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FEATURES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION 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.

31% of the total agricultural production in Uzbekistan corresponds to the contribution of livestock. This network plays an important role in generating income for the rural population, therefore, the problems and prospects of its development are one of the priorities of the agrarian policy of Uzbekistan. It is known that the reforms carried out in the agrarian sector are aimed at ensuring the country's food security by expanding other types of agricultural arable land due to the reduction of cotton arable land on the basis of optimizing the composition of agricultural crops by developing private ownership in the network. The need to grow livestock products such as meat, milk, eggs, wool, ensure economic stability in the conditions of the operation of relatively small-scale agricultural enterprises and increase the efficiency of the network, necessitates the consideration of this issue in accordance with the requirements of the market.

In order to rapidly develop livestock production in our republic and increase its economic efficiency, it is required to carry out many important tabs. This includes, for ehample, the further expansion of currently existing livestock farms, the faster increase in the capacity of the project, the further improvement of breeding ishalry, the widespread introduction of promising, modern technology and advanced experience into this network, further strengthening the fodder base, increasing the level of mechanization of all labor processes, training knowledgeable personnel for

livestock, as well as carrying out.

The formation of market relations is also carried out in stages in the state administration in livestock industries. In particular, at first, the livestock networks, in which the state and community property was acquired, began to be privatized. In this case, loans were issued when the buyers lacked funds. As a result, owners began to form in this area as well. But this event, which had enormous political acumen, did not give the expected results. Because the owners of the cattle were unable to provide them with fodder, that is, feed, the kup utmay breed began to sell fertile animals. The reason for the formation of such a Khol was due to the fact that in the process of privatization of livestock, the arable land in mikdor, which provided the goods with feed, was not leased for an extended period..

The issue of developing livestock and increasing its economic efficiency has been studied by scientific researchers and practitioners as the main problem. However, most of this research was carried out in conditions where the legal and economic independence of the subjects of the economy was not ensured, and there were not enough conditions for the materialization of scientific and practical proposals in this regard into the conditions of real economic management. And now it has become a necessity to promote new research, views and reflections that can be realized in a market economy based on the study of various views and theories in the existing scientific literature.

The rapid development of cattle breeding, which is considered an important and leading branch of livestock, and the effective use of all factors in this area, is important for our people in the production of large, high-quality and affordable livestock products.

It is possible to achieve mechanization of production processes and, in this way, improve the quality of products, reduce the cost. There are several opportunities in our republic to fully meet the needs of our people for livestock products. Advanced experiments show that. It's all about making the most of these opportunities with entrepreneurship.

The specialization of production at the same time does not give a good result without its or a large one. The complex mechanization of production in large farms, the introduction of new improved technology into production, the organization of Labor on a scientific basis, the improvement of economic management and, finally, the reduction of excessive costs, which makes it possible to reduce cost, increase the level of labor productivity and profitability.

Then an important place is occupied by organizing the production of products on an industrial basis, introducing scientific achievements and advanced experiments,

organizing labor on a scientific basis, improving the management of a particular network.

Currently, more than 90% of livestock production is grown on small dehkan farms. The main problem of the industry is the imbalance between the number of livestock and the amount of resources available to feed them. In 1992-2021, the number of cattle in Uzbekistan increased by 2.3 times, meat production by 2.9 times, and milk yield by 2.7 times. At the same time, the planting area of fodder crops was reduced by 73%. The areas of pasture under agricultural producers have shrunk dramatically. Farmers and farmers feel a lack of feed for proper nutrition and dairy production. One of the factors that prevent the development of dairy farming is the very small size of the main part of the producers in the network. Basically, milk is produced in drops and used for personal consumption. Small producers do not have the opportunity to introduce advanced zootechnical standards, effectively sell their products, as well as buy good feed crops.

State support for livestock is mainly achieved by providing preferential loans to producers of livestock products and providing tax incentives to processing enterprises of these products. Veterinary points are operating throughout the Republic, which carry out vaccination, treatment and artificial insemination of farm and peasant cattle. At the same time, these procedures are often associated with the need to cover additional costs for this activity. From artificial insemination, a small number of agricultural producers are used.

The fact that in recent years the material and technical base of the livestock network is not in demand, the need to further improve the material interest of producers and state support measures of the network in accordance with market requirements, and insufficient stimulation of the use of new technologies in network production imperfect economic relations between producers and processors of products and those engaged in its trade, and other similar issues negatively affect the sustainable development of livestock.

