropriate to investigate. Including:

- ✚ Although farmers, peasants, and homesteads that produce meat and dairy products are considered private business entities, the monopoly in the system of providing them with technical equipment, mixed feed, and other resources negatively affects production efficiency;
- ✚ The fact that the bulk of livestock products are produced on peasant and homestead farms reduces the share of commodity products;
- ✚ The relationships between farmers and homestead farms and the entities involved in the preparation, transportation, delivery to consumers, resource supply, and service delivery of the products they produce do not ensure the balance of their interests;
- ✚ The fact that the production of meat and dairy products is the responsibility of a large number of small-scale farmers and homesteads reduces the share of export-quality goods that are processed, packaged, and meet sanitary and hygienic requirements that meet the requirements of the market and consumers.

Therefore, it is important to assess the efficiency of livestock production in various sectors, such as farms, LLCs, peasant and household farms, develop appropriate conclusions and recommendations based on the results, and determine ways to implement them in the activities of these entities. Because their activities are economically efficiency value and natural in the indicators existing differences into account received without in the future solution to be necessary was measure- event system development opportunities are created (Table 1).

**Table 1 Cattle breeding products of cultivation economic efficiency indicators and them use system**

Indicators	Overall economic efficiency indicator system	Farm, LLCs	Farmer and homestead	Alternative indicator recommendation will be done*
Value indicators	- one conditional goods head number product received from the account, (sum)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
	- one conditional goods head number Profit from the account, (sum)	<input type="checkbox"/>	no	"Total income based on the indicator"
	- cultivated product cost, (kg/sum)	<input type="checkbox"/>	no	"Material cost relatively
	- sold product unit net profit (sum)	<input type="checkbox"/>	no	"Total income based on the indicator"
	- product profitability, (%)	<input type="checkbox"/>	no	"Material cost Relatively



Natural indicators	- 1 conditional mole taken from the beginning product, (alive weight) (s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
	- cows productivity, (s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
	- 1 s . feed unit expense product grown on account, (s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
	- 100 head cow on account of to get a calf, (head)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
	- Grown at the expense of 1 worker product, (s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
	- of milk fatness level, (%)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-

However, it is known that today the current statistical system does not have the necessary data, especially the base of economic and financial indicators, to accurately assess the efficiency of the activities of dehkan and homestead farms. In this regard, in our opinion, it is necessary to fill the gap in assessing economic efficiency in terms of products produced by these economic entities. necessary. Because, natural indicators In the system, the output corresponding to one conditional head of livestock can be calculated in farmers, peasants and homesteads. But, most importantly, that is, "one conditional head of livestock" on account of right coming pure "profit" or "sold" product unit It is not possible to calculate the "net profit" indicators in them. Therefore, in order to solve this problem, during the research process, the following indicators and methods for evaluating them were recommended for calculating economic efficiency by types of products grown in dehkan and homestead farms (Table 2).

**Table 2 Cattle breeding products cultivation economic efficiency indicators analysis done increase features coordination**

T/r	Alternative economic indicators	Calculation formula	Conditional signs and comments
1.	one conditional goods taken from the head profit, (sum) ( $ShM_f$ ).	$ShM + \frac{MK + MX}{ShM_{bs}}$	$MK$ – product value, soum; $MX$ – material expenses, soum; $ShM_{bs}$ – one conditional goods head
2.	product cost, (sum/kg) ( $MT$ )	$MT + \frac{MX}{MK}$	<b>Basis:</b> on the farm product cultivation for spending material expenses incurred
3.	per unit of product sold taken net profit (sum) ( $MSF$ )	$MSF - \frac{MK - MX}{SM_k}$	(Total income based on the indicator ): $SM_k$ – sold product cost, soums
4.	profitability, (%) ( $R$ )	$R + \frac{MK + MX}{MX} \cdot 100$	<b>Basis:</b> growing products on the farm for spending made material expenses



Although natural indicators do not differ between peasant and household farms, there is no database for calculating labor productivity by economic indicators. It is also difficult to account for the working time spent on product production in them, and there are problems in bringing labor costs into a single unit. Therefore, an economic analysis of the efficiency of livestock production in different forms of management should be carried out on the basis of relevant indicators for all entities, and by comparing its results, it should be possible to identify existing differences in their activities and draw appropriate conclusions accordingly. Due to these and other similar problems, various types of business entities operating in the livestock sector of the republic are currently activity coordination the issue is complete solution not yet arrived. Therefore, we believe that this problem should be resolved at the state level.

