



Economic Efficiency of Production of Livestock Products in Agricultural Enterprises

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Abstract: The issue of providing people with livestock products at the level of medical standards remains relevant in the conditions of the annual growth trend of the world population. Therefore, in industrialized countries, intensive development of livestock industries based on organization, settlement and specialization, providing people with ecologically clean livestock products is considered as one of the priorities of the agrarian policy of these countries. After all, the increase in livestock productivity mainly depends on the development of science and technology in livestock farming, and the need to introduce scientific and technological developments in the field of livestock feeding, zoo-veterinary services, livestock health, and to expand breeding work and to support the sector through economic and financial support is increasing.

Keywords: Fodder, animal husbandry, internal and external sources, purchasing feed, livestock production, surveyed households.

It is known that, in general, fodder and other types of feed make up the main weight of the costs of livestock production. Therefore, in our opinion, in the development of animal husbandry, including cattle breeding, the first priority is to strengthen the feed base of the industry, determine and plan its internal and external sources of production, form and diversify infrastructure entities related to feed supply, structural-organizational and technical-technological measures taking into account the importance of their role, it is necessary to recognize the need to use them wisely.

Based on our research, the above conclusions and measures, developed and recommended, served as a basis for the study of the practical situation of relevant regions and monographically studied economic entities. In particular, the analysis shows that in 2018, there are 8 branches engaged in the distribution of fodder for livestock in the Zamin district, and they mainly sell it to livestock owners by placing their own markup on the prices of fodder obtained from the stock exchange. For example, getting acquainted with the process of purchasing feed types from the stock exchange and selling them to farms showed that, among other things, while 1 kg of kunjara bought at the exchange was 650 sums, 1 kg of shelukha was 430 sums, they sold livestock farms through branches, as well as 1 kg of soft feed to the population for 1200 sums or 550 sums (45.8%) with a premium, 1 kg of shelukha was sold for 800 sums or 370 sums (46.3%) with a premium almost 2 times higher. However, there is no document justifying these interest rates and, therefore, this problem should be solved taking into account the mutual interests of the parties.

Therefore, as mentioned above, taking into account that feed elements make up almost 60-65 percent of the cost of livestock products, in order to increase the efficiency of the network, it is necessary not

only to create a solid feed base, but most importantly, all its types (succulent, coarse hay, mixed feed, etc.), the main attention should be paid to solving tasks such as reducing the cost of production, improving cattle feeding technologies and rations, as well as zooveterinary work based on innovative developments, developing a system of providing educated and deeply specialized qualified personnel.

From this point of view, it is important to study the production activities of the lower-level economic entities that produce livestock products, and in this process, to identify the existing problems in this field and justify the ways to eliminate them. In the course of research, in 2018, monographic research and questionnaires were conducted in 40 farmers and farms specializing in livestock breeding in Yakkabog and Chirakchi districts of Kashkadarya region. In particular, in Yakkabog District, 20 farmers participating in the survey have an average of 0.15 hectares of land, and they have an average of 3.5 cattle per household. On average, 1500 liters of milk was milked from 1 cow, the weight of one sold cattle was 145 kg, on average, milk production per household was 2260 kg, meat production was 43 kg. Only four respondents from the surveyed households used the method of artificial insemination of their cattle, one household spent an average of 52,200 sums for veterinary services provided to cattle. In general, in the course of our research, in the case of monographic ally studied farmers and peasant farms, it became clear that the complete assessment of the economic efficiency of the livestock products (meat and milk) produced in them due to the lack of accounting and reporting at the required level undoubtedly creates difficulties. It is natural that this, in turn, will have a negative impact on the determination of reserves (opportunities) for increasing the volume of production and increasing efficiency and determining measures for their use.

It is known that until 2017, cooperative farms were engaged in cattle breeding in our republic. In particular, only in the Republic of Karakalpakstan there were 10 cooperative farms specializing in cattle breeding. However, based on the decision of the President of March 16, 2017 No. 2841 "On additional measures to deepen economic reforms in animal husbandry", the above-mentioned joint stock farms were terminated and farms were established on their basis.