One of the main signs of a market economy, market subjects that were also phased out in agriculture due to the principle of ensuring economic freedom, the state order for the production of agricultural products of the previous period was cancelled. Including on farms engaged in the production of livestock, meat, milk, cattle, calves, wool are supplied to independent partners under free-range contracts. It will be necessary to rationally organize production in the conditions of Free Market Relations, taking into account the feed base, arable land, breed cows, zooveterinary service, which are sufficient for the development of livestock.

The development of ideas, proposals and recommendations, which are based on the scientific treatise on solving the above problems and have practical significance, is considered one of the most relevant issues of today.

In recent years, the imbalance that has arisen between the prices of products grown in agriculture and those produced in industry and the prices of industrial products for which agricultural profits are being made has led to the need to further improve the network in accordance with the market requirements of state support measures. In addition, insufficient incentives for the use of new technologies in network production, the imperfection of economic relations between producers and processors of products and those engaged in its trade and other similar issues are the basis for exceeding the level of demand for the cost of products grown in agriculture and a decrease in economic efficiency.

Today, the leadership of the Republic provides additional opportunities for entrepreneurs in order to more broadly address the issue of providing the country's population with relatively low-priced milk and meat products, which are consistently quantitative and meet sanitary norms in terms of quality, with an increase in the number of inhabitants of the country from year to year.

As of March 1, 2021, business entities returning timely payments on a livestock, poultry, fishing and rabbit-oriented loan using compensation and bail of the state fund to support entrepreneurial activity will be allowed to use the fund's bail on new loans again until their debt on the loan is fully covered;

The benefits provided in accordance with paragraph 2 of the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures for the further development and support of the livestock sector”dated March 18, 2019 PQ-4243 will also apply to all economic entities producing livestock products and forage production enterprises;

From January 1, 2021, until January 1, 2024, the profit tax for genealogical entities on their main type of activity (in addition to interest from funds placed in commercial banks), property tax, land tax and the tax rate for the use of Water Resources will be applied at the rate of 50 percent.

In accordance with the existing situation in our republic, on the basis of the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 21, 2008 PQ-842 on the import of breeding livestock, breeding materials, livestock necessary equipment for the industry, on the basis of the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers dated July 22, 2008 No. 156 and January 27, 2015 No. 14

The validity period of the existing benefits for livestock entities was until January 1, 2017, on the basis of this decision, more than 255 billion soums were granted for 2014-2015, during these years, about 31 thousand head of breed cattle, about 100 head of

breed horses, 2.2 million purebred chicks, 25.5 million incubated eggs, 250 thousand doses of purebred oxen seeds, as well as many other amounts of feed additives, various components, equipment and equipment.

If we focus on the content of the tasks set for the development of the livestock sector and the work carried out within the framework of their implementation, the decision of PQ-2460 will be made to improve the breeding of livestock, provide breeding livestock with nutritious and high-quality feed, provide imported breeding livestock animals and breeding materials, technological equipment, , it is aimed at ensuring the financial stability and improving the economic efficiency of the production of livestock in the enterprises serving the livestock network and also in the farms producing livestock products. This provides a spillover in the domestic livestock produce market. Because today in our republic it is required to bring breeding livestock not only for the purposes of commodity production, but also for use in the selection direction of science. In this case, the introduction of breeding materials from different regions of the world and the study of the degree of their adaptation to the territories of the Republic will create great opportunities for the development of the cattle industry in the future. The demand for dairy and meat processing techniques, equipment, bottlers and spare parts and mini-shops, especially in rural areas, necessitates encouraging the issue of imports at the state level.

Small dexkan farms raise livestock mainly for their own needs, not for the market, and produce livestock products for their own needs. 52% of dexkan farms sell cattle, including 20% sell bull. In specialized farms, this figure is 78 and 54 percent, respectively. This is a sign that farmers have a relatively low participation in market relations.

The bulk of livestock production is sold at regional markets and wholesale outlets of farmers and farmers. The regional market includes only a few. Farmers often refer to wholesalers as milk collectors who come to the villages and collect the manufactured goods for resale.

One of the main problems in the development of milk dependence in our republic is the provision of cows with nutritious and enriched feed based on scientific standards. Especially the issues of production of feed and improving their quality and supply to livestock farms (through various private business entities) remain relevant.

In our republic, the domestic demand for mineral additives and components for the preparation of strong feeds with a full diet for cattle is largely covered by imports. It is the issue of the development of this industry – that is, industrial enterprises producing feed additives and mineral components for livestock-that should also be solved. Because the fact that the territory of our republic is rich in all mineral

substances found in Nature indicates that there is an opportunity to prepare mineral additives at the expense of local raw materials. It is also desirable that the issue of import of laboratory equipment, equipment and technical equipment for the preparation of feed components for this area be resolved in one way.