After all, the fact that meat and milk production is carried out on a large number of peasant and household farms, their economic situation, livestock feeding conditions, and social management by representatives of different sectors, in turn, makes it possible to coordinate the processes of cheap and high-quality production of products in accordance with market demand and price changes on the basis of cooperation and integration. It is advisable to strengthen the coordinating function of the state in solving problems of organized organization and development.

Therefore, we believe that coordinating the activities of livestock breeding entities at the state level and at the level of neighborhoods should include addressing the following issues:

✚ introduction of a system for business planning, price formation monitoring (at the neighborhood level) of the volume of production, provision of basic resources, and product sales channels in the livestock sector;

✚ It is necessary to determine the main directions of development of livestock farms and parameters of product volume (at the state level) and coordinate the tasks of ministries and departments responsible for their implementation, develop current, quarterly and annual business plans at the mahalla level, and short, medium and long-term investment programs at the state level and put them into practice.

We believe that in the near future, the coordination of the livestock sector at the state level and at lower hierarchical levels should be aimed at satisfying the country's population's demand for high-quality dairy and meat products and the industry's demand for raw materials, as well as improving the pricing policy and developing the export of products (goods). In this regard, it is recommended to improve the breed and lineage of livestock, improve the conditions of feeding and care based on rations appropriate to their age and orientation using modern technologies, and organize farms specializing in meat and dairy farming, regardless of their ownership and category, into associations and cooperatives with the potential to produce large-scale commercial products. Because, as current practice shows, the management and coordination of the activities of farmers, peasants and household farms producing livestock products based on administrative methods is ineffective.

In a market economy, state coordination of the meat and dairy production sector should ensure the harmony of economic mechanisms and mutually beneficial inter-sectoral relations, as a result of which the main tasks of the state, namely the creation of an institutional framework and control over its implementation, are carried out without interference from administrative bodies and agencies. At the same time, it is advisable to implement the coordination process





through digital software platforms based on the frameworks that create positive conditions for the development of this sector. The issue of food supply is becoming increasingly complex.

## Conclusions and Suggestions

In the context of global climate change and the depletion of natural land and water resources, as well as the global population growth trend, ensuring food security is becoming one of the strategic tasks, including in the economy of our republic. In this regard, the production of meat in our republic 75 percent excess and of milk almost all of them working. The sector requires priority attention to the sustainable development of livestock farming and comprehensive state support for livestock farms.

Analysis shows that over the past 10-15 years, the number of cattle and the volume of production in the country have been growing. However, in the current conditions, investments are directed not to the construction of livestock complexes, but mainly to small-scale farmers and household farms that produce milk and meat. However, it is known that they do not have all the opportunities for improving cattle breeds, feeding them on scientifically based diets, providing them with the necessary types of feed, implementing modern technologies, and high-quality storage, processing and sale of milk and meat products. This situation, in turn, limits the possibility of increasing cattle productivity and intensive production.

To assess the efficiency of livestock production in various sectors, such as farms, limited liability companies (LLCs), peasant and household farms, to develop appropriate conclusions and recommendations based on the results, and to implement them in the context of these entities to the activity current to grow their ways by designating to give important. Because they take into account the existing differences in the value and natural indicators of the economic efficiency of their activities. having taken future solution necessary was measures system working exit opportunity is created.

It is known that today the current statistical system does not have the necessary data, especially the database of economic and financial indicators, to accurately assess the efficiency of the activities of peasant and household farms. Therefore, in our opinion, it is necessary to fill the gap in assessing the economic efficiency of products produced by these economic entities and to do this, use the indicators recommended in the study. must be used.

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