Summing up based on the results of the analysis, the preferential conditions and mechanisms created by the leadership and government of the republic in recent years for the purpose of accelerating the farming movement and developing it in accordance with the principle of diversification, including, have a positive effect on increasing the efficiency of livestock production. As a confirmation of this, in the course of the research, monographic observation work was carried out on the example of the production activity of the "Rokhat" farm (head Sh. Mamadiyorov) in the Gallaorol district of the Jizzakh region. This farm was established in 2005 and specializes in the production of grain and dairy products. The total land area is 137 hectares, of which 37 hectares are irrigated lands six permanent employees work on the farm, 4 employees are involved in seasonal work.

In 2020, barley was planted on 30 hectares of dry land, perennial grasses on 20 hectares, wheat on 10 hectares, potatoes on 5 hectares, carrots on 12 hectares, and alfalfa on 10 hectares. He also grew 90 tons of barley, 50 tons of wheat, 100 tons of potatoes, 180 tons of carrots, and 150 tons of alfalfa. The farm has 363 head of cattle, of which 30 are cows, 62 are bulls, 204 are sheep and goats, and nine are horses. In 2020, the farm produced 9.7 tons of meat, 44 tons of milk, 98 pieces of skin, and 0.41 tons of wool. Based on the analysis of the next 3-year production-economic efficiency indicators of the farm presented in Table 1, it is appropriate to note the following main conclusions. Since this farm is located in a dry area, it has not increased the number of dairy cows and the productivity of the cows is low. 1.54 billion in 2020 by the economy. Sums of income was received, or this means 5.4% more than in 2018. Secondly, in order to feed the animals at the standard level, the main attention is paid to strengthening the feed base of the network in the farm. For example, livestock feed costs in 2020 will be 1.08 billion amounting to 22.9 million sums compared to 2018. an excess of sums has been allocated

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т/р	Кўрсаткичлар	Йиллар			2020 йил 2018 йилга нисбатан, %
		2018	2019	2020	
1.	Жами ер майдони, га	137	137	137	100,0
	шундан к/х ерлари, га	137	137	137	100,0
	шу жумладан, суғориладиган ерлар, га	37	37	37	100,0
2.	Чорва моллари бош сони, дона	314	338	363	115,6
	ЙШҚ, дона	145	150	150	103,4
	шундан сигирлар	30	30	30	100,0
	қўй ва эчкилар	160	177	204	127,5
	отлар	9	11	9	100,0
3.	Гўшт и/ч, центнер				
	мол гўшти	64	60	62	96,9
	қўй ва эчкилар гўшти	30	32	35	116,7
4.	Сут ишлаб чиқариш, центнер	440	440	440	100,0
5.	Жун ишлаб чиқариш, центнер	4	4,1	4,1	102,5
6.	Тери ишлаб чиқариш, дона				
	шундан ЙШҚ	40	40	40	100,0
	қўй ва эчкилар	40	42	58	145,0
7.	Ишлаб чиқариш харажатлари, минг сўм				
	Иш хақи	298766,3	331154	351725	117,7
	Озуқа	1058361	1042921	1081260	102,2
	Амортизация	51416,6	53251,3	55328,2	107,6
	Ветеринария хизмати	4680,6	5772,6	6621,2	141,5
	Бошқа харажатлар	95810,1	98023,3	98248,8	102,5
	Жами харажатлар	1509034	1531122	1593183	105,6
8.	Даромадлар, минг сўм				
	Чорвачиликдан	645056	712459	891930	138,3
	Дехқончиликдан	817198	774260,9	648677,5	79,4
	Жами	1462254	1486720	1540608	105,4
9.	Фойда, минг сўм	46780,1	44402,5	52575	112,4
10.	Рентабеллик, %	3,1	2,9	3,3	106,5

This trend also applies to the costs of providing veterinary services, which means that important attention is being paid to measures to protect animals from various diseases and parasites in the farm. It should be recognized that because of this and other innovative measures being taken, the farm is effectively conducting its production activities. In particular, the farm in 2020 will receive a total of 1.54 billion to earn more than 78.3 million sums or less than 2018 increased to sums. In addition, the profit of the farm in 2020 is 52,575 mln. soum and the rate of profitability was 3.3%.