If we focus on the activities of the current zooveterinary wards, most of them do not operate as efficiently as expected. First of all, a decrease in the quality of services provided as a result of the fact that the material and technical base of the shops does not meet the requirements of the time, the low level of supply with qualified specialists is noticeable in this. This, in turn, leads to poor-quality fulfillment of the terms of contracts for the provision of services with livestock-specialized farmers and farmers. On the second hand, the fact that service stores lose the trust of the owners leads to their financial situation again as a result of a decrease in demand. And the fact that this situation continues in a continuous circle makes the process of strengthening the intangible-technical base of Service-seeing entities and attracting qualified specialists difficult. In this case, the importance of organizational and financial support of the state is extremely incomparable.

Our experience gained in general strongly requires the solution of issues related to the development of the dairy livestock industry, the financial stability of not only the manufacturer, but also the providers of services to the industry, increasing the economic efficiency of its activities.Taking a broader approach to the essence of the tasks ahead of us, the growing shortage of important natural resources in the world, the sharpening of the issue of food supply, within the framework of the country, individual groups of people, national traditions, achievements, in national cultures, respectively, the evolution in the areas of the real economy assumes an advance towards progress through the consistent implementation of changes.

Management of livestock in an intensive way involves going to increase the main production funds, spend more on production, on the basis of which regularly increase the amount of gross product and net income received at the expense of each head of goods. It assumes the introduction of advanced, modern methods of intensification of livestock production, large-scale production, cattle raising and care. One of the important factors of intensification is technical progress - the efficient use of machinery and machinery in livestock. Energy, electrification and automation work also occupy an important place in production.

The second important factor in the intensive development of livestock networks is the chimification of production, the main focus of which will be on the productive use of animal food. For example, omixta is considered the use of em, biological stimulants, amino acids, foodborne yeasts, antibiotics, vitamins, microelements, as well as urea

and other means.

The factors of intensification of livestock networks reflect the qualitative aspects of production processes and answer the question of what affects the development of their networks. Intensification indicators, on the other hand, indicate the quantitative aspect of development.

In animal husbandry, intensification activities can conditionally divide them into three large groups, as long as the inclusion finally covers many issues.

The first group includes the following indicators:

1.The cost of production spent for each head animal and the total amount of material and labor costs, turning them into monetary value.

2.The total amount of funds used with the cost of means of production (excluding depreciation costs) spent on the account of each head animal.

3.The amount of animals per 100 hectares of land.

4.Production costs spent on livestock at the expense of 100 hectares of land.

Second group indicators:

1.The amount of gross product raised at the expense of one or one hundred head of animals converted into money.

2.Livestock products grown at the expense of every hundred hectares of land (by all types and in general).

Third group indicators:

1.Gross income from the account of each head animal, in the account of money.

2.Net income received at the expense of each prime animal.

3.The level of profitability of production.

As a result of the high level of mechanization of labor - intensive technological processes in many livestock complexes and large farms, which continue their activities in the regions of the Republic, it acquires the faith of a unambiguous reduction in the number of service personnel. Accordingly, at present, the number of goods attached to each person is 2.5 - 3 times higher than that of farms where labor processes are not fully mechanized. Thanks to this, we had the opportunity to have a two-shift working day and a day off a week to organize labor on a scientific basis and reduce the various expenses that would be at the expense of each or one hundred head of goods.

Specialized in dairy farming, the intensity of dairy cattle breeding in a number of farms largely depends on the composition of the herd. For example, in contrast to

many recommendations, cows in a herd are required to bring their salmog from 35% to at least 65%. In this case, it has been tested in experiments that if on average milk is milked from 3000 kg per cow, the intensity and efficiency can increase by 44.6%. The main reason for this is that the Herd also goes to Abundance, a product that can be obtained at the expense of fodder, which is consumed with an increase in cow droppings.

In recent years, many advanced farms in our republic have been diligently involved in the intensive development of Agriculture. In this regard, it is important to prevent cows from becoming barren, to get one healthy calf per year from each gouache. Thus, it is very important to increase the amount of production on livestock farms, reduce their cost.

It is important to build modern livestock buildings on farms, to fully mechanize and automate work requiring heavy manual labor, to reduce labor and expenditure of funds, to control all technological processes on a scientific basis, to increase labor productivity and economic efficiency in the production of products. To do this, it is necessary to carry out such activities as intensifying all livestock industries, building a solid fodder base, saving and using them, improving the feeding and care of mollami, keeping them from diseases in a timely manner. Only then will all branches of animal husbandry develop rapidly, the quality of the product improve, the cost becomes cheaper, and the opportunity is created to fully ensure the growing demand of the people.

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