In this research, not only the activities of the company and farms in the field of cattle breeding, but also the assessment of the capabilities of the farms producing about 90 percent of meat and dairy products were given the main place.

Monographic studies were conducted on the activities of the farm headed by O'Gadoyboev in Qibray district of Tashkent region. According to the analysis of the economic data of this farm in Table 2, the farm will make 8.8 million in 2020. soums or almost 7.9 million compared to 2018. received a lot of income.

The calculations revealed that 11.6 tons of milk were produced in 2018 and 11.4 tons in 2020, and 1 kilogram was sold for 5,000 soums. They also earned 47.5 million soums and 60 million soums from

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the sale of 0.95 tons of meat produced in 2018 and 0.75 tons in 2020, respectively. The average price of meat in 2018 was 50,000 sums and in 2020, it was 80,000 sums.

Table-2. Indicators of economic efficiency of O'Gadoyboev farm in Kibrai district, Tashkent region²

N	Indicators	Unit of measure	Years			The differences, +,-
			2018	2019	2020	
1.	Number of cattle on the farm	Piece	18	16	14	-4
	Ш.ж. сигирлар	Piece	8	8	8	0
2.	Produced milk	Kg	11600	11500	11450	-150
		million.sums	46400	51750	57250	10850
3.	Produced meat	Kg	950	700	750	-200
		million.sums	47500	45500	60000	12500
4.	Total income from livestock	million.sums	93900	97250	117250	23350
5.	Feed costs	million.sums	24400	21400	23100	-1300
	Bran	million.sums	16800	13500	14900	-1900
	barley	million.sums	7600	7900	8200	600
6.	Feed costs	million.sums	43800	46600	51000	7200
	Straw	million.sums	12600	13000	15000	2400
	Alfalfa	million.sums	12000	12600	14000	2000
	Silos	million.sums	19200	21000	22000	2800
7.	Veterinary expenses	million.sums	350	300	300	-50
8.	Labor costs	million.sums	24000	27600	33600	9600
9.	Other expenses	м.сўм	450	490	390	-60
10.	Total costs	м.сўм	93000	96390	108390	15390
11.	Benefit	м.сўм	900	860	8860	7960
12.	Rate of return	%	0,97	0,89	8,17	7,21

Summarizing based on the analysis of the activities of the above-mentioned farmers and peasant farms, monographic studies have been carried out, it can be said that in all economic entities of this category in our republic, it is necessary to pay priority attention to solving the problems that hinder the increase in the volume and efficiency of livestock production, and in this process, the service provider it is necessary to further increase the responsibility of infrastructure organizations.

In conclusion, we can say that in general, in the near future (2-3 years) in the republic and its regions, the strategy of innovative development of the livestock sector, including the cattle industry, deepening and accelerating the structural and organizational reforms covering its stages, conceptual foundations and directions, this process determination of funding sources and institutions, including finding and attracting foreign investors who invest directly in this field, development of road maps aimed at improving the methods and mechanisms of introducing a system of additional benefits for them;

First of all, from the point of view of organizational reform within the framework of the strategy and stages of innovative development of livestock (cattle) industries, in accordance with the recommendation developed on the basis of the results of our research:

firstly, on the basis of voluntary associations of farmers and peasant farms, independent, each local condition, which includes separate vertical forms in the direction of dairy farming and separate vertical forms for meat production, that is, from the stage of product production to the delivery of processed finished milk and meat products to consumers, organization of optimal cooperatives, taking into account the number and size of existing farms and farms;

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secondly, in the future, to involve them in the process of clustering, which is carried out in the cross-section of regions, based on the established procedures and mechanisms;

thirdly, as the main and unifying chain of agroclusters organized for livestock products, in each district, based on modern technologies, the management systems with automated programs are introduced, the construction of dairy and dairy complexes, the number of which depends on the production capacity of entities in a certain area and all factors (distance, designation and optimal placement, taking into account transport and communication costs, etc.

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